

THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1809.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

No. IX.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE EXPEDITIONS TO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

- I. Papers presented to the Hon. House of Commons, by His Majesty's Command,—pursuant to Address to His Majesty, Feb. 6. [Ordered to be printed, March 1, 1809.]
- II. Further Papers, presented to the Hon. House of Commons, by His Majesty's Command,—pursuant to Address, &c. [Ordered to be printed, March 8, 1809.]
- III. Further Papers, presented to the Hon. House of Commons, by His Majesty's Command, &c. [Ordered to be printed, March 14, 1809.]
- IV. Correspondence of Sir John Moore with Mr. Frere,—with Lord Castlereagh.—Maj. Gen. Brodrick with Lord Castlereagh.—Mr. Secretary Canning with Mr. Frere, &c. [Ordered to be printed at various times.]

The use of knowledge is to correct the imagination; to control that ever active faculty, which rarely thinks of recurring to accurate *data*, to support its inferences, but busies itself in drawing conclusions, independent of correct information, and amazes itself in wandering and wondering, in supposing and wishing; till, at length, its wishes become hopes, its hopes become expectations; its expectations become certainties;—and then—if these certainties be not realized, discontent and melancholy take the place of excursive fancy; and the persuasion that all is lost,

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fast closes the mind against the admission of hope, and incapacitates it for perseverance. We have repeatedly seen with pain, this extreme vibration in the public mind, in the course of the last twelve months. We have endeavoured to moderate the national fervour, when it gave a loose to joy; we have equally endeavoured to soothe the national grief, when it proceeded almost to despondency. We have held a middle course on several occasions of a public nature; and, on reviewing our conduct, we judge that we did our duty to our country more effectually than those who, by following the impulse of the moment, were now elated, and now dejected, beyond expression.

Nothing is more easy, we might say more gratifying, than for a Briton, sitting at ease, by his fire-side, and after a plentiful repast, to criticise the plans and proceedings of the rulers of his country: and he charitably comprizes too, in his speculations the governing powers of foreign states. To describe what *ought to have been done*; how it *ought to have been done*; and what *ought to have been the result of it, when done*, includes neither difficulty nor hazard. Far be it from us to suggest the smallest diminution of any enjoyment which can be derived from the examination of British statesmen by British subjects; because, it is possible that the examiners *may* possess, and also *may* apply, a general knowledge of the state of their own country: but this very knowledge may contribute to lead them astray when discoursing on other countries, the state of which must not be estimated by that of their own.

The inadvertence of estimating the condition and abilities of other countries, by the power of our own, is not confined to those ranks of our population, from which it might be supposed that circumstances withheld the means of correct information. Officers high in trust on be-

half of the nation have shewn themselves liable to unequivocal censure on this particular : and we must confess, painful as we feel the confession, that greater advantages in politics are derived from science in France, than in Britain.

By the policy of Louis XIV, or rather of his ministers, learning in all its branches was encouraged throughout his dominions. It was not merely cultivated within the walls of colleges, and buried among a few who rather deserved the appellation of learned monks out of prison, than of citizens of the world ; but it was brought forward to notice, obtained renown, was treated as respectable, and the character which it marked was deferred to as entitled to consideration. To mention no other science than that of geography, D'Anville was not only patronised in what regarded the expence attending the preparation of his works, but he was treated with confidence ; the archives of the state, in his department of art, were open to him ; and the surveys of all parts of the world made for the French government, were, in a sense, made for the use of D'Anville. Moreover, the French government neglected no opportunity of procuring geographical intelligence ; it formed a depository for the security of its invaluable acquisitions, and took every precaution to perpetuate the benefits expected from this attention.

Without moving from its seat, the French cabinet could inspect every fortified place in Europe ; * without travelling a mile, it knew the condition of every road ; and the *capabilities* of every river ; every port and every harbour where its ships had once been received, was considered as liable to another visit for different purposes : whatever information concerning it could be obtained was obtained ; and was treasured up, also, for future occasions. This conduct of government gave a tone to the officers in its service. It is a well known fact, that the

* If any of our readers have perchance, like ourselves, (before the revolution), ever visited the *Bureau de la Guerre*, at Versailles, or the establishments at the Louvre, they will easily comprehend our allusions.—Such works do honour to France ; and similar establishments would confer dignity on England—if we must imitate our neighbours, let it be in their excellencies, not in their frivolities.

first hint of an incipient irruption of the French armies into a country has been given by the *general demand for maps of that country among the French officers*. Every individual on hearing the whisper from his comrades, that they were next to attack such or such a place, has been desirous to procure the best map of the localities ; to obtain every possible information concerning them ; and in short to qualify himself by his knowledge for taking an active share in the projected affair ; whether by preparation for meeting danger with conscious superiority, or by acquiring the power of extricating himself and others, from difficulties. Thus, a captain qualified himself for discharging the duties of a general officer ; not by superabundance of parade or drill, but by science : by a species of learning which he carried in his eye, and his understanding : but which added nothing to the weight of his havresack or his baggage.

We should be glad to believe, that any thing deserving the name of emulation, on this subject, prevailed in the British army ; but it is with extreme mortification we are obliged to acknowledge, that our intelligence does not suffer us to enjoy the gratification of that belief. Will it be credited, that the British army acting in Spain, under the late Sir John Moore, possessed scarcely a map of the country of any description, better than those attached to our books of post roads, if so good ? One division of that army, had indeed, (report says, *by accident*), a valuable map, which the father of a general officer had presented to his son, some years before ; and this was borrowed as a favour for inspection, by the officers of the staff, *seriatim*.

Without this accidental prize, scarcely a soul in this division would have known in what direction their route led them ; and, toward what towns they might advance, or retire.

Is this singular ? We wish it were. Sir Robert Wilson, in his account of the British Expedition to Egypt, has these remarkable words : “ *The greatest misfortune was, the total want of information respecting Egypt. Not a map to be depended on could be procured ; and the best draught from which information could be formed, and which was distributed to the generals, proved RIDICULOUSLY INCORRECT.* ” We shall make allowances for the defi-

ciency of that army at large in geographical information respecting Egypt, as it was originally assembled for another service; and the voyage to Egypt was not then in its contemplation. But, this cannot be admitted in behalf of the army sent to Spain; all the world knew that Spain was its object: all the world knew that it would meet with difficulties in that country; and all, who knew any thing, knew that the enemy it had to contend with was in the habit of availing himself of *every resource of study and science, as well as of military skill*. Yet all the information to be found among a body of ten thousand Britons, was a miserable map in a miserable book of post roads. On that much disputed point, for instance, the number and nature of the Passes of the Pyrennees, the French were in possession of a very minute and particular map, composed by engineers in the service of Louis XIV, for the use of that monarch [Vide the following article.]; directed by this, a general of merely moderate skill would plan and conduct his marches with better correspondence and more effectual combination, than a commander of superior attainments, merely military, who might be opposed to him. The existence of this map was known, by a limited number of copies, suffered to get abroad into circulation. Had we no copy of it in our public archives? NOT ONE. After the British army was in action, our statesmen demanded of a well known professor among us—MAPS OF THE PYRENNEES!—AND OF THEIR PASSES!! But surely of the number allowed by France to be printed from the survey alluded to, some found their way to England.—ONE, ONLY, WAS KNOWN OF: and this, after due discussion, it was agreed, should be copied:—copied it was; and it was published, too;—but, the British army had re-embarked at Corunna.

The PANORAMA had the good fortune to submit to its readers excerpts from a work which narrated the events of the war in the Pyrennees in the years 1793-4-5. Of this work, it is true, that only *six copies* were imported into England: but, without a doubt, *one, at least*, of those copies *must* have been found in the cabinet of some repository attached to the office of Secretary of State.—But—No! There was also a military map of these mountains, and their passes, executed by

order of the Spanish court; *—why did not the procuring of this form an article in the duties of a British Ambassador?—The public agents of other courts could obtain it. But, the fact was, that this was an article of science; attended with little expense; and therefore, beneath the attention of a British ambassador:—for,—what should Britain ever have to do with the Pyrennees! France, in short, derives incalculable benefit from her foresight; while Britain sustains equal injury from her heedless political purlblindness. France anticipated what *might be*, and what *actually is*. Britain considered *possibilities* as too remote for her notice;—and now, when they are pressing her as realities, who can she blame but herself?

We avoid pushing this argument further: we close it, by advising with all our power, that Science and Knowledge should be associated with Authority; and that abating the veneration too generally paid to the influence of wealth, Talents and Learning—we mean, useful talents and learning,—should enjoy their due share of regard and even be thought entitled to deference. There is no lack in this country of men of wealth: but we cannot substitute wealth for wisdom; there is no consanguinity between Plutus and Minerva: for the goddess of wisdom sprung armed from the seat of intelligence in Jupiter himself.

But, to be impartial, it is our duty to observe, that equal geographical ignorance of the interior, and of other important parts of Spain, may justly be imputed to that distinction in our national council which is described by that unparliamentary phrase “the Opposition.” We confess our astonishment, that not one of the learned and eloquent members who compose that distinction, should have been able to state *truly* those particulars on which the debate wherein they contended for victory ought to have turned. What further we might say, we leave to this confederation to imagine and digest: the extent of our censure is, to abandon them to their own convictions of having deserved reproof and exposure.

The fate of the Expedition under the late Sir John Moore has long ago abated of its interest: but, existing circumstances with the progress of our army, under Sir

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 938.

Arthur Wellesley, in Portugal and Spain, where it has gathered, and will gather laurels, give to the Report on Spanish affairs submitted to Parliament, a renewed importance: that Report too, contains several particulars of a permanent, and, apparently, an indelible nature: these are not only deserving of our acquaintance with them, at present, but will be looked back to by succeeding generations with great *inquisitiveness*. For these reasons we deem them worthy of a place in the LITERARY PANORAMA.

The papers laid before Parliament, and ordered to be printed, are voluminous; and contain various facts and opinions of great importance, at the time: but these though necessary to the history of the campaign, and to the justification of the officers engaged in it, we pass over, for the most part; and shall attend chiefly to those permanent characteristics which mark the people, or may afford information on the country, of Spain.

It is proper, however, to preserve the application made by the Spaniards in the first instance, to Britain, for assistance: as it will be recollected, that at the moment when this change of affairs took place, Spain by the delusions of Buonaparte, and the treasons of the Prince of the Peace, was engaged in hostilities against the United Kingdom.

The following is an address from the representatives of the principality of Asturias to his Majesty: dated Oviedo, May 25, 1808.

Magnanimous Monarch of Great Britain,

THE principality of Asturias united in the general assembly of representatives, in whom, from the particular circumstances which will be laid before your majesty, the entire sovereignty is now placed, abhorring the thoughts of falling into slavery under a conqueror who seeks to extend his dominion by perfidy rather than by valour or justice, and animated with grief at seeing their unfortunate King Ferdinand the VIIIth, with the rest of the royal family, in the chains of a tyrant, the violator of all justice, have this day openly taken arms in their defence to recover the monarchy, although they cannot recover the persons of their sovereigns. The determination, Sire, is a great one, but the spirit and justice with which this nation has undertaken it are no less so, as well as the confidence which it entertains in the favour and assistance of this generous nation and its august sovereign, who will not fail to per-

ceive the dreadful consequences which must result from the unbounded ambition of the French government, whose power, excessively augmented by the possession of the monarchy of Spain, would aspire to universal monarchy.

The principality, therefore, through its deputies furnished with full powers, presents itself to solicit from your Majesty the succours necessary in their present situation, and with their general in chief the Marquis of Santa Cruz de Mazzonado, recognised and sworn into his office, they hope that your majesty will deign to attend to their earnest solicitations. May the Lord preserve the important life of your Majesty!

(Signed)—*The Representatives of the Principality of Asturias. The Marquis de Santa Cruz de Mazzonado. The Count Manil Penalba. Don A. Florez Estada Catallero, Procurador General.*

By Order of the General Junta of Asturias,
Juan Aquilliz Floral,
Representative and Secretary.

To this application his Majesty returned an answer expressing his approbation; and promising assistance, not only to the Asturias, but “to all such other parts of the Spanish monarchy as shall shew themselves to be actuated by the same spirit.”

In proceeding to examine the measures taken for rendering this promise of assistance effectual, we must first inquire to what part of Spain a British force could be most advantageously directed.

On this subject Sir Hew Dalrymple, then governor of Gibraltar, offers the most judicious and rational advice.

He proposes, that—the British army should act in the north of Spain—in one body—in the most direct communication from England. He advises to maintain the defensive, only, in Catalonia. As the sentiments of Sir Hew coincide completely with our opinion, we shall, in justice to that officer, give them in his own words. He writes to Lord Castlereagh, September 14, 1808:—

The principal army of Spain should point, I am disposed to think, towards the western Pyrenees, and the British force should have the same direction, forming as it were the left wing of the Spanish army, and acting in intimate co-operation with it.

Should these ideas accord at all with the plans of the Spanish general, and of the government under which he acts, it will be necessary to obtain the earliest and most accurate information on the following points: First, as to the nature of the country which may become the seat of war, with a view to

the operations of the British; this should include the provinces of Old Castile, Leon, the Asturias and Galicia. Secondly, the description of the military features of those countries, the roads, supply of water, &c. should be accompanied by an account of their resources in cattle, grain, forage and fuel, in the means of conveyance, and of what description it is; also, some general statements as to the population of different districts, the towns, villages, and other cover for troops which they afford. Thirdly, accurate information should be obtained in regard to the communications leading to the ports of the Asturias, and those of Galicia, and the possibility of transporting troops and supplies along them from the coast to the army. Fourthly, some information should be obtained respecting the places of strength that exist in the provinces above-mentioned, and it should be ascertained how far the Spaniards may be inclined to place any of them at our disposal either upon the coast, for the sake of our disembarkations, or even to favour our retreat in the last extremity; or in the interior with a view to the security of our depôts and of our line of communication: some proposition on our part upon that head ought not to be deemed unreasonable, even in a mere military point of view, as connected with the facilitating the operations of the campaign. Your lordship's discretion must be the sole guide in determining how a subject of this nature is to be introduced, and how far it may be pressed.

This latter hint appears to Sir Hew to be of great importance: for he had already stated in this letter, that "the appearance of any attempt to guide the councils of the Spaniards, respecting the conduct of the war, is to be carefully avoided."

It is well known that, instead of persevering in this suggested plan of Sir Hew Dalrymple, for employing a British army in the north of Spain, the Spaniards rather desired the services of that force to expel the French from Portugal.—

Such was the decided, and even *pressing* opinion of the Spanish deputies sent to England, stated to lord Castlereagh; and that of the Gallician junta, stated to Sir Arthur Wellesley; they even "attached much importance to the success of his operations in Portugal."

Undoubtedly, the expulsion of the French from Portugal was a very desirable object: but, had the French in the north of Spain met with heavy reverses;—still more, had they been driven into the mountains, or beyond the Passes, their

army in Portugal must have fallen without a struggle: or if it had struggled, its ultimate fate was certain. We do not lose sight of the operations of the other French armies in the heart of Spain; but we are of opinion, that they would then, (as they have since), have mouldered away, with whatever skill they might be conducted.

How far it was becoming, in a military officer, at this moment of exigency, to desire that information on such subjects *might be obtained*, we do not presume to decide; but we are of opinion that knowledge, much more extensive than this, *ought to have been found among our public functionaries at home*. Rising events, no doubt, rendered inquiries as to the political state of this province, and of other provinces, highly proper; but a statesman should have been able to answer the following inquiries *off hand*. They are queries for the purpose of information, addressed from Lord Castlereagh to Gen. Broderick, &c. dated August 4, 1808.

Description of the Country.—Its general face and character in a military view; the nature, number, state, and direction of its roads; distinguishing those by which an army with its artillery can march, from those in which light corps without artillery can operate.

The positions which the country affords favourable to assembling troops for making an attack on the enemy.

The positions which it contains favorable for defensive operation.

The means it has of preserving its communication with the armies of other provinces, so as to form combined operations.

The general nature of the mountains, rivers, bridges, and passes, and of the kind of war for which the province is adapted.

The state of the cities, towns, and villages, not only with a view to those which are at all fortified or might be fortified, but with respect to the number of troops they would hold in cantonments.

Seasons, &c.—The general state of the weather in the different seasons of the year, and the healthy or unhealthy parts of the province; as also the facilities of procuring fuel and water, and the nature of them.

Whether an army can operate during both the heats and the rains, or whether it must go into cantonments, and for how long, and at what periods; also what is the medical and hospital arrangement of the troops.

It is desired that such of these queries, upon which sufficient information has been already procured may be immediately answered, and

the rest after due investigation ; any material changes that may take place to be from time to time remarked.

These inquiries are part of a very judicious set of questions, relating to many important points, connected with the state of Spain. We cannot insert the whole ; but these may contribute to convince the ingenuous, that it is not quite so easy a matter to discharge the duties of statesmen adequately to their importance, as the uninformed assume ;—and we desire that this may be kept in mind : candour and equity demand this acknowledgment.

The next thing in order is, to acquire that information, as to the qualities of the ports of Spain, of most direct access from Britain, for the admission and accommodation of a British fleet. Had this been duly considered, no small proportion of the suggestions vented by certain of our journalists *must* have been buried in silence. The following is the opinion of Capt. Kennedy expressed to the Reyno of Galicia, Oct. 5, 1808.

Corunna and *Ferrol* are the only ports on the coast of Cantabria at which so large an army, its ammunition, provisions, train of artillery, stores, &c. can be landed at any time with expedition, or at this advanced season of the year, with any prospect of safety. If there were any port nearer to the army, and at the same time sufficiently distant from it to prevent any part of his Britannic Majesty's force being attacked before the whole could be assembled and equipped, then indeed that port might be more appropriate, but this does not appear to be the case.

Besides, the port of *Santander* and that of *Bilboa* have bars, and are not capable of containing the whole of the transports, they are near to the scene of operations, and are destitute of all accommodation (from which would arise the necessity of sending off small divisions immediately upon their landing and before they could be properly equipped) to make room for the disembarkation of others. These ports are rendered, moreover, less accessible by the necessity of waiting for high water, and the uncertainty of the season ; a difficulty which will be increased by the time Sir John Moore can arrive from Portugal.

The distance at which our larger ships would be obliged to anchor from *Santonio* (some of them perhaps half a league) ; the possibility of the French being able to penetrate in that direction ; the exposed situation the transports would be placed in during bad weather ; and, under either of these circumstances, the difficulty of getting away during

a north-west wind, which, from its prevalence in these autumnal months, may be expected, render *Santonio* equally exceptionable.

Gijon is scarcely worth noticing : it labours under all the disadvantages of the ports already mentioned, with the additional inconveniences of still less room within the harbour, and an utter want of anchorage without.

Santander and *Laredo* may, I understand, contain 4 or 5,000 troops, the rest of the *Montana*, *quoad* the purposes necessary to the equipment of an army, cannot hold a company. It would take 10 or 12 days at least to disembark the troops only ; the landing of stores, &c. a much longer period. Surely, therefore, it cannot be advisable to expose an army, which is to assemble from different points, to all these hazards.

Vigo, says Sir David Baird, is represented to be in every respect a more convenient place for embarkation, where, in the event of adverse winds, a fleet might lie in safety out of reach of all molestation from the shore : it also affords a chance of embarking the cavalry and artillery horses, as there is a chance of occupying Bayonna until the arrival of horse ships from England, or even of transporting to the Bayonna islands the horses which might be foraged from the ships now laden at *Corunna*.

Dec. 3. Lord Castlereagh desires Sir David Baird to take measures in conjunction with the Marquis de la Romana, for the security of *Ferrol* : and he gives him leave to *victual* the place from the stores on board the ships.

This leads us to the consideration of the supplies to be procured in this part of Spain : is it possible that a port, a dockyard, an arsenal, one of the keys of the dominions of Spain !—can this be unprovisioned ? And if it be unprovisioned, what *must* we infer on the state of the provinces around it ?

It is well known, that the Spaniards make no hay, for the support of their horses ; and that there was not such an instrument as a scythe, in any part of the kingdom of Spain. This is an important consideration for the troops, the cavalry :—and it was felt to be so, by Lord W. Bentinck, who, writing to Sir Hew Dalrymple, Oct. 2, suggests the propriety of “ taking measures to secure a supply of forage.” This too, is little, if at all, less important, as it concerns the support of the cattle necessary for the transport of commodities from place to place. If, indeed, navigable rivers, or canals, ran

throughout these provinces, horses might, to a great degree, be dispensed with ; but this was not the fact. We are, therefore, under the necessity of contemplating the supplies of provisions under two aspects :

1. The actual production of the district.
2. The means of obtaining it, by removal.

This distinction is felt by Lord Castlereagh ; who writes to Maj. Gen. Leith, Aug. 26 :—

You will feel the importance, as our army will have to depend altogether upon the resources of the country in which they act for *moving their supplies*, of avoiding as far as possible, an extended line of operations. I state the embarrassment to be *the transport* of the provisions in the interior ; as I can have no hesitation in undertaking to meet all the wants of the army whilst on the coast.

He writes also to Gen. Moore, Sep. 26 :—

With respect to provisions, the principle upon which I have acted has been to send three months' provisions in victuallers, with every corps that has moved, exclusive of the provisions in their transports, which may be averaged at about ten weeks additional consumption. This supply, aided by the cattle to be procured for the troops when on shore, may be deemed as considerably exceeding a supply for six months. And as provisions for 20,000 men for three months, are ordered to be embarked and constantly kept up as a depot here, there will be no difficulty in sending you, at the shortest notice, such supplies as you may think may be more conveniently introduced by sea, and for which you may not think it prudent to depend on the resources of the country. A large proportion of biscuit has been sent in the victuallers, that you may be relieved from the inconvenience of baking when the troops are in motion.

If we direct our attention to the armies acting in Spain, we find Gen. Blake's army without bread for several days, though on march, — “ perfectly exhausted with hunger and fatigue.”

Also suffering by desertion : “ because the young recruits returned to their homes, discouraged by hardships and privations : ” — “ The French having so exhausted Bilbao and the adjacent country by their exactions, that the Spanish troops feel a want of provisions.”

Maj. Gen. Brodrick writes to Viscount Castlereagh, Sept. 10.

I arrived here yesterday at the head-quarters of general Blake. The very great difficulties

I laboured under in a journey of more than 300 miles, from the necessity of riding post in a country so destitute even in the best times of the ordinary travelling accommodations, and to the customs and language of which I was so unaccustomed, were the occasion of my remaining two or three days longer on the road than I had calculated.

Gen. Blake has represented to me his inability to undertake an operation without the assistance of an advance of 1,000,000 reals (about £11,000) which he proposed to get by means of my signature from the frigate off St. Ander.

Gen. Blake also stated to me very strongly his want of 12,000 good serviceable pouches, with their belts (his new levies and volunteers being obliged to carry their ammunition in their pockets), as also of 40,000 great coats. As this army is not allowed blankets, something of this sort certainly does appear absolutely necessary in a country so subject to cold and rains in the winter as this is.

I asked General Blake, says Maj. Gen. Brodrick, (Sept. 17) whether he had any magazines for the expedition now in hand. His reply was, that he depended chiefly on the country through which he passed for his supplies, but that he had been promised biscuit from Corunna to Ferrol, and that with the help of this he meant to establish magazines for about a fortnight on the sea-coast at Sant Ander, &c. But as he talked of the frigate at Sant Ander as a last resource, I cannot help thinking that his hopes of abundance rest very little on magazines. I was obliged to explain that something very far short of a day's supply to his army might produce a famine on board the frigate.

I lost not a moment, (says Sir Hew Dalrymple), on receiving Mr. Stuart's letter, to put in motion a corps of 14 or 1500 Spaniards, which has been acting with the Northern Portuguese army under the command of the Marquis of Valladares ; *this corps could neither march hence nor remain here, without an advance of 10,000 dollars, which the Portuguese government had not to bestow*, and which I was therefore compelled to order the Deputy Commissary General to advance. The Marquis marched next day on his return to the North, in order to join General Blake without delay.

We find, the Marquis de Romana's army subsisted from the resources of Great Britain “ by His Majesty's gracious permission.”

We find, that Sir John Moore, at Astorga, met with “ no provisions ; the little which had been collected had been consumed by Sir David Baird's corps in their passage, and there is not two days' bread

to carry the army to Villa Franca."....

"There is no means of carriage: the people run away: the villages are deserted."

Sir John hopes Lord Castlereagh will send flour from England.

We might quote many other passages to prove that those provinces of Spain, in which the military operations of the British army were expected to be most active, were suspected of incapacity in regard to supplies, by the British; but were described as fully adequate to the support of marching bodies, even by the best informed Spaniards.

It is certain that the enjoyments to which Britons are accustomed in their own country, are very different from those customary among the peasantry of Spain; and Lord W Bentinck appears to rejoice in "the appointment of Capt. Roche, to accompany the Spanish officers, and placed under the orders of Col. Lopez, going to Almeida, because, *his knowledge of the details and wants of a British army, so different from those of the Spaniards, will enable him to give very useful information.*" This distinction must be strongly attended to: for we find this very Col. Lopez confidently assuring Gen. Moore, that he would not want supplies,—when leading his army into Spain, without established magazines. We find the statements made by our officers to the government of Spain, answered by assurances that no want of provisions need to be feared: Gen. Castanos states to Lord W. Bentinck, that "he had no apprehension of want of provisions:" Gen. Reding "was not disposed to admit the possibility of any difficulty being found for the subsistence of the army on its march in small detachments;—he said the troops would be subsisted by the provinces through which they passed." It is true, that the government instituted a Board of Military Subsistence: but the operations of that Board do not appear to have been what Englishmen would describe as energetic.

On the subject of transport, wheel-carriages cannot be used among the mountains: and such wheel carriages as that country affords, are heavy beyond any carriage in use among us, to which to compare them. The manner of hiring mules is thus described to Lord Castlereagh by Maj. Gen. Leith.

Adverting to your lordship's instructions, in which I am authorised to take such steps as may appear most expedient for the purchase of 1,000 horses, mules or cattle, for the transport of provisions and baggage, I beg leave to inform your lordship, that having collected the best information on that subject, I am clearly of opinion that hiring mules of burthen or draft, is the surest, most expeditious and economical mode of fulfilling the spirit of your lordship's instructions. The original expenditure for the purchase of the proposed number of mules, would not be less than £40,000, to which would be added the expense of drivers, laying in forage, farriers, deaths, &c. The sole expense of hiring will be at the rate of from 17 to 18 reals daily for each mule of burthen, including drivers, feeding, and every charge, or perhaps a trifle more, according to the locality, but not much exceeding the rate I have stated; for those which are to carry ammunition something more is given, that is to say from 18 to 20 reals, and for mules of draft capable of moving artillery, from 20 to 25 reals (20 reals making a hard dollar). I have therefore taken upon me to make the best arrangements I could for procuring 1,000 mules on the foregoing terms.

Here we pause: we desire our readers to reflect on the vast difference between the abundance of food which *every part* of the United Kingdom supplies; with the stores which are reserved throughout the year, in *every part* of our islands; and this scarcity, which is unable to meet any *extra* demand, in Spain. The climate of Spain is certainly superior to that of Britain: the soil is capable of yielding abundance of every necessary of life. The inhabitants are able, robust, fit for labour. Whence then is this vast difference? Part of the explanation of this question is to be found in the unlimited traffic of the British islands. Why should a Spaniard raise more than he can consume? Whether is he to send it, and receive an advantageous return?—There is no system established in his country for this purpose. It is evident that the intercourse of part with part is so confined, that it is extremely costly: the expense of sending commodities to a distance where they might fetch their fair value, exceeds the profit which might be made on them, when sold. The circulation is languid, heavy, torpid: not to the discredit of individuals; but to the infinite degradation of the state, considered as a commonwealth. Hence the provinces might almost as

well be so many islands : to the true feelings of intercommunity they are strangers : they want SYMPATHY : they want UNITY : they want that CENTRE from which benefits should diverge in every direction throughout the body politic : and to which they should be returned. Nothing can be more striking than the fact that Portugal, though sovereign of the finest gold mines, must be supplied with bullion from Britain : that Spain though the very distributor of silver to all Europe, must be favoured with Britannico-Spanish dollars :—shall we add what other supplies we have sent ?—and then survey the whole spectacle !

Very earnestly do we recommend, to the Spanish government, a sedulous attention to the amelioration of the internal condition of their national affairs. That Buonaparte should prevail, and improve them *by force*, shocks every principle of patriotism and humanity : but, that his charges against some of the institutions of their country, contain much truth, every competent judge must acknowledge : *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.*

But, we must also take this opportunity of expressing our admiration, that amidst all these evils, and many others not enumerated in these Reports, the flame of opposition to Buonaparte should still burn in Spain. Not that the Spaniards *could not do*, is so astonishing in our view as what they *actually have done, and are doing*. Perhaps this may receive some illustration from what we have hinted on the *separated* state of the provinces. That may be perfectly true of the patriotic exertions of some, which is not true when transferred to others of quiescent disposition. Those also, which are under the power of France may less think of endeavouring to relieve themselves from that power by vigorous efforts, than others may think of preserving themselves from Gallic domination. These may use their strength while they have it : while those, who have been enfeebled by violence, may find a kind of consolation in languor and apathy. At all events, Buonaparte has hitherto been foiled in Spain : that his unprincipled ambition may ultimately be disappointed, is the wish of every humane and intelligent mind.

This supposition may account for the contrariety between the opinions of Sir John Moore and Gen. Baird, which

formly describe the Spaniards as inert and lifeless with that of other eye-witnesses, who affirm that they are zealous and hearty. “ Mr. Vaughan, who has travelled over the greater part of Spain, describes the Southern and Eastern provinces as full of ardour and enthusiasm.” Says Lord Castlereagh :

The Spanish troops (says Lord W. Bentinck) are described as full of enthusiasm and contempt of the French, but ill clothed, and likely to suffer very much from the inclemency of the season ; the French are represented, on the other hand, to be very much afraid of the Spaniards ; that they have individually very much suffered is certain ; they must also have been very much struck with the spirit, courage and unanimity, which they have witnessed. From the period of their leaving Madrid, there has been a want of energy and enterprize very uncommon in the French armies.

There have also been very striking instances of personal bravery manifested among the Spaniards :

The regiment of Gallician peasants, (says Capt. Carrol) dressed almost entirely in the costume of their native mountains, had to sustain the principal attack of the enemy, the order they received was “ not to yield a foot of ground,”—they sustained an incessant and heavy file-fire for two hours and a half, and perfectly obeyed the order they had received, not having yielded an inch of ground to the enemy.

Many other traits of heroism, might be noticed.

The Spanish officers, no doubt, must be of different descriptions : some have been regularly educated to arms, as a profession ; others being men of influence in their districts, are placed in command of their neighbours and associates without further recommendation. We suppose, that when well officered, the Spanish troops stand well to an attack : when an unpracticed officer is in command, his hurried feelings are injurious to his corps.—Is not this common to all armies ?

The want of subordination in obedience, and of combination in command, appears to have been extremely detrimental to Spanish valour. No Commander-in-chief to give *one* impulse to the whole. No resources in case of accident ; the Generals incredulous on the subject of reverses ; apt to believe what is favourable, and to disbelieve what is disagreeable ; the ministry (or Junta) deprived of the national resources, afraid to commit the

power of the sword to an individual ; desirous of reconciling irreconcilable things, the exercise of power with the delegation of it, liberty with bigotry, national pride with the reception of assistance from abroad, the employment of the non-united parts of the Spanish monarchy as if they were one whole ; in short, the office of government without the means.

But we must not quit this subject without adverting to the situation of the enemy, also. " The difficulty of procuring information is very great," says Sir John Moore, and so Buonaparte found it : for, at the moment when the English are advancing, Buonaparte writes that they are retreating : he sent a body southward to induce the English general to that movement ; but without effect. French activity, whatever energy we attribute to it, failed of rousing Spanish apathy. The Gallic invaders met with no favourable reception : they found no partizans ;—they were not cheered : their entries were marked by the silence of absolute indifference :—the stillness of death.

An expression in an intercepted letter from a French officer commanding at Vittoria, to the chief of the staff with the army, (says Sir John Moore) paints the people in this part exactly ; " *L'esprit public est toujours mauvais, toujours de l'incrédulité sur nos avantages. Quant à la tranquillité du pays, elle est parfaite.*"

Asto to the numbers of the enemy, Lord W. Bentinck incloses to Lord Castlereagh a

Return of the number that passed each day through Iron of the reinforcements that have arrived in Spain from the 1st of October to the 4th of November ; these statements make them to amount to 48,700 infantry, 7,840 cavalry, 850 artillery men, 84 cannon, and 509 ammunition waggons.

His Lordship thinks Buonaparte's army at a low calculation was 100,000 men, of whom 12,000 are cavalry.

We must be allowed to express our sense of the talent and intelligence which mark the letters of Lord W. Bentinck ; his proceedings are extremely judicious ; his foresight is very correct ; his style is clear, and his representations are faithful. We see no reason to derogate from the fidelity or the talent of the British agents, in general : but we think we discover evident traces of the effects of the representations made by the Spanish deputies in England, in the correspondence from this country.

.....
There are several minor facts contained in these papers, which ought not to be overlooked ; though our limits permit us only to hint at them.

The Prince of Neufchatel writes to the Duke of Dalmatia, Dec. 10, that " The city of Madrid is very tranquil ; the shops are open, the theatrical amusements have been resumed, and you would not suppose that the first conferences had been accompanied by FOUR THOUSAND discharges of cannon."—!! !

It had long been known that it was the intention of Junot to avail himself of any opportunity to send his plunder to France ; and certain French vessels are said to be destined to remove the church plate from Lisbon to France : Yet this very Junot could write to General Loisson :

Traitez bien les Portugais, et tâchez de faire rentrer les déserteurs. Protégez nos courriers, et ne les hazardez pas. Si vous pouvez correspondre avec le Grand Duc de Berg, envoyez-lui la lettre ci-jointe. Vous savez la confiance que j'ai en vous, agissez en conséquence, selon que vous le trouverez plus utile au service de Sa Majesté ; mais maintenez une sévère discipline : ne souffrez aucune exaction, et ne permettez pas qu'aucun Officier, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit se fusse donner une crusade en Portugal ; je serais inflexible contre quiconque se le serait permis, et je rendrais compte immédiatement à l'Empereur ; mais je compte sur les Officiers de mon armée, et j'espère qu'aucun d'eux ne trompera ma confiance.

Intelligence had been received that the inhabitants of Lisbon had been disarmed, and no weapons left them but knives and forks.

" One hundred and fifty Russians are landed from each ship, and doing duty in Lisbon," says Lieut. Col. Tucker.

If this employment of the Russians were fact, we conceive that it was a violation of the principles of neutrality ; and that they thereby rendered themselves liable to capture, though they entered the port of Lisbon as a neutral port. In this case, they did the duty of the French soldiery. But, possibly, this statement is erroneous.

It is very remarkable, that none of the Spanish ministers or generals corresponded with Sir John Moore, or Gen. Sir David Baird. This is almost incredible : but what are the inferences to be drawn from it ?

A Map of the Pyrennees, and the adjacent Provinces, by Roussel and La Blottiere, with Additions from Tofino and Lopez. Dedicated, by permission to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. By A. Arrowsmith. On Ten large sheets. Price £4. 4s. For the Author. 1809.

Roussel and La Blottiere were engineers in the service of Louis XIV. The first surveyed the country of Labour, the whole of Lower Navarre, and part of the Higher Navarre, the district of Soule, Bearn, Bigorre, and part of Cominge and of Guienne; the latter surveyed Rousillon, Cerdagne, Conque de Tremps, Conserana, part of Cominge, Guipuscoa, and the valley of Bastan. Besides these actual surveys that monarch had a collection of the best Spanish maps, and what was defective in the originals which he commanded, he supplied from these sources of information.

The first peculiarity that strikes the eye in this map is, the position of the letters. Usually geographers make a point of placing the heads of their letters on maps to the North: but, as to a Frenchman France is every thing, these are so placed as to be most easily read, as it were, from the French territory. The idea was, in fact, but too well justified by the event, that the accession of the House of Bourbon, virtually incorporated Spain with France. The prevalence of French interest and intrigue was the consequence of the establishment of a French court; although the bulk of the Spanish nation, most cordially hated the intruders. Spain was a province of France; and might have been so still, had not Buonaparte, by his unprincipled tyranny, roused a part of the Spanish people to resistance.

But the chief value of this delineation arises from the accuracy, with which the Pyrennees and their branches are laid down in it. The intricacies of these mountains are great: and to trace them completely, demanded much skill, time and patience. The rule for ascertaining the boundary of the two kingdoms was, by following the course of the waters from the summits of the mountains: but, by this mean, each kingdom *projected* in some points into its neighbour; and these projections gave many advantages to the possessor of them.

The branchings of the mountains infer the situation of the Passes, which lead between them and form the medium of intercourse between kingdom and kingdom. These would be best known to the importers of contraband wares into each kingdom; and these smugglers (called in Spanish, *Miquelets*) would prefer for their purposes the most private and unfrequented ways. The difficulty of a passage would be, in fact, its recommendation, as it diminished the chance of a *rencontre* with the custom-house officers. But, passengers, in general, would choose more ready and easy roads; those laid out and appointed by authority. Of these, some were rendered passable at all seasons of the year; while others were passable only in summer time: as the snows of winter presented insurmountable obstructions. Some were passable for horses and mules, only; others for wheel carriages, and heavy commodities. These latter, were of course, the best adapted to military movements; and artillery with its stores, could be introduced by these only.

We refer to what we have elsewhere said on the Passes into Spain, for much that might be observed on this Map; at present we only add, that it appears from this authority, that there is a good road from Bayonne to Irun;—this has been used by Buonaparte for the transport of his forces.—Another from Bayonne to Pampeluna, by the valley of Bastan;—another to the same city by St. Jean Pied de Port.—These are the chief, if not the only passable routes in the West: two of them meeting at Pampeluna, give great importance to that fortress. There is another road, nearly in the midst of the Isthmus, leading from Oleron; this, however, is not always practicable; and it passes through a difficult country. The passes on the East, are more open; and this part of Spain, does not present the same obstacles to an invading enemy as the West does. On the whole we adhere to our opinion already expressed, that without the command of the water, an attack on *resisting* Spain is military Quixotism.

The history of this Map, with the causes of its being re-engraved and published in England, has appeared in the foregoing article. It is somewhat extended (southward), from the original; on the best authorities.

An Account of the Empire of Morocco, and the District of Suse; compiled from miscellaneous Observations made during a long Residence in, and various Journeys through, these Countries. To which is added, an accurate and interesting Account of Timbuctoo, the great Emporium of Central Africa. By James Grey Jackson, Esq. Illustrated with Engravings. Qto. pp. 310. Price £2. 2s. Nicoll, London, 1809.

THOUGH we do not agree with the sentiments of Mr. Matra, our late consul at Morocco, as reported by Mr. Jackson, that "there are more books written on Barbary than on any other country, and yet there is no country with which we are so little acquainted;" nevertheless, we readily admit that a *good* book, of which that country is the subject, will possess interest, and in some respects, novelty. The volume under inspection is not distinguished by much novelty; but the author has availed himself of the opportunities which a residence of many years in the country afforded him, of forming his opinion on the empire and its inhabitants. His volume contains more truth, with less error, than those of most of his predecessors; and we perceive, in reading it, that his personal observation has been directed by candour and good sense.

We have long wished that gentlemen stationed in our commercial establishments abroad, would engage part of their leisure (and they sometimes have leisure more than enough), in recording those remarks which they make, and in preserving the histories of events which they see pass before them. A few minutes thus employed *daily*, would furnish subjects of reference on many future occasions, even should they think proper to restrict their sentiments to friends only. If they would further submit to the opinion of some competent judge, such portions of their *memoranda*, as are adapted to amuse or instruct the public, there are, happily for the world of letters, a variety of modes in which their communications may benefit their compatriots, without infringing on the *incognito*, if the author desire to maintain it. It does not *now* follow, that unless an article will make a book, it shall make nothing. Greater advantage is of-

ten derived to science from short papers and essays, written by eye-witnesses, and on the spot, than from more laboured performances. The weight of the testimony, not the length of the discussion, is the *desideratum*. An author's opportunities for acquiring knowledge, with the credit due to his diligence and probity, are what a competent critic estimates, however succinctly particulars may be expressed. Sufficient for every desirable purpose may be told, without disclosing a single secret of the counting-house, or committing a single breach of commercial confidence. Against such a transgression we strongly protest. The volume before us may be taken as an instance of what we desire. It describes the country, the chief cities, the emperor's court, the different tribes of the population, their manners, and prejudices; it enters into some particulars of the commerce, and alludes to others, *not proper to be revealed*: (we therefore beg leave to suggest, that they were not proper to be even alluded to: our enemies will understand these passages, dark as they may seem to our friends). Mr. J. further illustrates several subjects of Natural History and Geography; and he has taken pains to contribute information relating to the interior of the peninsula, and to that vast metropolis of central Africa, Timbuctoo; to the human hive which swarms on the banks of the western Nile; and to the interests of his country, as connected by policy or commerce with these regions.

Where we meet with much to gratify us, we shall not give importance to trifling blemishes. If the writer had been a *professed* geographer, or a *professed* naturalist, we should have been dissatisfied with his geographical remarks; and with his descriptions of the subjects of natural history which he introduces: had he been a medical man, we should have thought his account of diseases to be no great credit to his knowledge or skill; but a merchant is entitled to many allowances; and if we wish to excite others to imitate his communications, we must commend with readiness, so far as commendation may be just; and reprove with mildness those defects of which it would be injustice to our discernment to deny the conviction. We must add, that if the writer had been aware how active the spirit for illustrating Holy Scripture by means of the knowledge

of nature now is, how favourable was his situation for that purpose; and that a few words, *in addition* to what he has communicated, would have assisted in such studies, he certainly would have added those few words.

We may explain ourselves by observing, *e. gr.* that to put completely at rest, that contrariety of opinion which divides commentators, on the *four* insects of the prophet Joel (chap. i. 4), which in our public version are named the *palmer worm*, the *locust*, the *canker-worm*, and the *caterpillar*, were at once a service to Scripture and to science:—Are these four different insects, or one insect in four different states? This uncertainty is augmented, by the rendering of the LXX, which describes the *fourth* insect, as *ἑρπίς*, the *rust*, or *mildew*; a disease of corn, not a creature. Mr. J. says of the locust, “when it is young it is *green*; as it grows, it assumes a *yellow hue*; and, lastly, it becomes *brown*.” The Arabs, we understand, have a name for this insect, in each of these different states, whereby a person not fully informed, would be induced to conclude that *four* different insects might be intended, contrary to the fact. Moreover, it is certain from Mr. J.’s account, and the relation of other travellers, that *this species* of locust *has a king*; “and when he (the *Sultan Jeraad*) rises, the whole body follow him;” the writer of the Revelations, also (ix. 11.) gives the locusts a king; yet Solomon says, Prov. xxx. 27. the locusts have *no king*.” This contradiction is apparent only, not real; since two distinct species of the creature may be intended: but to establish this solution of the difficulty, we need the testimony of observers, not of conjecturers. How easily might Mr. J. have added the Arabic names of the locust in its different states!—and hemight as easily have informed us, whether locusts of every species have their *Sultan Jeraad*.

We foresee that the causes of those complaints *now* justly made by Mr. J. on the paucity of persons attached to our public agencies, who have cultivated the Arabic language, will be removed; and that the necessity of acquiring this accomplishment for the purposes of our East-India Company, will bestow on that language a comparative popularity. Al-

ready have many of the literary treasures it contains engaged the attention of our learned. A proper recollection of the different dialects into which the Arabic is now divided, as a spoken language, will not fail of being preserved; nor will Mr. J.’s advice be lost when he recommends to our countrymen, as close a conformity in externals to the natives of a country, in which they are travelling, as consists with probity and honour.

Mr. J.’s work opens with the geography of the empire of Morocco; its rivers, mountains, soil, &c. He corrects several errors, on the subject of rivers, and varies the mode of spelling many of the names of places, &c. we presume, in conformity to the present manner of pronouncing them; not, as it appears to us, to approximate them more closely to their Arabic roots. The great feature of the country, is the Atlas mountains: of which says Mr. J.

On a clear day, the Atlas appears at Mogador, a distance of about a hundred and forty miles, in the form of a saddle; and is visible at sea, several leagues off the coast. These mountains are extremely fertile in many places, and produce excellent fruits; having the advantage of various climates, according to the ascent towards the snow, which contrasted with the verdure beneath has a singular and picturesque effect. The inhabitants of the upper region of Atlas live four months of the year in excavations in the mountains; viz. from November to February inclusive.

The climate of Morocco is healthy and invigorating; from March to September the atmosphere is scarcely ever charged with clouds; and even in the rainy season, viz. from September till March, there is seldom a day wherein the sun is not seen at some interval. The inhabitants are robust; and some live to a great age. The Shelluhs, or inhabitants of the mountains of Atlas, south of Morocco, are however a meagre people, which proceeds in a great measure from their abstemious diet, living for the most part on barley gruel, bread, honey, and but seldom indulging in animal food: the Arabs, the Moors, and the Berebbers, on the contrary, live in a hospitable manner, and eat more nutritious food, preferring the farinaceous kind.

Abundance of corn, fruits of all kinds, the finest horses, cattle, flocks, and many other valuable commodities, are produced by the different districts of this empire. The crops of one district, in one year, says Mr. J. would be sufficient for the

consumption of the whole empire, provided all the ground capable of producing wheat and barley were to be sown. To preserve this plenty for his own people, the emperor prohibits the exportation of corn: in consequence, not half of the land is brought into cultivation.

In his chapter on Zoology, Mr. J. should certainly have endeavoured to have ascertained the class and character of the *Deeb*, an animal which he very properly distinguishes from the *Dubbah*, or *Hyæna*;—we conclude from its manners, and size, that it is the Jackall.

The following is an animal very little known; it connects with the Gazelles.

The Aoudad.—This animal is to be found only in the very steep and inaccessible cliffs, and in the woods and forests of the mountains of Atlas, south of Morocco and Lower Suse, except when it descends to the rivers to drink. It throws itself from lofty precipices into the plains below, alighting generally on its horns or shoulders.

None of them have ever been caught in a state to allow of their being kept alive, being so very wild that it is not possible to approach them without great danger. In size and colour the Aoudad is similar to a calf; it has a beautiful long mane or beard, growing from the lower part of the neck; its teeth are very strong, and indicative of its longevity; the horns are about twelve inches in length, curved, of a dark colour, and are used for various purposes.

I believe I am correct when I affirm, that the only two skins of this animal which ever came to Europe, I had the honour of sending to the Right Hon. President of the Royal Society; (Sir Joseph Banks.) the horns and teeth were with one of them.

That locusts *migrate* from causes of which we are not particularly informed, may be true; but we cannot grant Mr. J. that they “are produced from some unknown physical cause:” their prodigious multiplication has been noticed and accounted for by many writers. Our author thus describes this desolating visitant, and the usual consequences of his irruption.

Locusts are produced from some unknown physical cause, and proceed from the desert, always coming from the south. When they visit a country, it behoves every individual to lay in a provision against a famine; for they are said to stay *three, five, or seven years*. During my residence in West and South Barbary, those countries suffered a visitation from them during *seven years*. They have a government among themselves, similar to that

of the bees and ants; and when the (Sultan Jeraad) king of the locusts rises, the whole body follow him, not one solitary straggler being left behind to witness the devastation. When they have eaten all other vegetation, they attack the trees, consuming first the leaves, and then the bark, so that the country, in the midst of summer, from their unsparing rapacity, bears the face of winter. In my travels, I have seen them so thick on the ground, as sometimes actually to have covered my horse's hoofs, as he went along; it is very annoying to travel through a host of them, as they are continually flying in your face, and settling on your hands and clothes. At a distance, they appear, in the air, like an immense cloud, darkening the sun; and whilst employed in devouring the produce of the land, it has been observed that they uniformly proceed one way, as regularly as a disciplined army on its march; nor will it be possible to discover a single one going a different way from the rest. In travelling from Mogodor to Tangier, before the plague in 1799, the country was covered with them: a singular incident then occurred at El Araiche; the whole country from the confines of Sahara to that place was ravaged by them, but after crossing the river El Kos, they were not to be seen, though there was nothing to prevent them from flying across it; moreover, they were all moving that way, that is to the north; but when they reached the banks of the river, they proceeded eastward, so that the gardens and fields north of El Araiche were full of vegetables, fruits, and grain. The Arabs of the province of El Garb considered this remarkable circumstance, as an evident interposition of Providence.

This curse of heaven can only be conceived by those who have seen the dismal effects of their devastation: the poor people, by living on them, become meagre and indolent, for no labour will yield fruit, whilst the locusts continue increasing in numbers. In the rainy season they partially disappear, and at the opening of the spring the ground is covered with their young; those crops of corn which are first mature, and the grain which becomes hardened before the locust attains its full growth, are likely to escape, provided there be other crops less forward for them to feed upon.

In the year 1799, these destructive insects were carried away into the Western Ocean by a violent hurricane; and the shores were afterwards covered with their dead bodies, which in many places emitted a pestilential smell; that is, wherever the land was low, or where the salt water had not washed them; to this event succeeded a most abundant crop of corn, the lands which had lain fallow for years, being now cultivated; but the produce of the cultivation was accompanied with a

most infectious and deadly plague, a calamity of which the locusts have often been observed to be the forerunners. The Saharawans, or Arabs of the desert, rejoice to see the clouds of locusts proceeding towards the north, anticipating therefrom a general mortality, which they call (el-khere) *the good*, or *the benediction*; for after depopulating the rich plains of Barbary, it affords to them an opportunity of emanating from their arid recesses in the desert, to pitch their tents in the desolated plains, or along the banks of some river; as was done by one of the kabyles of Tuat, after the plague had depopulated Barbary in the summer and autumn of 1799, and the spring of 1800, when these wild Arabs poured into Draha from Sahara, and settled along the banks of the river of that devastated country.

Locusts are esteemed a great delicacy, and during the above periods dishes of them were generally served up at the principal repasts; there are various ways of dressing them; that usually adopted, was to boil them in water half an hour; then sprinkle them with salt and pepper, and fry them, adding a little vinegar; the head, wings, and legs are thrown away, the rest of the body is eaten, and resembles the taste of prawns. As the criterion of goodness in all eatables among the Moors, is regulated by the stimulating qualities which they possess, so these locusts are preferred to pigeons, because supposed to be more invigorating. A person may eat a plate full of them, containing two or three hundred, without any ill effects.

When the locust is young, it is green; as it grows, it assumes a yellow hue, and lastly becomes brown. I was informed by an Arab, who had seen the (Sultan Jeraad) king of the locusts, that it was larger and more beautifully coloured than the ordinary one; but I never myself could procure a sight of it.

With this pest we may connect the scorpion, a "venomous reptile, which during summer, it is not uncommon to find in the beds:" and the dread of which induces most families in Marocco to keep a bottle of scorpions infused in olive oil, by way of remedy against this creature's sting. A still smaller creature, the gnat, or musquito, has had sufficient power to oblige the inhabitants of a settlement to remove their dwelling.

Not the least extraordinary among the subjects of natural history, introduced by our author, is, "the *Dibben Fashook*, or gum-ammoniac [*fly* in the plate] beetle, having a long horn proceeding from its nose, with which it perforates the plant, and makes incisions whence the gum

oozes out." The figure of this insect is the very counterpart to the *ximb*, or dog-fly of Bruce: the difference of size is not important: the only real difference is the horn; which in Mr. J.'s subject is a powerful proboscis; in Bruce, three feeble hairs, acting together, produce the same effect. Could we enlarge our acquaintance with this subject, we might, perhaps, trace a diversity of species, yet uniformity of character, which, while it increased our knowledge of the appointments of nature, would afford fresh opportunities, and causes for admiration.

Among serpents, Mr. J. particularizes the black *El Búška*; the wound from which is fatal; yet this, and the *El Effah*, equally dreadful, are carried about as shews by the *Disawie*, or serpent-charmers. The *El Effah* is certainly, though not identified by Mr. J. the "horn-nosed snake," described by Dr. Shaw, Naturalist's Miscellany, pl. 94. Mr. J. says it is about *two feet* long; Dr. S. says about *three feet* long; but Bosman saw, on the Gold Coast, the skin of one *five feet* long. This is a beautiful serpent, spotted with yellow and brown, and sprinkled with blackish specks: its poison is quick and penetrating. In a desert of Suse, their holes are so numerous, that it is difficult for a horse to pass over them without stumbling.

The *Boah*, or desert snake, is an enormous monster, from *twenty to eighty feet* long, as thick as a man's body, and of a dingy colour: this inhabitant of Sahara is not venomous, though it is not less destructive: the Arabs (speaking of it figuratively*), affirm, that as it passes along the desert it fires the ground with the velocity of its motion. It is impossible to escape it; it will twist itself round an ox, and after crushing its bones, will swallow it gradually, after which it lies supinely on the ground two or three days, unable to proceed, till the animal be digested. Two of these monsters stationed themselves near the road from Marocco to Terodant, near to the latter city, a few years since; one of them was killed, the other remained there several days, and prevented travellers from passing the road: they were both young ones, being about *twenty feet* long.

The *Boah* is ill described as being "of a dingy colour:" it is beautifully adorned with a regular pattern: the prevailing colour in which is reddish.

These are a part of those destructive and injurious causes, which countervail

* Ky herk el bled beshuelhu.

the prodigious fertility of this empire. Unquestionably the soil produces ample supplies of whatever is desirable for human life; corn, wine and oil, in superabundance; but it also produces, the locust, the scorpion, the venomous effah, and the destructive boah. How much happier is that country, where industry may await its reward in returns made by no ungrateful soil;—unmingled with the smallest anxiety as to devastation from insect spoilers, or of mortal paroxysms from reptile destroyers!

But, after all, the proverb holds good in Morocco, as elsewhere, "man is the most destructive creature to man:" he has less to fear from leopards and serpents, than from those who *should be* his brethren. In a few instances Mr. J. has occasion to describe simple manners and patriarchal hospitality; but this is in deserts, where gold has no power; where commerce is maintained by barter; and where the tribes can find an asylum, in the depth of the level expanse, in an instant. Not such is the general condition of the inhabitants of Morocco.

The people of this empire being born subjects of an arbitrary despot, they may be said to have no established laws; they know no other than the will of the prince, and if this should deviate, as it sometimes does, from the moral principles laid down in the Koran, it must be obeyed. Where the emperor resides, he administers justice, in person, generally twice, and sometimes four times a week, in the (M'shoire) place of audience, whither all complaints are carried: * here access is easy; he listens to every one, foreigners or subjects, men or women, rich or poor; there is no distinction, every one has a right to appear before him, and boldly to explain the nature of his case; and although his person is considered as sacred, and established custom obliges the subject to prostrate himself, and to pay him rather adoration than respect, yet every complainant may tell his story without the least hesitation or timidity; indeed, if any one is abashed, or appears diffident, his cause is weakened in proportion. Judgment is always prompt, decisive, plausible, and generally correct.

* It is customary here, as in the East, for every person to accompany his complaint with (el Heddia) a present suited to his condition; and none must appear without something, as it would be not only contrary to the established usages, but highly disrespectful: even such a trifle as *three or more eggs* is accepted.

In places remote from the emperor's court, the (Kalit) vice-regent, or bashaw, has his M'shoire, where he administers justice, sometimes according to the laws of the Koran, and at others, as his caprice dictates; for the same imperious despotism which the emperor too frequently exercises over his bashaws and alkaidis, is exercised by them over those who fall under their government; and the same is done again by their subalterns, when they have it in their power; thus tyranny proceeds progressively from the prince to the lowest of his officers; these petty tyrants are dispersed over the whole empire, and often give sanction to their extortions by effecting them in the name of their master; the accumulation of wealth is the grand object of all their desires; when they learn from their emissaries, or spies, that an individual has acquired considerable property, they contrive to find out some cause of accusation against him, and by that means extort money from him. It often happens, however, that those who amass the greatest sums in this way enjoy them but a very short time; some unexpected order from the emperor, accusing them of crimes or misdemeanors, is made a pretext for depriving them, in their turn, of their ill-gotten wealth, which his majesty never fails to inform them can be of no use to them, being more than sufficient to procure the necessaries of life, and ought therefore to belong to the (Biet el Mel el Mooselmia) Mohammedan treasury, into which it is accordingly delivered, never more to return to its former possessor!

The influence of this mode of government, upon the people is such as might naturally be expected; *they are suspicious, deceitful, and cruel; they have no respect for their neighbours, but will plunder one another whenever it is in their power; they are strangers to every social tie and affection; for their hearts are scarcely susceptible of one tender impression; the father fears the son, the son the father; and this lamentable mistrust, and want of confidence, diffuses itself throughout the whole community.*

The pride and arrogance of the Moors is unparalleled; for though they live in the most deplorable state of ignorance, slavery, and barbarism, yet they consider themselves the first people in the world, and contemptuously term all others barbarians. Their sensuality knows no bounds: by the laws of the Koran, they are allowed four wives, and as many concubines as they are able to support, but such is their wretched depravity, that they indulge in the most unnatural and abominable propensities; * in short, every vice that is

* By the laws of the Koran, these crimes are punishable by death; but they are so generally indulged in, as to be mutually connived at.

disgraceful and degrading to human nature, is to be found amongst them.

Our readers will indulge their own reflections on the civil polity and religious principles which produce *this character*. We acknowledge, that there are good precepts even in Mohammedism; and we have a much more extensive acquaintance with them, than Mr. J.'s meagre extracts lead us to attribute to him. Nevertheless, we cannot unite in commending any religion, in which the professor is taught to rest in the *action*, while the *sentiment* in which it originates escapes the censure of his own conscience.

The domestic arrangements of the great among the Mohammedans are by no means objects of envy; and indeed, the general population is far from embroiling itself with the evils of polygamy.

Mr. J. has a chapter on the languages of Africa: the Arabic is the *learned* language, throughout the greater part of that vast continent. The local dialects, though objects of curiosity, are of less general use.

The population of this empire is calculated by Mr. J. at nearly 15,000,000, an amount which greatly exceeds our previous estimate: but the commerce of these countries falls short of what we should have expected. Mr. J. states it, for the years 1804, 1805, and part of 1806. He remarks, "that nearly the whole of the exports to Marocco, consists of manufactured goods, and that the returns for these are entirely raw materials, many of which are essentially necessary to our manufactures." He therefore advises additional efforts to augment the trade between Britain and this empire. It appears, also to be possible, by means of the Marocco caravans to open an intercourse with Timbuctoo; and we confess our obligations to Mr. J. for the clearest statement of the course of the caravans to that city, and other particulars connected with it, that we have seen. He insists on the issue of the western Nile into the river of Egypt; and says the passage has been made from Timbuctoo to Cairo by water. In an appendix, Mr. J. gives the history of a plague at Marocco, which seems to have been no ordinary visitation. "There died in Marocco 50,000; in Faz 65,000; in Mogodor 4,500; in Jaffy 5,000; in all 124,500 persons."

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It is a venial transgression, if indeed, it be any transgression, *contra bonos mores*, in writers, to attribute *superior importance* to that country where they have resided, and of which the description engages their pen. British merchants are not wanting in the spirit of adventure; nor, say their rivals, in the intelligence necessary to direct it: and we submit the hints given by Mr. J. with others which it is in his power to give, to those whom they concern. We thank him for his plates, though we have seen better: and we shall be glad of an opportunity to peruse the Political History of this empire, "which he has reserved for a future publication." Should his bookseller, on that occasion, caution him against raising the value of books too rapidly, as being contrary to the real interest of bookwriters, booksellers, and bookreaders, we shall deem it equally honourable to his judgment and to his honesty.

An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France; with a view to illustrate the Rise and Progress of Gothic Architecture in Europe. By the late Rev. G. D. Whittington. Qto. pp. 205. Price £1. 6s. Taylor, London, 1809.

On a question of fact, nothing is so disadvantageous as prejudice: nothing so little becomes the inquiring mind. Truth, in her native simplicity should always be welcome: and whether her testimony be coincident with or contrary to, our notions previously cherished, we ought to be open to conviction, and when convinced, we ought cheerfully to acknowledge it. But it is much easier to propose and recommend good precepts, than to exhibit them by example; and we confess, that there are subjects on which we should be more ready to admit and acknowledge conviction, than on that now under our consideration.

We have been so long in the habit of regarding our own country, as the first to carry that style of architecture, which is known among us, under the name of Gothic, to perfection, as well as being also its original seat: that we experience a kind of *stiffness*, importing a reluctance to relinquish opinions that have

Grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength.

But who that lives in a revolutionary age, may venture to assure himself, that he shall not be affected by the changes of the times? and if others deem his opinions erroneous, can he do less than listen to their arguments? Unfortunately for this work, its author, Mr. Whittington, was arrested by the hand of death, before he could finish and revise it, with that assiduity which the subject demanded. The inquiry may seem at first sight, to lie within a narrow compass,—whether England or France were the first to adopt and cultivate a certain taste in building; but, reflection will discover, that a more difficult question could hardly be started; and that the evidence to be examined, ere we can obtain a glimpse of the truth, is a mass not to be investigated by the timid or irresolute.

It might be supposed, on the mention of this subject, that there are buildings enough existing: let them decide. But, are these buildings *known* to be of the ages proper for this inquiry? Are they in their original state? or have they since their erection, received repairs by which their original forms and characters have been altered? By what documents shall we *prove*, that those who from time to time, reconstructed parts of them when decayed, adhered to the original design; and did not avail themselves of the *improvements*, which every age very wisely and candidly attributes to itself? In short, to determine the date of our ancient structures, we want *Documents* relating to the history of their erection; and to determine the forms of such buildings, we want *Engravings* representing them in their original condition. These we cannot obtain: but this affords us an opportunity of justly complimenting the present age, since most of our structures, of any importance, are preserved for the contemplation of posterity, by the labours of the graver, while in their pristine beauty; and often, under the direction of the architects who erected them, with proper explanations and scientific details.

Events of later ages have also contributed to deprive us of many evidences in proof of the taste of our ancestors: where is the city, which has not at some time, been the scene of hostility, or of commotion? Many of our most superb edifices have yielded to the fury of cannon balls, or of incendiary bombs; or per-

haps to the still more destructive fury of *soi-disant* reformation. Which of our religious buildings did not suffer dilapidation in part, at least, at the time of the dissolution of monasteries? Yet these might have been of importance in the present inquiry.

Being, then, restricted to the examination of such as are extant, and under the necessity of using our best judgment, as to what parts of these are original, it will follow that, to do justice to the subject, requires a very general acquaintance with structures of this description, still existing, and moreover, opportunities of examining them, which fall to the lot of very few, even among our most favoured and diligent *cognoscenti*.

In this latter advantage Mr. Whittington principally fails. He manifests considerable acquaintance with our ecclesiastical edifices; but there are some which he has overlooked: and we deem his researches, among the ancient works of the same kind in France, to be liable to the imputation of a desire to find evidence suited to his preconceptions.

We have already described this volume as a posthumous publication: we therefore shall not enlarge in opposition to the sentiments of the learned writer: a few instances only, may serve to prove that he has not been wholly unbiassed, in favour of a foreign country.

Durham cathedral, which Mr. W. dates in 1233, has been by others dated in 995,* the *great* west window of this structure, therefore could not be a copy from any French erection in the thirteenth, or even in the twelfth, or eleventh century.

Several of our Saxon buildings, yet extant, have windows of truly magnificent dimensions, though some of them suffer by having been renovated in succeeding ages. The cathedral at Gloucester; the abbey church at Tewksbury, and others, might be quoted. The flying buttresses of Westminster abbey, 1245, are likely, rather than *vice versa*, to have been imitated by the architect of St. Denys in 1281, nor could the tracery of St. Denys be the parent by suggestion, of the tracery in the windows of Lincoln cathedral, since that dates in 1211. Malmesbury abbey, and others of our ancient structures, are

* Moore's "List of Monasteries," &c.

completely overlooked by Mr. W. though it is possible he might have adverted to them, had he prepared his work for the press, himself.

As to the effect of certain churches, &c. in France, considered as acting on the eye, and through the eye on the mind, while we admit that it is considerable, we do not recollect that we attached to it any superiority over those of our own country. We have inspected St. Ouen's at Rouen, Notre Dame, St. Germain's, and other churches at Paris, the church at Amiens, and most, if not all, of those which our author selects, for the purpose of comparison; but we acknowledge that our opinion of them was not equal to that which Mr. W. formed.

Yet, while we are bound to enter our dissent from the main principles adopted by our author, we readily acknowledge that he has collected much information: that he writes like a man of intelligence, and a gentleman; and we have every reason to conclude that had he been his own editor, he would have reconsidered many of his positions, before they had been offered to the public.

In a well written preface, Lord Aberdeen, the Editor, gives the following account of his friend, Mr. W.

The author of this Historical Survey died on the 24th of July, 1807, at the age of twenty-six years. Educated at Eton, he there acquired a love of classical literature, and a distinguished correctness of taste, which tempered his keen relish for all works of imagination. During a subsequent residence at Cambridge, without deeply engaging in the studies peculiar to the place, the advances which he made in different branches of learning were rapid and extensive. To the following work, therefore, he brought a cultivated mind, confirmed habits of industry, a most retentive memory, and a freedom from prejudice and pre-established opinion all his own. Before the publication of this survey nothing has appeared with the sanction of his name, excepting only a prize essay on the internal evidences of Christianity, written while an under graduate at the University.

We shall now avail ourselves of some of Mr. W.'s labours; by which our readers will judge of his work, for themselves.

The project of this work, originated in the course of an extensive journey in France and Italy, in 1802 and 1803: it is, therefore, the result of actual obser-

vations made on the respective subjects. The author seems to have had no conception that the primitive edifices, for Christian worship had any resemblance to the Jewish *Proseuchæ*: yet, nothing can be more credible; and it is by no means unlikely, that the same conveniences for reading the Sacred Scriptures in public, would be adopted among the Gentile Christians, as they saw among their Jewish neighbours. This, with other circumstances, implied the admission of light into their places of worship; whereas the temples of the Heathen were dark, and consequently the principles on which they were constructed, were totally inapplicable.

After Christianity became the predominant religion, its worship was, no doubt, attended by multitudes, forming one assembly; and the buildings erected to accommodate a numerous concourse, would approach in form and dimensions, to those which had been found most convenient for a like purpose in civil transactions. Hence the plan adopted in courts of justice would be preferred: and together with their usual character, such buildings would partake, more or less, of that arrangement to which the Christians had been accustomed in their more private assemblies. But, buildings constructed by the emperors, or under their sanction, would be very different from what was in the power of a few converts in remote provinces. We may, therefore presume, with little risque of error, that the first churches in Gaul, in Britain, and in other provinces, especially the western, were of but small dimensions: and, certainly, they were not ornamented, at any considerable cost. Afterwards, emulation produced extensive buildings; and as ecclesiastical ceremonies increased, they demanded increased accommodations for those who were to perform them, and for those who were to behold them.

In the fifth century the Roman manner of building seems to have been practised in Gaul with considerable splendour. Gregory of Tours relates that *Perpetuus*, Bishop of Tours, in the reign of Childeric, thinking the small church, which Briccius had erected over the tomb of St. Martin, unworthy of so distinguished a saint, rebuilt it in the form in which it remained in his time; his description of it therefore is curious and authentic. It was one hundred and fifty-five feet

in length, sixty in breadth, and forty-five in height. In the whole edifice there were fifty-two windows, one hundred and twenty columns, and eight doors, namely, three in the sanctuary, and five in the body of the church. The same prelate also rebuilt the church of St. Peter and Paul, in which he deposited the marble shrine which had formerly enclosed the relics of St. Martin, and which was greatly admired for the beauty of its workmanship. He besides constructed several churches in the city and neighbourhood of Tours. *Eufronius*, a priest of the same place, erected the church of St. Symphorien: and about this time *Namatius*, bishop of Auvergne, seems to have rivalled, and even surpassed Perpetuus, by the magnificent manner in which he rebuilt his cathedral. It was constructed in the form of a cross, with aisles* on each side, and terminated by a round apsis; the walls of the sanctuary were encrusted with various marbles, and the whole church was perfumed with aromatic odours.† His wife also founded a church in honour of St. Stephen, and is related to have sat with a book in her hand reading ancient histories to the painters while they were ornamenting its walls.

We have reason to believe that the ecclesiastics or members of religious communities, were the builders, and architects of their Sacred edifices: although the profession of architect, was not unknown or unpopular. The effect of wars and commotions, so extensive as those under which the lower empire sunk, was to banish knowledge from the mass of the public, and to force it to seek shelter in the Sanctuary of the Cloister. The recluse, therefore, at length became the sole depositaries of science, and were the parties to display whatever skill the country could produce. The names of several of the architects, who were employed in France, are inscribed on their works; and we cannot help wishing, that we knew the names of many more of our English architects, than we now do; together with particulars of their lives, the state of

science in their time, &c. Architects should be interred in the structures they have raised. Mr. W. gives several instances of such interments in France; and we regret, that this intention was not felt by those, who deposited the remains of our immortal artist, Sir Christopher Wren. It is true, indeed, that he is buried in the *Crypt*, beneath St. Paul's; that wonderful monument of his genius! but with what propriety does the inscription on a tablet over his vault address a visitor, "*Si monumentum quaeris circumspice*"—when placed where no visitor ever penetrates? and where none can behold the Cathedral to which it refers.

Mr. W. traces the history of the original foundation (and re-erection in most instances) of several of the highly ornamented churches in France: for this, those who are interested in the subject will consult the volume.

There is something amusing in the manner of collecting the alms of the pious, for the purpose of paying the expences of Sacred buildings, in former times: later ages have added but few improvements, to this department of the art of mendicity. The bier and relics were powerful supplicants. We have nothing like them.

It may be curious to describe the mode of collecting contributions upon such occasions. Having obtained a bull from the Pope, two preachers were dispatched from the convent through the towns and villages of the province; who carried on a sort of bier the relics of their tutelar saint: wherever they stopped they shewed their credentials, and, with the consent of the ordinary, assembled the people, and if the church laboured under an interdict, they bade it cease during their stay. The topics of their exhortation were obvious; the life and miracles of their saint, the decay of his church, and, more than all, the promise of indulgences. Need we then wonder, if the sight of the relics, the earnestness of the monks, and the assurances of pardon, in those days of passion and credulity, could seldom fail of success, and that from such powerful incitements arose the fund for those stupendous masses of labour and expense which still excite our admiration?

The mode of consecration of Sacred structures, when performed with ecclesiastical *éclat*, may be instanced in that of the abbey of St. Germain.

It is remarkable, that the dedication of the new fabric did not take place till the year

* *Ascellæ.*

† *Greg. Tur. Hist. Franc. II. 16.*—This church appears to have been constructed entirely under the direction of the bishop. *Ecclesiam suo studio fabricavit*, is the expression of the historian, which is similar to the phrase often used by old English writers, to build by his counsaile. The fabric was one hundred and fifty feet long, sixty wide, and fifty high; it contained forty-two windows, seventy columns, and eight doors.

1163, when it was performed with peculiar solemnity by Alexander III, who had at that time taken refuge in France. He was attended by twelve cardinals, and a great number of bishops and clergy, from the principal states of Europe; the procession moved three times round the interior and exterior of the church, sprinkling the walls with holy water. The high altar was then consecrated in honour of the Holy Cross, and the Martyrs St. Stephen and St. Vincent; the pope standing opposite the centre of it, and a bishop at each corner, who, dipping their fingers in holy oil, marked it in those several places with the sign of the cross. The relics were deposited by the pope beneath the altar, while the bishop of Ostia, and three other prelates, dedicated some of the chapels. After the ceremony was concluded, the pope proceeded to the meadow without the walls of the abbey, and in an address to the people publicly confirmed several valuable privileges of the convent.

Notwithstanding the author has chosen the cathedral of Rheims to adorn his work, by way of frontispiece, yet his predilection for that of Amiens is strongest. He has instituted a comparison between that edifice and the cathedral of Salisbury; and the choice of these edifices for his purpose, is not unfair. Amiens cathedral was begun in 1220, and finished in 1269; though not intirely. as the army of saints required a longer time in marshalling; at least, till 1288: the towers were erected in the fourteenth century. Salisbury cathedral was begun in May 1220: it was completed in 1258, but the decorations required two years more: and the adjacencies ten years. In some of their principal features these churches agree: in others they differ:—as in disposition; in loftiness; but principally in the celestial armies which “line the door ways, crowd the walls, and swarm round all the pinnacles, of the French edifice.” Our author, after examining various other particulars, gives the preference to Amiens; in which few truly English critics who have had opportunity of considerably examining both will follow him.

COMPARISON OF

Measurements of the Cathedrals of Amiens and Salisbury.

The following are all the measurements I have been able to collect with accuracy. A considerable difference will be observed in the two churches, particularly from the unrivalled elevation of that of Amiens. The proportions of the latter are set down in French feet,

	Amiens.	Salisbury.
Length from east to west	415	452
..... from the west door to the choir	220	246
..... of the choir	130	140
..... of the space behind the choir to the Lady chapel	18	65
..... of the Lady chapel ..	45	
..... of the transepts from north to south	182	210
Breadth of the nave	42.9	34½
..... of the transept	42.9	
..... of the sides aisles	18	17½
..... of the windows	41	48
..... of nave and side aisles..	78.9	102
..... of the west front	150	115
Height of the vaulting of the nave	132	84
..... of the choir	129	
..... of the towers of the west front	210	
..... of the chapels	60	
..... of side aisles of the nave	60.8	39
..... of the choir	57.8	
Distance between each pillar ..	16	
Height to the soffit of the grand arches	78	78
Number of pillars, besides those next the walls	46	
..... of chapels uniformly and regularly built	25	

The number at Salisbury is nearly the same, but it must be remembered that it is a much larger church, has double transepts, and a Lady chapel divided into aisles.

It is hardly fair to notice in a posthumous work, the evident error, that the church of St. Germain des Prez was begun in the year 557 and finished in 558:—A magnificent church, built in a single year!—with “large marble columns, gilt cieling, painted walls on a gold ground, inlaid, &c.” Neither can we acquiesce in the opinion, that “the POINTED ARCH was used from accident and necessity, before it became an object of taste.”

We protest also, against our author's assumption, that this arch may be traced in France, in buildings erected much earlier than any in England. He quotes none which date before the middle of the twelfth century, into which it was introduced, or in which it may now be seen. We cannot, however, but think, that it was in *general use* in England much earlier than it was in France; and we think it no despicable conjecture that the arch of this form originated where it was most popular. In support of our opinion we refer to—Castle Acre Priory, founded 1085: to Lantony Abbey, founded 1103: to Lanercost Priory, founded 1116: to Furness Abbey, founded 1126: to Fountains Abbey, founded 1132; and to St.

Cross, founded in the same year. All these have pointed arches in them, in their *antient* remaining parts. They date prior to the French buildings described by Mr. W. and the list might be greatly augmented, if the question were of importance enough to justify extensive researches. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, has a curious plate on this subject, at the end of his second volume of *Giraldus Cambrensis*; in which he traces the forms of arches from the time of the Romans. His specimen of the *true* pointed arch is taken from St. Davids; built, A. D. 1180.

In the close of the volume Mr. W. considers the collection of the French antiquities, forming the National Museum, as interesting; but the arrangement of it as reprehensible. An appendix of authorities concludes the work.

The Star in the East; a Sermon delivered in the Parish-Church of St. James, Bristol, on Sunday, February 26, 1809, for the Benefit of the "Society for Missions to Africa and the East." By the Reverend Claudius Buchanan, LL. D. Published by Request. 8vo. pp. 43. Price 2s. Hatchard and Co. London, 1809.

THIS sermon was out of print, in a much shorter time than is usual among sermons in general; but we do not wonder at it; because it contains considerable novelty and entertainment, as well as argument. The text is Matth. ii. 2. "*We have seen his Star in the East*," &c. We pass over the introductory part of this discourse; the rhetoric of which, in our apprehension, outruns the logic of it. We approve the sentiments, but question the accuracy of the expressions in which they are conveyed. We believe the *Doctrines* of the east, the trinity, the incarnation, atonement by sacrifice, and Divine influences, to be independant of any information received from Christianity; and to be remains of primitive tradition. But the *facts* stated by this writer, have acquired fresh force, from the light in which he has placed them: his representations are derived from personal observation, and reflection. Speaking of the present state of the Jews, not under Christian dominion, says Dr. B.,

By express prophecy, the Jews were sentenced to become "the scorn and reproach

of all people;" and "a proverb and by-word among all nations." Now, that their stubborn unbelief should be a reproach to them amongst Christian nations here in the West, is not so strange; that they should be a proverb and by-word among those who had heard the prophecy concerning them, is not so remarkable. But to have seen them (as I have seen them) insulted and persecuted by the ignorant nations in the East; in the very words of prophecy, "trodden down of the heathen;" trodden down by a people who never heard the name of Christ; who never heard that the Jews had rejected Christ; and who, in fact, *punished the Jews, without knowing their crime*; this, I say, hath appeared to me an awful completion of the divine sentence.

Another monument of the Christian religion in the East, is the state of the *Syrian Christians*, subsisting for many ages, a separate and distinct people, in the midst of the corruption and idolatry of the heathen world. They exist in the very midst of India, like the bush of Moses, burning and not consumed; surrounded by the enemies of their faith, and subject to their power, and yet not destroyed. There they exist, having the pure word of God in their hands, and speaking in their churches that same language which our Saviour himself spake in the streets of Jerusalem.

This instance of the Syrian churches* shews that Christianity *may* be established in India, notwithstanding Brahminical bigotry: and *gradually* it may convert multitudes from darkness to light. The spreading of knowledge, by means of translations of the Holy Scriptures, has always had our hearty approbation. The first translation of the bible into the *Tamul* language, was made a hundred years ago: it is now become "the classical standard of the *Tamul* tongue."

A jubilee has lately been celebrated in India, in honour of the Gospel. In the month of July 1806, a jubilee was observed by these Hindoo churches, in commemoration of the arrival of the two first Protestant Missionaries on the 9th of July 1706. The year 1806, being the *hundredth* year (or the second fiftieth) since the Gospel first visited their land, was to them "the year of jubilee." The happy occasion had been long anticipated, and was marked with demonstrations of joy and gladness. The people, as we were informed, walked in procession to their churches, carrying palms in their hands, and singing the 98th psalm; and, after offering up praises and thanksgivings to the Most

* Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 155.

High, they heard a sermon suitable to the day. The sermon at the jubilee of Trichinopoly, was preached by their aged Minister, the Rev. Mr. Pohle, from these words: "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

The following history demonstrates the effect of *written documents* in the hands of the intelligent and reflecting. As a history, it deserves to be placed among the early martyrologies. It excites our sympathy, both natural and Christian. We exclaim on perusing it "*Great is THE TRUTH; and it shall prevail!*"

Two Mahometans of Arabia, persons of consideration in their own country, have been lately converted to the Christian faith. One of them has already suffered martyrdom, and the other is now engaged in translating the Scriptures, and in concerting plans for the conversion of his countrymen. The name of the martyr is Abdallah; and the name of the other, who is now translating the Scriptures, is Sabat; or, as he is called since his Christian baptism, Nathaniel Sabat. Sabat resided in my house some time before I left India, and I had from his own mouth, the chief part of the account which I shall now give to you. Some particulars I had from others. His conversion took place after the martyrdom of Abdallah, "to whose death he was consenting;" and he related the circumstances to me with many tears.

Abdallah and Sabat were intimate friends, and being young men of family in Arabia, they agreed to travel together, and to visit foreign countries. They were both zealous Mahometans. Sabat is son of Ibrahim Sabat, a noble family of the line of Beni-Sabat, who trace their pedigree to Mahomet. The two friends left Arabia, after paying their adorations at the tomb of their prophet at Mecca, and travelled through Persia, and thence to Cabul. Abdallah was appointed to an office of state under Zemaun Shah, King of Cabul; and Sabat left him there, and proceeded on a tour through Tartary.

While Abdallah remained at Cabul, he was converted to the Christian faith by the perusal of a bible (as is supposed) belonging to a Christian from Armenia, then residing at Cabul.* In the Mahometan states, it is death for a man of rank to become a Christian. Abdallah endeavoured for a time to conceal his conversion, but finding it no longer possible, he determined to flee to some of the Christian churches near the Caspian sea. He accordingly left Cabul in disguise, and had gained the great city of Bochara, in Tartary,

when he was met in the streets of that city by his friend Sabat, who immediately recognised him. Sabat had heard of his conversion and flight, and was filled with indignation at his conduct. Abdallah knew his danger, and threw himself at the feet of Sabat. He confessed that he was a Christian, and implored him, by the sacred tie of their former friendship, to let him escape with his life. "But, Sir," said Sabat, when relating the story himself, "*I had no pity. I caused my servants to seize him, and I delivered him up to Morad Shah, King of Bochara. He was sentenced to die, and a herald went through the city of Bochara, announcing the time of his execution. An immense multitude attended, and the chief men of the city. I also went and stood near to Abdallah. He was offered his life, if he would abjure Christ, the executioner standing by him with his sword in his hand. 'No,' said he, (as if the proposition were impossible to be complied with) 'I cannot abjure Christ.' Then one of his hands was cut off at the wrist. He stood firm, his arm hanging by his side with but little motion. A physician, by desire of the king, offered to heal the wound, if he would recant. He made no answer, but looked up stedfastly towards heaven, like Stephen the first martyr, his eyes streaming with tears. He did not look with anger towards me. He looked at me, but it was benignly, and with the countenance of forgiveness. His other hand was then cut off. But, Sir," said Sabat, in his imperfect English, "he never *changed*, he never *changed*. And when he bowed his head to receive the blow of death, all Bochara seemed to say, 'What new thing is this?'"*

Sabat had indulged the hope that Abdallah would have recanted, when he was offered his life; but when he saw that his friend was dead, he resigned himself to grief and remorse. He travelled from place to place, seeking rest, and finding none. At last he thought that he would visit India. He accordingly came to Madras about five years ago. Soon after his arrival, he was appointed by the English government a Mufsi, or expounder of Mahometan law; his great learning, and respectable station in his own country, rendering him eminently qualified for that office. And now the period of his own conversion drew near. While he was at Visagapatam, in the Northern Circars, exercising his professional duties, Providence brought in his way a New Testament in Arabic.* He read it with deep thought, the

* The Armenian Christians in Persia have among them a few copies of the Arabic bible,

* One of those copies sent to India by the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge."

Koran lying before him. He compared them together, and at length the truth of the word of God fell on his mind, as he expressed it, like a flood of light. Soon afterwards he proceeded to Madras, a journey of 300 miles, to seek Christian baptism; and having made a public confession of his faith, he was baptised by the Rev. Dr. Kerr, in the English church at that place, by the name of Nathaniel, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

Being now desirous to devote his future life to the glory of God, he resigned his secular employ, and came by invitation to Bengal, where he is now engaged in translating the Scriptures into the Persian language. This work hath not hitherto been executed, for want of a translator of sufficient ability. The Persian is an important language in the East, being the general language of Western Asia, particularly among the higher classes, and is understood from Calcutta to Damascus. But the great work which occupies the attention of this noble Arabian, is the promulgation of the Gospel among his own countrymen; and from the present fluctuations of religious opinion in Arabia, he is sanguine in his hopes of success. His first work is intitled, (Neama Besharat in lil Arabi) "*Happy News for Arabia*;" written in the Nabuttee, or common dialect of the country. It contains an eloquent and argumentative elucidation of the truth of the Gospel, with copious authorities admitted by the Mahometans themselves, and particularly by the Wahabians. And, prefixed to it, is an account of the conversion of the author, and an appeal to the members of his well-known family in Arabia, for the truth of the facts.

The following circumstance in the history of Sabat ought not to have been omitted. When his family in Arabia had heard that he had followed the example of Abdallah, and become a Christian, they dispatched his brother to India (a voyage of two months) to assassinate him. While Sabat was sitting in his house at Visagapatam, his brother presented himself in the disguise of a Faqueer, or beggar, having a dagger concealed under his mantle. He rushed on Sabat, and wounded him. But Sabat seized his arm, and his servants came to his assistance. He then recognised his brother. The assassin would have become the victim of public justice, but Sabat interceded for his brother, and sent him home in peace, with letters and presents, to his mother's house in Arabia.

A Treatise on the Properties of Arches, and their abutment Piers: containing Propositions for describing geometrically the Catenaria, and the Extradosses of all Curves, so that their several Parts and

their Piers equilibrate; also concerning Bridges, and the flying Buttresses of Cathedrals. To which are added, in Illustration, Sections of Trinity Church, Ely; King's College Chapel, Cambridge; Westminster Abbey; Salisbury, Ely, Lincoln, York, and Peterborough Cathedrals. By Samuel Ware, Architect. 8vo. pp. 70, Plates 19. Price 18s. Taylor, London, 1809.

THIS long title introduces a work on a truly important subject, in architecture of every description. The constructions, forms, and properties of arches, demand much of an architect's attention. The durability of every extensive building, constructed on principles of art, as at present applied, depends greatly on the arches, and other curves introduced. Many of these, also, are placed in lower situations, where it is of the utmost moment that they should prove efficient; as their defect would not be discovered till beyond remedy. The smallest failure in the foundation, has a ruinous effect on the superstructure. Arches also are applied to a variety of purposes, as headings to windows, passages, &c. in domestic architecture; of late, also, inverted arches have been in fashion: while all the use, beauty and grace of those costly structures, bridges, depend on the arches over which they are raised.

Mathematics are unquestionably an invaluable guide to the hand of a man of science; but it is not always possible to combine their *postulata*, with what is required in practice. Neither do we always obtain results from theory, which prove satisfactory in actual operation. Mere practice labours under much uncertainty: it is often at a loss, where science guides correctly: and it often, too, takes more pains to less purpose, than smaller degrees of skill united to knowledge; and in consequence, exerted with promptitude and facility.

The higher departments of the mathematics are very proper subjects of study by architects: to what else is Sir Christopher Wren indebted for his immortality? To what do we owe his St. Paul's, and other buildings, the boldness of which surprise the intelligent? It was therefore with pleasure, we opened a treatise on this subject, by a professional man. We accepted it as an instance of theoretical science

adapted to practical purposes, under the direction of experience.

The treatise may be considered as forming two divisions: 1. the modern part. 2. the ancient part.

We confess our obligation to Mr. Ware, for the pains he has taken to develop the general principle adopted by the architects of our most considerable cathedrals. It has been fashionable to describe the builders of these as *ignorant monks*; but, at length the time seems to be approaching, in which justice will be done to their talents. The supports necessary to sustain the pressure, perpendicular and lateral, of such immense walls, roofs, &c. as these structures comprise, are usually calculated with great skill; and this Mr. Ware evinces, by outlines of the respective edifices mentioned by him in his title page.

We think, too, that valuable hints may be selected from the original observations of our author, by those who are competent; though we doubt, whether his language be always the correct counterpart of his meaning. When he speaks of a *rolling* body descending on an inclined plane (p. 20.) the scope of his argument, seems to us to require that the body should have been described as *sliding*, which is a very different proposition; and accordingly the tables which follow, are intended to express the "absolute weights of bodies *sliding* down inclined planes." In like manner, when Mr. W. describes Mr. Labelye in the erection of Westminster bridge, as "making nine *centres* serve for the fifteen arches of that bridge;" we doubted much what could be his meaning; till we found he meant *centerings*; by his adding, that, Mr. L. "ordered six *centres* [centerings, of timber work] for the arches on the Westminster side, which afterwards served for the arches on the Surry side."

We believe that no architect of the present day lays any stress on cohesion by weight, or on cohesion by cement: to errors on this subject we owe the numerous instances of defects in arches over windows, and other openings; against which, truth of form would have been an effectual preservative.

Mr. W. differs from Dr. Hutton, but in respectful terms, on the forms of arches to be adapted in building of bridges. Leaving this difference to be settled, as

further inquiries may determine, we admit the ingenuity of Mr. W.'s general principle; but, on the subject of producing the catenary equilibration, on which he piques himself, we cannot help wishing that he had continued his example somewhat further; as we are not quite free from suspicion, that the ultimate form it would have assumed, might have differed from a true catenary curve. Mr. W. may easily revise his labours and extend their usefulness: he will therefore accept objections in good part: to meet and remove them, will add essentially to the value of his performances, and to the benefit they may confer on his brethren of the rule and compass; to whom, in the mean time, we recommend the consideration of the present treatise.

Les Martyrs, ou la Triomphe de la Religion Chrétienne.—The Martyrs, or Triumph of the Christian Religion.

[Concluded from page 886.]

FROM the outlines we have sketched of the fable of this *poem*, it must be evident, that it completely fails in those essential requisites which are the characteristics of poetry. There is nothing *heroic* in the loose adventures of a young soldier: his penance, being inflicted as a punishment, and fully deserved, has neither merit, nor *dignity*; it is not marked by those heart-rending remorses, which excite our pity, even for criminals; nor can that sentiment be raised in the hearts of Christians, by the sufferings of martyrs dying for their faith. There is no *terror* in that death: the frequent examples of religious constancy, even in the act of surrendering life wrested by violence, lessens and almost precludes admiration. To this we must add, that the pure and placid love of Eudore and Cymodocée, produces none of those emotions which assail us, at the sight of Dido preparing the funeral pile; or even at the terrible conflicts which harrow up the soul of Calypso, and of Eucharis. Beside this, the *interest* which naturally would attach to youth, condemned to untimely death, is diminished by the circumstance of their fate being anticipated; and indeed it is little less than annihilated, when we consider that event as resulting from the decree of God himself; who, we are told in the first book, (page 5.) accepts of

these lovers, as "*expiatory victims* for the Christians, and the Gentiles." !!

This leads us to examine the Marvellous of this *poem*; and it has our most decided disapprobation. If we might as Protestants, yet we cannot as critics, tolerate M. C.'s fictions about purgatory. He may divide that residence of the departed, according to Virgil's plan of the infernal regions; he may place in it "limpid streams, enchanting bowers, agreeable concerts formed by the warbling of a thousand birds, resplendence similar to a perpetual aurora, announcing the retired abode of those sages who have practised all moral virtues." (Vol. III. p. 168) But we must enter our protest against his constant misuse of supernatural agency, as repugnant to all the feelings and notions, both of the scholar and the Christian. The *nec Deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus*, is an axiom never to be forgotten in poetry; because founded on the strictest sense of propriety. Even the Gods of heathenism were made by their poets, to act in a manner conformable to their supposed characters and dignity. But it may be asked, in what circumstances can HE, THE OMNIPOTENT, who created this universe by his will, be represented by man, as acting *immediately*? Surely on occasions only, in which, according to his Holy Writ, he has condescended to intervene visibly. Such are those in the Paradise Lost of Milton; and in the Messiah of Klopstock. Mere propriety, to say the least, might suggest the answer; but M. C.'s muse in her unhallowed flight, introduces us to the councils of Deity, to hear the ineffable Majesty declare, that the drooping zeal of the Christians must be revived by a fresh persecution; but that, he will be satisfied with the blood of *two expiatory victims*!—The God of clemency requiring Christian *expiatory victims*, after the voluntary sacrifice of the only truly expiatory victim, his Son!!! However, to execute this decree, of which we are so conveniently informed; angels are of course employed as subordinate agents; and we have Gabriel assuming the appearance of *Mercury*! and the angel of the Abyss acting as a second Neptune. There is also,—not Cupid with his bow and arrow—but an angel "of sanctified love," (*l'Ange des saintes amours*) who wounds the hearts of Eudore and of Cymodocée, &c. &c. Insufferable as all this

is, M. C.'s manner of representing Heaven, and especially the ineffable Trinity, far outdoes it.

M. C. has seen pictures of the celestial state in which the painter has marked the characters introduced, by appropriate emblems; but it is childish to suppose that the Patriarchs, because they formerly, like other folks, sat under palm trees on earth, are now *distinguished* in heaven, "*assis sous des palmiers d'or*:" (we doubt whether a golden palm-tree is a palm-tree in any sense, whatever:) or, that because the face of Moses was resplendent on a certain occasion, which the Vulgate describes by saying he had *two horns*: therefore Prophets are distinguished in heaven "*au front étincelant de deux rayons de lumière*." The Apostles are known by "*carrying* the holy gospels on their bosoms:" the Doctors, "*tenant à la main une plume immortelle*."—These Doctors were the Reviewers of their day, gentle reader, for that is the only sense in which we can admit a "*plume immortelle*"—but then—Reviewers in heaven!—We doubt it.—As to engaging the "*Royal Prophet* in regulating the divine melody: Asaph, who sighed forth the sorrows of David, in conducting the instruments animated by the breath; while the sons of Korah govern the harps, the lyres, and the psalteries, *which tremble under the hands of angels*:"—we should have scouted the idea of submitting angels to men, in a British writer: but in a Frenchman of the present day, it may pass, as no bad revolutionary idea.

The following passage is not only nonsense, but unnecessary nonsense: those may receive it who can, without a sigh over vacant genius, and effete imagination.

The concerts of the heavenly Jerusalem, resound especially around the most pure tabernacle, which the adorable Mother of the Saviour inhabits in the city of God. Amid a choir of widows, of wise women, and spotless virgins, Mary is seated on a white throne. All the sighs of the earth rise toward this throne by secret ways; the Consolatrix of the afflicted, hears the cry of our most hidden miseries; she carries to the feet of her Son, upon the altar of perfumes, the offering of our weepings; and in order to render the holocaust more efficacious, she mingles some of her own divine tears. The Guardian Spirits of men come incessantly to implore the Queen of compassions, for their

mortal friends. The gentle seraphim of Grace, and Charity serve her on the knee; around her still gather the affecting personages of the manger, Gabriel, Anne and Joseph, the shepherds of Bethlehem, and the Magi of the East. There are seen also crowding in haste, those children who have died in entering into life, and who, transformed into little angels, seem to be become the companions of the Messiah in his cradle. They swing before their heavenly mother, golden censers, which maintain a harmony in their risings and fallings; and from which issue, in a light vapour, the perfumes of love and innocence.

Most assuredly M. C. need make no apology for having presumed

—into the Heaven of Heavens,

An earthly guest, and drawn empyreal air.

His reveries smell of earth: his double invocation has been answered but by one of his patronesses: the muse of lying fable has complied with his request for inspiration: but not the heavenly muse

of Siloa's brook that flow'd

Fast by the Oracle of God.——

Happily, the imagination of our British bard was not polluted by the public services (intended for devotional) of the Romish church; to which these symbols, and censers are evident allusions. No rational mind can possibly tolerate them; neither can any one believe, that in heaven "whenever the Desire of all nations, deigns to manifest himself to the elect, in an intimate and complete vision, the elect fall as dead before his face"—and that he has occasion to bid them revive.

But we are above all offended at M. C.'s attempt to describe the special residence, and the manner of conducting business of the ineffable Trinity; the three co-eternal and indivisible persons have separate apartments; but they meet for occasional consultation, when any thing is on the *tapis*; and the councils of the Almighty assume under this writer's pen, the appearance of mundane government, in which the depositories of power act sometimes separately, and sometimes collectively, having a public room to *do business* in. The madness of oriental folly, never imagined a more contemptible fiction: a fiction effectually calculated to deprive a prominent doctrine of Christianity of every particle of resemblance to what has been revealed of celestial possibilities.

M. C. could not well complete his mar-

vellous machinery, without bringing Demons into action; and he has done so accordingly. But, strange to tell! they do not act, *in opposition*, but *in conformity*, to the will of the Almighty; for all they want is the persecution of the church; and the death of Eudore and of Cymodocée. These demons form a motley crew; the most ridiculous imaginable; and in which we find the well-known names of fallen spirits, with those of the idols of all nations, and even those of the passions as personified by heathen poets. Thus we have in the same assembly, Satan, Baal, and Moloch; with Astarte, who has a cestus like Venus; Anubis, Brama, Teutates, Odin, Erminsul; and on the other hand, Chimeras, Dreams, Harpies, Fear, Revenge, &c. These demons act, in their Pandemonium, an absolute parody on Milton's sublime assembly of the fallen spirits; they vapour a great deal; but their immediate agency is limited to a few tricks, which might do credit to any old woman, successor to the weird sisters; and to which only old women would give credence; such as, the tormenting of Hierocles; and the throwing down of Romulus's shield, in the presence of Diocletian, to extort from his superstition, the edict of persecution against the Christians. Indeed, so very remiss are these evil-spirits in their work of iniquity, that Hierocles is forced (vol. III. p. 59) to have recourse to a Hebrew magician, who conjures up a spirit from the deep (we do not know whether he belonged to the assembly) and orders him to further the views of the Proconsul, as much as lies in his power; which he does, by transmitting with dispatch, the edict of persecution to Jerusalem, where Cymodocée then was. To such a length can the wanderings of imagination lead, even men of approved talents!

It cannot be expected that we should enlarge in commendation of a work, which has given rise to the foregoing observations. The plan is so radically bad, that even the few passages in which M. C. has displayed his well known talents, lose much of their merit, from their relative situation to other parts of the poem. This we have especially remarked in his descriptions of eastern countries, copied *verbatim*, in some instances, from the interesting notes he published, shortly after his return from Jerusalem; and

which have appeared in our work.* They then excited all the interest which naturally attaches to the observations of an intelligent traveller: they are now confounded with the numerous improbable fictions of the romancer; and this the rather, as they are generally more adapted to the *actual*, than to the *then* state of those regions. This is really the effect they have produced upon us; although we had read in M. C.'s preface, (p. xvij) "that should his work have no other merit, it would at least derive some interest, from a journey undertaken to the places most celebrated in history." The same may be said of the extensive erudition displayed by our author; who tells us, indeed, that "his notes on the Franks and Gauls, only, would fill two large volumes." (Preface, *ibid*). But the result of this extensive reading is not sufficiently blended with the rest of the piece; the attempt to shew it is too evident; and the glaring anachronisms, give even to learning, the appearance of ill-assorted fiction. We know that in works of imagination, anachronisms are tolerated, when productive of great beauties; and when the distance of time almost disappears in remote antiquity. But, in this work, no counter-vailing beauties atone for the too manifest inconsistency. Jerome and Augustin are described as contemporaries with Diocletian, merely, it should seem, to grace the page, already thronged with illustrious names. Elsewhere, Pharamond, Clodion, Meroveus, and Clotilda, five successive generations are introduced together; without any other effect, than that of confusedly retracing to the French, the origin of their monarchy. This is evidently in direct contradiction to sense, and to propriety; as expressed in the well-known axiom, *aut famam sequere, aut tibi convenientia fingere*.

Milton has been reproached with occasionally reminding his reader of modern manners, although the scene of his poem is in paradise, and the time of it is in the infancy of the world. His "no fear lest dinner cool"—betrays a reference to "hot roast and boil," which degrades his subject: but M. C. has transgressed much more frequently, by inadvertent allusions to modern times, modern sentiments, and modern superstitions.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1232, Vol. III. p. 97.

Eudore alluding to his paternal ancestor Philopœmen, dead a couple of hundred years, perhaps, says "what signifies death and sufferings, if our name, pronounced by posterity, shall make some generous heart beat *two thousand years after our life*:" p. 103. This was the cant of the French revolutionary furies: but waiving that reference, it betrays the date of the composition to be of the nineteenth century after A. D.

M. C. describes supplications in the same place of worship, at many altars—"Des Chrétiens prioient de toutes parts à des autels retirés" (p. 161.)—Now he ought to have known,—he must have known, that this plurality of altars was established, long after the primitive customs of the church were exchanged for unwarrantable introductions; the consequences of ecclesiastical pride, superstition, and delusions.

The following is a description of a Neapolitan of the present day: what the character of this people was anciently, it is unnecessary to inquire; it is enough that every reader in perusing this passage, will feel the impossibility of persuading himself that it refers to other than a race of men, his contemporaries.

The Neapolitan half-naked, content to feel himself a living being, under the influence of a favourable sky, immediately as he has gained the *obolus*, which purchases his bread for the day, refuses to labour. He passes one half of his life, basking motionless in the rays of the sun; the other in being drawn in a car, and shouting for joy; at night he throws himself upon the steps of a temple, and without thinking of what may happen, he sleeps at the feet of the statues of his Gods, P. 147.

The same is our feelings at an allusion dropped by Eudore to what had struck M. C. in the course of his reading:

To follow their dead husbands on the funeral pile, and to descend with them to the tomb,—such was the fate which *then* awaited the wives of the Gauls: such is that which *still awaits those on the banks of the Indus*. P. 191.

Though M. de C. has visited Jerusalem, yet he has retained the error of the Vulgate in reading—"the rose trees of Jericho, the cypresses of Kadesh, the palms of Idumea, the *torrent of Cedars*"—p. 64. instead of—*of Kidron*: yet this traveller knew very well by ocular inspection, that

there is not a *cedar* within a hundred miles of the torrent he designs by this name.

To these striking defects in M. de C.'s performance, we must add another still more extraordinary. His poem proceeds on the supposition, that the Christian religion, though it had been preached and received throughout the Roman empire, though it had already undergone *nine persecutions* in different places, and had been the subject of several Imperial rescripts and edicts, addressed to extensive provinces, &c. yet was wholly unknown to a priest of the established religion, residing in Greece. In Greece, where during about three hundred years, this persuasion had been encroaching on the revenues of the priesthood, and had sensibly diminished the donations to the altars of the Gods. Whatever ignorance we may suppose, prevailed among the rustic laity in Greece, it is scarcely possible, that a priest should have been wholly ignorant respecting the pretensions of his rivals. If he had not examined into their doctrines, he must have heard reports of their existence: and it would have formed a very interesting episode, and a character at once striking and new, in the "Triumph of Christianity;" if this descendant of Homer, having heard of those *barbarous* and extravagant rites which were imputed to the early Christians, had been at first the prejudiced and determined enemy of this new faith; but afterwards a convert to it. If this priest of Homer, Demodocus, had, ere he was better informed, shuddered at those monsters in human shape, who ate human flesh, and devoured the body of a living infant, in their public assemblies;—if he had believed that the "kiss of charity," was not the termination of the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, when the lights were extinguished, and the congregation was breaking up;—if he had suspected these wretches of obstinacy, and impiety, of sacrilege, disloyalty, and a thousand other crimes, which the weak and the wicked reported against them;—yet, if, on inquiry, and after better acquaintance with Gospel precepts, doctrines, manners, and emulations, he had discovered the deception, under which he had laboured, had acknowledged the false notions he had formed of Christianity, and had indulged the satisfaction of a candid mind, in confessing and forsaking his errors; then would

Demodocus have been an exemplary character. This priest, too, who does not want sense, might have reasoned on the convictions of a sinner, too well informed to attach to invocations of Homer, the power of conciliating the Deity, too wise to rest his hope of celestial happiness on a few hymns, chanted to a mortal, or on a few sacrifices offered to a *distant* and unknown God.—In short, if M. C. had depicted the progress of an ingenuous mind from delusion to verity, by the influence of truth, by the conversation of the well-instructed, and the pious; then indeed, we might have described his poem, as corresponding with its title, and as exhibiting the *true* "Triumph of Christianity."

We have already noticed in this work, the quaintness of expression, the overstrained sentiments, the forced smiles, with an affectation of Grecian simplicity, bordering on the ridiculous; and we must, however reluctantly, conclude by pronouncing it completely unworthy M. C.'s reputation.

It may be asked, how could a work of no greater merit, obtain so much popularity in France, notwithstanding the opposition of government critics, who have attacked it, with all the rancour of party spirit? The answer to this question, develops a portion of political private history, and shews the readiness of the people in France, to convert into political allusions, every circumstance capable or incapable, of reference to the object of their hatred and dread. In short, they find or affect to find in it, numerous *similarities* open or concealed, to the character and situation of their emperor! and these allusions and similarities, *we know* have been seized with avidity, by all ranks—As an instance, the most superficial observer, will acknowledge the likeness of the following picture; it is extracted from a conversation between Diocletian and Galerius, in which the ferocious *Cæsar*, attempts to force the old emperor to abdicate the empire in his favour. (Vol. III. p. 37 *et seq.*).

"I shall find means," said Galerius, "of guarding against intrigues, baseness, deceit, and treason; I shall re-establish the *frumentaria* (daily distribution of corn to the people) which you have so imprudently abolished; I shall give pageants to the mob; and, master of the world, I

shall leave behind me a long remembrance of my greatness."

"In so doing," said Diocletian contemptuously, "you will excite abundant laughter among the Roman people."

"Well," said the ferocious Cæsar, "if the Roman people will not laugh, I shall make them weep: to heighten my glory, or to die, shall be their only alternative; I care not to what extent I am hated, so that I am but feared; I shall inspire terror, to save myself from contempt."

"The mean is not so infallible as you think," answered Diocletian. "If humanity does not hinder you, consult at least your own security: a violent reign cannot possibly last long. I do not pretend to say, that you should be exposed to a sudden downfall; but, there is in the principle of things, a certain degree of evil, beyond which nature cannot endure. 'Ere long, from whatever cause, the elements of that evil are fount to disappear. Of all bad princes, Tiberius alone sat long at the helm of the state; but Tiberius was violent, only in the last years of his life."

"All these discourses are useless," vociferated Galerius. "The empire, and not lectures, is what I want. You say, that sovereign power has no longer charms for you: let it pass into the hands of your son-in-law."

"That title," answered Diocletian, "cannot avail you with me. Did you make my daughter happy? Unfaithful to her bed; persecutor of a religion she loves, you are, perhaps waiting only for my abdication, to exile Valeria to some desert shore. And is it thus you have acquitted towards me, your debt of gratitude! But, I shall be revenged; I abandon to you, that power you wanted to wrest from me on the borders of my grave. I do not give way to your threats; but I obey a voice from heaven, which tells me, that the time of greatness is past: I give you that tattered purple, which to me now is only a funeral shroud; with it receive also all the cares of the throne. Go, and govern a world which is mouldering away; where on every side, spring up the latent seeds of death; heal corrupted manners; reconcile jarring religions; banish that spirit of sophistry, which preys on the very vitals of society; drive back to their forests the barbarians, who sooner or later will annihilate the empire. I am going: from my garden at Salona I shall

see you become the execration of the universe. Before your death, you yourself, ungrateful son! will feel all the bitterness of your own children's ingratitude. Ascend the throne then: hasten the downfall of this empire, which I have stopped for a few moments, in its rapid decline. *You are one of that cast of princes, which appears in the world at the epoch of grand revolutions, when families and kingdoms are lost by the will of the Gods.*"

Applications from this whole passage, and especially from the last sentence, are so very obvious, that our only surprise ought to be, by what means M. C. is suffered to exist under the iron rod of the tyrant. Indeed, we understand, that he has been exiled; that his nephew, whose death we recorded,* was shot on some frivolous pretence; and that all the intreaties of M. de C. to save his life, were rejected with most atrocious marks of unfeeling harshness. It is said, moreover, that the French government has forbidden the printing of another of M. C.'s productions, (probably the account of his Travels, which he seems to announce in his preface) and that he is seeking an opportunity of returning once more to this country, in quest of personal safety, and protection from imperial persecution.

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*Scottish Historical and Romantic Ballads*, chiefly ancient; with explanatory Notes and a Glossary. To which are prefixed, some Remarks on the early State of Romantic Composition in Scotland. By John Finlay. 2 Vols. Sm. 8vo. Price 14s. Murray, London, 1808.

AMUSEMENT may be derived by the ingenious from various quarters. The delights of one man are altogether different from those of another: what *this* disregards as frivolous, his neighbour pursues with avidity as interesting, and exerts all his powers to obtain. The contemplation of times past is a laudable occupation of the mind; and we enter with most spirit into events of history, when we have a competent acquaintance with the manners of the age in which they took place. It must, however, be admitted, that this disposition may be carried to what will be thought an excess, by all

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 579.



but confirmed antiquaries; and even these when the inquiry *cui bono?* is put to them, may be at some loss to answer it satisfactorily. Something of this appears to us to characterize the volumes on our table: they consist of fragments, not generally deserving of distinction by themselves, though they might have contributed to elucidate more perfect poems. They comprise, also, several imitations; and these we may remark, *should be distinguished*, lest they prove repulsive to some, who directing their attention to such subjects, might detect them as modern antiquities; and be disgusted with the study, because they find it liable to such impositions.

We know that this is not seldom an insuperable cause of distaste to young connoisseurs, who study medals, pictures, gems, &c: while on the other hand, suspicion may have thrown aside many articles, and even "auld ballads," too, perhaps genuine, because they did not display, to the inquiring eye, the *erugo* of unquestionable antiquity.

The editor of these fragments appears to be well versed in the lore of ancient times; and he has prefixed some very ingenious remarks on the origin of the pieces current by tradition in the North.

Mr. Tyrwhitt derived the minstrel poetry from the Continent, and attributed all our Anglo Saxon romances to France; Mr. Scott has strongly contested this, in his preface to "Sir Tristram:" which poem he thinks, was derived from British traditions surviving on the border, and was translated by the continental minstrels. Mr. Finlay points out some objections to this latter hypothesis; and submits several proofs, that the romances we possess, are not the earliest of their kind; but rather of foreign origin.

As to Historical ballads, the case is different; for those which commemorate national events, may be readily admitted as the composition of the nation, interested in those events. These sometimes describe incidents not mentioned by historians, and often they enlarge on circumstances, to which legitimate history does not condescend. From these, therefore, we may learn a variety of minor matters, that we seek in vain elsewhere. Such compositions, are also, very likely to be preserved by tradition, passing from memory to memory, where the art of writing was

not practiced; and though verbally varied according to improvements or injuries, derived from the repeater, yet they would retain a considerable portion of fact. The most striking of historical national events, would be the battles fought between two rival kingdoms: and these were also likely to be preserved in families, the exploits of whose ancestors they recorded. When romances ceased to be sung in the hall, they descended to the cottage: when the minstrel and his harp were forgotten by the great; "fragments of his lofty strain," continued to be chaunted by the peasantry. When the historical ballad, composed in honour of the chief, had been applauded in the castle, his followers, who had shared with him in the toils of the combat, shared with him also in the vanity of hearing their own bravery commended; and repeated to their families, the stanzas wherein their actions were distinguished. The son caught the lesson from his sire, and succeeding generations, could do no less than treasure up in their memories, the exploits of those heroes of the song, to whom it was no shame to acknowledge themselves inferior. Hence the metrical productions which have come down to us, are mostly rude, and indeed barbarous; such violent subjects being more likely to impress an uncultivated imagination, than more polished verse, or more placid themes.

From these hints our readers will infer, that the contents of these volumes, are rather melancholy than sportive. They describe family feuds, and personal revenge. They mark the horrors of unsettled times: and they prove that the interference of the strong arm of the law, and the still stronger restraints of civilization, were happily introduced to moderate those transports of the mind, from which valour afforded no defence: and to which honour itself sometimes did not refuse to stoop.

We shall not select our specimen from among those ditties: but one which combines a question of natural history, with the glimpse of a moral, not unworthy of attention by the sanguine and inconsiderate.

We doubt not, but what there actually exists some inhabitant of the Ocean, to which was annexed, the character of the "Mermaid." We do not indeed believe,

that it was in form a woman; or that it carried "a siller cup in her hand;" but as we have seen the old stories of the sea-snake, verified by modern observation, so modern observation may be able, if properly exerted, to determine, in consequence of what causes this disastrous "Mermaid" was distinguished. It seems that her appearance was flattering but fatal: she was seen in a calm, but a storm soon followed: she smiled to betray, and careased to destroy. We gather this from a couple of stanzas, describing the sentiments of a company at sea:

Then up an' cam a Mermaid,  
Wi' a siller cup in her han':  
"Sail on, sail on, my gude Scotch lords,  
For ye sune will see dry lan'."  
"Awa, awa, ye wild woman,  
An' let your fleechin be;  
For, 'en your face we've seen the day,  
Dry lan' we'll never see."

These stanzas have no relation to the following poem, which we have selected as a specimen; other than a general reference of temptation to destruction, by delusion and blandishment.

#### THE MERMAID.

This beautiful piece of poetry, was recovered from the recitation of a lady, who heard it sung by the servants in her father's family, above fifty years ago. It is believed, notwithstanding some modern expressions, to be very ancient. The lady mentions, that it was formerly popular on the Carrick coast of Ayrshire. It bears a striking resemblance to the following fragment, in Pinkerton's collection:

Whar yon clear burn, frae down the loch,  
Rins saftlie to the sea,  
There latalie bathed, in hete o'nune  
A squire of valour hie.

He kend nae that the fause Mermaid  
There used to beik \* and play,  
Or he had neir gane to the bathie,  
I trow, that dreirie day.

Nae suner had he deft † his claiaths,  
Nae suner 'gan to swim,  
Than up she raised her bonnie face  
Aboon the glittering stream.

"O comely youth, gin ye will cum  
And be my leman deir,  
Ye sall hae pleasance o'lik sort,  
Bot any end or feir.

"I'll tak' you to my emraud ha'  
Wi' perles lighted round,  
Whar ye sall live wi' luv and me,  
And neir by bale be found."

\* Beik, bask.

† Deft, thrown off.

Mr. Pinkerton however, in his Preface to the Maitland Poems, asserts that it was written wholly by himself; but without calling in question that gentleman's acknowledged veracity, it will readily be allowed, that the coincidence is such, that it can only be accounted for on the supposition, that the fragment was composed from the indistinct recollection of the story, which he may have heard in childhood.

The second line literally stood thus,—

"Hides mony an elf an' plum,"

which, as I did not understand, I took the liberty of altering.

Since writing the above, I have seen Mr. Jamieson's Collection of Popular Ballads and Songs, which contains the "Water-woman," a translation from the German of Goethe, exactly similar in the story, and nearly so in description with the "Mermaid;" I do not know at what period the "Water-woman" first made its appearance, but should be inclined to suppose, from internal evidence, that it was not imitated from Pinkerton's fragment, which, among other things wants the catastrophe.

#### THE MERMAID.

To yon fause stream, that near the sea  
Hides mony a shelve and plum, ‡  
And rives wi' fearfu' din the stanes,  
A witless knight did come.

The day shines clear,—far in he's gane  
Whar shells are silver bright,  
Fishes war loupin' a' aroun', ||  
And sparklin' to the light:

Whan as he laved, sounds cam sae sweet,  
Frae ilka rock an' tree,  
The brief § was out, 'twas him it doomed  
The Mermaid's face to see.

Frae 'neath a rock, sune, sune she rose,  
And stately on she swam,  
Stopped in the midst, an' becked ¶ and sang  
To him to stretch his han'.

Gowden glist the yellow links,  
That round her neck she'd twine;  
Her een war o' the skyie blue,  
Her lips did mock the wine;

The smile upon her bonnie cheek  
Was sweeter than the bee;  
Her voice excelled the birdies sang  
Upon the birchen tree.

‡ Plum, a deep hole in a river.

|| i. e. keeping all around.

§ Brief, literally a writ, here a sentence. In the account of Gouric's conspiracy, appended to Gall's "Cabions," it is used in the sense of "irresistible spell."

¶ Becked, beckoned.

Sae couthie, \* couthie did she look,  
And meikle had she fleeced; †  
Out shot ‡ his hand, alas, alas!  
Fast in the swirl || he screeched.

The Mermaid leuch, her brief was gane,  
And Kelpie's § blast was blawin',  
Fu' low she duked, ne'er raise again,  
For deep, deep was she fawin'.

Aboon the stream his wraith ¶ was seen,  
'Warlocks \*\* tirl'd lang at gloamin';  
That e'en was coarse, †† the blast blew hoarse,  
Ere lang the waves war foam'in'.

*English Translations, in Poetry and Prose,*  
from the Greek Poets and Prose Authors;  
consisting of a Chronological Series of the  
most valuable, scarce and faithful Trans-  
lations extant, and of several never before  
published, &c. with selected and new  
Notes, entirely English. By Francis Lee,  
A. M. Royal 8vo. Vol. I. Part I. Hesiod.  
Price 6s. Miller, London, 1808.

WE take this opportunity of com-  
mending the intention of collecting trans-  
lations of the ancient Greek authors into  
one series; and of presenting them in a  
uniform and convenient edition to the  
British public. We heartily wish the  
editor success in a work of such extent,  
labour, and cost; and therefore shall allow  
him to explain his intentions in his own  
language.

The works of nearly fifty authors, in about  
eighty volumes of various irregular sizes,  
selected from hundreds of translations, will  
be compressed to between twenty and thirty  
volumes, printed in double columns, of an  
octavo size, to give uniformity to the work.  
The omission of any author is to be attributed,  
either to there having been no English trans-  
lation of the work, or to its being on some  
peculiar subject limited to but few, or on a  
subject foreign to Greek literature, or on a  
subject improper to be put in the hands of  
many, or to its having been written when  
the language was corrupt. The portrait il-  
lustrations are from ancient statues, busts,  
gems, medals, paintings, and descriptions.  
The Mythological Chart of Heathen Deities,  
on which the poets greatly differ, is formed

\* *Couthie*, kindly. † *Fleeced*, flattered.

‡ *Shot*, stretched. || *Swirl*, whirlpool.

§ *Kelpie*, the water spirit.

¶ *Wraith*, the spectral appearance of a per-  
son about to die, or recently dead.

\*\* *Warlocks*, wizards.

†† *Coarse*, tempestuous, rough.

VOL. VI. [*Lit. Pan. Sept. 1809.*]

from the best authorities throughout various  
ancient authors. It may be found of the  
greatest use towards assisting the memory; and  
rendering easy a subject otherwise most intri-  
cate and perplexed.

What more may be requisite to be observed  
will be reserved for the prefaces and notes to  
the different volumes.

From perusing these ancient records, the  
highest estimate will be put on the divine  
precepts, which the inspired writers have in-  
troduced. The whole of these ancient clas-  
sics, in English, preceded by an octavo edition  
of the sacred scriptures, printed only under  
privilege, will, it is trusted, prove the most  
genuine source of science, on authentic re-  
cords, from the remotest antiquity.

Mr. Lee will, however, give us leave to  
add a few words; for we are *not satisfied*  
with the execution of the bust of Hesiod,  
placed by way of frontispiece to this spe-  
cimen: it ought to have been delineated  
by a superior master. A few guineas are  
ill saved, in diminishing the satisfaction of  
the curious with any department of a  
work like the present:—this may easily  
be remedied in future.

We could have been glad, also, if the  
Table of the Theogony had been elucidat-  
ed into that *simplicity*, which would have  
rendered it useful, as a subject of reference  
easily comprehended. There are many,  
not uninformed persons, who are bewil-  
dered by the unintelligible personifications  
of poetry; and find it difficult to distin-  
guish mythological, metaphorical, and  
ideal personages, from those who once  
swayed the sceptre of empire, and were  
adored by their subjects after their decease.

When we are told that the evil princi-  
ple, *Night*, as the associate of *Darkness*  
and *Hell*, produced Death, Sleep, Dreams,  
Ridicule, Old Age, Care, Strife, Ven-  
geance, Fraud, Lust, Murder, and Punish-  
ment, the moral meaning is not difficult  
of explanation. When the poet describes  
the offspring of Strife, as being Labour,  
Forgetfulness, Famine, Woes, Combats,  
Murders, Wars, Slaughters, Quarrels,  
Lies, Controversies, Lawlessness, Loss,  
Domestic Wounds, and Perjury; who  
that knows any thing of the course of  
human life, will not acknowledge the  
correctness of the representation? These  
*preliminary* personages, or rather princi-  
ples, must be disposed of; these laws of  
human existence, must be separated, be-  
fore we can properly appreciate the other  
distinctions in the genealogy of the Gods,

In like manner we must distinguish the geographical descents. Chaos produced Earth; Earth produced the Sea, the Atmosphere, the Mountains, the Groves:—these are so many distinctions, with which every inhabitant of the earth is well acquainted. We must also reflect, that, in early ages, the terms *son, daughter, child, &c.* and their counterparts, did not always imply consanguinity; or family descent: many a *son* has been imputed to Jupiter, who was only a youth educated at a temple of that Deity; or at most a priest, remarkably assiduous in performing his offices. The term *father* was bestowed on old men among the Greeks, as well as among the Hebrews, where no relationship was intended. In short, when the proper distinctions have been drawn, and the necessary deductions consequent upon them, have been made, then we may possibly obtain a clearer view of the real progeny of those who afterwards were adored as divinities. Nor let this speculation be thought useless; since it might contribute essential assistance in the question, whether these Tables, when so corrected, betray any thing of an Oriental origin: and how far they agree with Brahminical statements of a like description. That the Greeks did not devise, as the original authors, all the mythology they have transmitted to us, we are well convinced; but to ascertain by what channels they received it, is not easy.

Were this service to letters, and especially to poetry, once well done, the benefit would extend throughout the whole of classic antiquity: and we state our opinion, as to its importance, the more freely at this time, because, we apprehend, that the present age possesses materials for this purpose, superior to those obtained by any preceding period. Neither could we have any objection to its forming a subject of comparison, in connection with the Sacred Scriptures: we have no fear on their behalf, if they be fairly compared.

Mr. Lee has prefixed a useful "Chronological chart of eminent Hebrew and Greek authors;" and from what we have seen, we doubt not, but his work is conducted with attention and correctness; though we have not had leisure to compare this specimen with other editions of Hesiod; or to mark its variations from Cooke's translation of the Ascrean bard.

There are many fragments of translations from the ancient poets, scattered among the performances of our English writers: these would afford considerable improvements; but we need not particularize them to the present editor.

*The History of Don Francisco de Miranda's*

Attempt to effect a Revolution in South America, in a Series of Letters. By James Biggs. Revised, corrected, and enlarged. To which are annexed, Sketches of the Life of Miranda, and geographical Notices of Caraccas, pp. 328. Price 7s. 6d. Sherwood, Neely and Jones, London, 1809.

Mr. Biggs was one of the party assembled by General Miranda, which accompanied him in his attempt on Spanish America. That project having ended in disappointment, the hopes and expectations of the concerned are naturally converted into regret and asperity. We presume, therefore, that we are to make some allowances for the uncompensated sufferings of the writer. If we were certain that he had not "set down aught in malice," or under the influence of a deficiency of information, we should incline to admit the justice of his complaint of hard treatment, and even of inhumanity. But, we are not sure, how far it was in the power of the commander in this enterprize to behave to his adherents better than he did. We suspect that Miranda's means were too feeble in proportion to his undertaking; and that he flattered himself with being able to produce events among Spaniards, with the same rapidity as he had seen them produced among Frenchmen. We do not think, after perusing the history before us, that this undertaking was prudently planned, happily commenced, judiciously conducted, or honourably closed. Nevertheless we suspect, that some facts in it might bear a different colouring, by an advocate for the defendant.

We recommend the volume to the attention of youth who are tempted to engage in undertakings of a concealed and private nature: it may serve as a lesson of caution against every description of *inveiglings*, whether by military adventurers or others.

We shall not enter into the history of the expedition; but shall endeavour to deduce a portion of information from it.



It must be confessed, that there is something dazzling in the prospect of revolutions, contemplated merely as a mean in the hand of the philanthropist, for ameliorating the condition of mankind. What can be more inviting to the ingenious than the following propositions?

The object was to make the province of Caraccas, and, in due time, all Spanish America independant. Of this region it was remarked, "Nature scarcely ever did more for any country; man scarcely ever did less." "Imagination saw fifteen millions of people released from colonial dependance, and the system of monopoly and restriction it involved; enjoying a free government; elevated from their depressed condition; commanding the ample and inexhaustible resources derived from Providence; made happy in themselves, and connected with the civilized world, by direct and extensive commerce. A splendid empire is founded, a new character is produced in the present inhabitants, and the means of their indefinite increase and greatness prepared. The trade of these fertile regions is no more "dragged through the store-houses and magazines of the Havannah and Spain; but finds new channels and new customers. The flags of every nation are seen flying in the harbours. The vessels of the United States, instead of plying a smuggling and contraband trade, lade and unlade their cargoes in the face of day, and under the eye of the government. The contest between plunder and subterfuge no longer exists. The dragon is for ever put to sleep, and the golden fruit of the Hesperides is within the reach of every visitant."

But, this flattering picture has its shades; for it is observed, on the contrary:—

Whether human nature, or the people of that country, are so interested in the success of the project of emancipation, as we republicans are apt to imagine, seems to me to admit a question. I reflect that amidst all their alledged grievances, they have great wealth and prosperity; and whatever they suffer, they have in general no pain from the consciousness of oppression. If they were even in a worse state than they are, their listless characters would make them little excitable by doctrines of liberty.

These hints are sufficient to describe the Spanish character in the provinces of the Caraccas. Such a people would require to be well assured of the advantages likely to accrue from change of their condition; and if they discovered them to be rather speculative than real, they would, especially after what they knew of the

manifold deceptions of the French revolution, turn a deaf ear to solicitation. But, besides, we are told, that when Miranda landed at La Vela, and when he took the city of Coro,

The people had been compelled to abandon their homes by the positive orders of the commandant, who threatened to make severe examples of those who remained behind, if they ever fell into his hands again. The priests, too, instructed the inhabitants of this province, that it had been invaded by a band of lawless heretics and infidels, who came not only to rob them of their property, but also to deprive their souls of salvation, by spreading damnable tenets and principles among the favourites of the Holy Virgin.

The governor drove the multitude before him like cattle; and would listen to no entreaties from those who desired to stay. Much misery was suffered on this occasion. It is however relieved by an instance of humanity in a Spanish priest, at Coro, towards the sick and wounded, which we deem worthy of being recorded.

He discovered a most amiable solicitude, both for the comfort of their bodies, and the future welfare of their souls. Towards Colonel Kirkland, for whose life we entertained serious apprehensions, he exercised the benevolence of a Christian, and the tenderness of a father. He provided for him not only a comfortable but elegant apartment, with several attendants, and every necessary which his situation required. He is held in the most grateful remembrance by that officer. When we considered that this good catholic must have regarded us as enemies to his religion, his king and country, and probably to mankind, his benevolence touched our feelings with peculiar force, and contributed to sharpen the regret we could not but feel at the terror and distress we occasioned.

The distress occasioned among the merchants at Trinidad, by the presence of Miranda and his force, was little short of that which he produced on the continent. The launches, which brought mules and cattle from the main,\* quitted the island—the French and Spanish merchants, in particular, sent away their money in them: provisions rose in price 100 per cent: currency disappeared: goods perished on hand: and the whole commercial community was in a state of confusion.

In the issue, the property belonging to this adventure was sold; but, Mr. Biggs

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1192.

affirms, that none of the officers, or soldiers, were paid their arrears. Those however, who escaped with their liberty, had greatly the advantage of good fortune over many of their comrades. Of those taken by the Spaniards ten were executed: fifteen were sentenced to ten years hard labour at Omoa: fifteen to Porto Rico, for the same purpose, and the same term of years: and nineteen to eight years labour at Bocca Chica.

A sketch of the life and character of Miranda concludes the volume.

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*Letters from an Elder to a Younger Brother*, on the Conduct to be pursued in Life, sm. 8vo. pp. 140. Price 3s 6d. Taylor and Hessey, London, 1809.

How many qualifications are necessary for a good writer! It is not enough that he has received from nature an understanding mind, or from education the power of committing his sentiments to paper. If he have studied *things*, the chances are ten to one against him, that he has contracted a harshness of style, and offends his readers by a kind of verbal crabbedness of which intense thought renders him insensible. If he has studied *words*, he may pass for a superficial writer, and his readers will regard him as they would one who plays mightily prettily on the flute, or other soft instrument, but makes no impression on the mind. Why do not writers in our language pay attention to the etymology of the words they employ? Why do they not advert to what we may call their *roots*, or primary significations, when received into our vernacular tongue? If we were indolent enough to be deceived by appearances, we should have marked, at once, as worthless, a work in which we found such uncouth associations as these: "if we inculcate the expansive attributes of virtue, he (the pupil) must necessarily coimbe a detestation of vice in every form." Preface, p. viii. We are at a loss to know in what sense the attributes of virtue are *expansive*: and why, if these be inculcated, any draught must be *drank in together*, (coimbided).—Where is the connection between this *drinking and impressing on a surface*?—Moreover,

What can we say to the following confusion of metaphors? "You will ob-

serve them endeavouring to render palatable vices of the blackest dye, and crimes of the most dangerous example, by clothing them with the gentler names of failings, errors, faults, imprudences, weaknesses, and indiscretions." p. 121.

We do not affect to controvert the sentiment intended to be inculcated by the author: but we ask, how can any thing be rendered palatable by clothing it?

And further, what analogy is there between what is palatable, the subject of taste, and the blackest dye, the subject of sight?

—If we might charitably tolerate the phraseology of "clothing with names"—

though by the bye, had our author no other clothing, he would hardly abide the pelting of the pitiless shower, or the force of the keen North-easter—yet, how can we pass without notice such expressions as "softening the blackest crimes almost into estimable qualities," p. 122.

—"the incessant rattling of vapid nothingness," p. 64.—nothingness cannot rattle. "The flexibility, and, I may say, obstinacy, (i. e. inflexibility) of an unsettled mind, is perpetually carrying them (it) to extremes: if told that the East is not the right course, they (it) will immediately fly (incline) to the West, without inquiring whether the North or South may not be correct." p. ix.

Notwithstanding these remarks, we do not mean to describe these letters as altogether unworthy of perusal. They contain many just observations; and the sentiments they recommend are favourable to virtue. Had the MS. of this work been submitted to the inspection of a practiced eye, before it was delivered to the press, these blemishes must have been stopped out. We would remind this writer of the opinion of Walle; who observes, of poets, what is true of writers in general,

Poets lose half the praise they would have got,  
Were it but known what they discreetly blot.

We select our author's remarks on Courage, as a specimen of his manner of treating the subjects he introduces.

True Courage is not vehement or without bounds, but sober, steady, and resolute. "*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.*" It is the characteristic of cowardice, and not of courage, to be ostentatious of showing our superiority over our adversaries; and to persist in chastising or exposing them, when they

repent or submit: and to be overbearing towards those, who are inferior to us, either in strength, courage, or station, or to show a petulant anxiety to resent insults from them, is an infallible symptom of the most pitiful and contemptible cowardice. Indeed, courage is at all times best evinced by calm and dignified forbearance; and by that characteristic may genuine and honourable fortitude be universally known. When this forbearance is rendered no longer practicable by the pertinacity of our adversaries, and ceases to have any good effect, it is by steady resistance, and a firm exercise of our powers, that we shall silence their defamation, or put a stop to their insults; and not by peevish and outrageous passion.

The usual method of resenting affronts in modern times, is duelling: and there are many who think, that if we duly regard the inherent desire of every human being to be in good repute in the world, and the overbearing tyranny of society and custom, there may, perhaps, be circumstances of peculiar ill-treatment, in which an appeal to the laws would afford no efficacious succour, and when this last and desperate resort may, perhaps, be palliated. But, supposing that it may be palliated, every wise, every virtuous and humane man will leave no means untried to avoid this horrid expedient. Consider to what is the appeal made,—to the steadiest hand, and the most skilful eye: and these qualifications will seldom be on the side of the injured man. For he who can deliberately do an injury to another, will feel very little repugnance to meeting him in a duel, and committing a more horrid crime. The hand of this aggressor will be steady, and eye his faithful, whilst his opponent will tremble at the idea, that the severity of custom has compelled him to aim at the life of a fellow creature.

It is a lamentable fact, that there are many infamous wretches, who daily make a trial of their skill, at an inanimate mark, with the hope of one day signalizing their talents at a more substantial object. These monsters, having acquired the necessary expertness in insult and abuse unsuspicious men, with the view of quarreling and fighting; yet never forgetting to select proper objects,—those whom they may hope to meet without danger to themselves. But, still supposing that duelling may be palliated under peculiar circumstances, to have recourse to this murderous species of judgment, for the sake of a dog, a riband, a feather, or for any other of those trifling quarrels which have lately caused so many deaths, is a crime of the deepest dye, an impeachment of our understanding, and a disgrace to our laws and our nature. Yet, whether this custom may or may not be sometimes excused, all good

men must unite in the desire of seeing this tyranny of society overcome, and this ordeal abolished; and every one who wishes the cause of religion and morality, and the real interests of society, to prosper, will refuse to give his sanction to such a custom, by appealing at any time to its decision. After all, what do the arguments of its advocates amount to, but a proof that they more esteem the favourable opinion, and the blind prejudices of mankind, than the express laws and gracious approbation of their God; that they “love the praise of men more than the praise of God,” who has said, “thou shalt do no murder.”

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*The Principle of the System of Education* in the public Schools of England, as it respects Morality and Religion; favourably, but impartially, considered. 8vo. pp. 80, Price 2s. Hatchard: London, 1809.

Has any body lately attacked Westminster School, on the absence of religious instruction in that seminary?

We believe not.

Why then, does this writer, publish on the subject?

To puzzle the PANORAMA; assuredly.

Can you discover what he is?

Let us hear him.

The temper of the age is against religious studies. Is religion a frequent subject of conversation? I do not mean in mixed companies, where a restraint on the subject is judicious, but in the familiar society of private families, where the same caution is unnecessary. Does religious knowledge hold as high a rank in the world's estimation, as the knowledge of Greek and Latin? Is it as much disgrace for a Christian to be ignorant of his profession as a boy not to understand Homer and Virgil? Is it any disgrace at all? Would many parents be very solicitous in their inquiries after the progress of their sons in religious knowledge?.....The truly religious, that is, those whose lives are wholly regulated by a sense of Religion, form by much the smallest proportion of mankind—a few in a crowd.....

A Methodist; an absolute *Methodist*!—this is the regular cant.

The chief end and purpose of religious acts is not the honour of the Deity, but their beneficial effect on the mind of the individual performing them.....The honour to the Deity is as nothing..... However strong our religious feelings are, we must not cease to take an interest in the world, as long as we have the power of being useful: when that

*ceases by advanced age, or otherwise, it may be lawful to retire, and confine ourselves to a preparation for eternity; CERTAINLY NOT SOONER.....*

**Not much of a Methodist!**

It is much easier to make a worldly mind take in Religion, than one, thus deeply imbued with Religion, admit the world..... Religion should be taught to boys, chiefly as a concern of this world, together with a general notion of responsibility.....

**Less and less of a Methodist!**

If we cannot be affected by considerations, arising from human business, and which come home to men's bosoms, how are we to be affected by any feelings towards God, to the knowledge of whom we can arrive, only by an effort of reason? These motives are taught indeed in other writings, but in none so forcibly urged, as in those of the Heathens.

**No Methodist at all! Hear him! Hear him!**

I dare not recommend every father to give his child the first rudiments of learning;..... there are not the same excuses for the mother: she cannot plead want of leisure; and certainly instruction from a mother comes with great effect. The ruggedness of learning is smoothened by the tenderness of maternal feelings. The obligation on the mother is indeed generally admitted: few serious ones think they have done their duty to their children, without teaching them, at least, the first rudiments of Religion.....[Yet] Let a child see, that in all your actions, you hold yourself responsible to your Maker; and he will easily be brought to feel himself under the same obligation to you.... And now let me observe by the way that there is an important consequence resulting from this habit of a child's looking up to its parent, which is well worth attending to. As this tribute is paid, not to the authority, but the virtues, of the parent, it is the same in kind, though not in degree, as the reverence every good man bears to the Deity..... This habit forms the first stage in the moral character, of which the completion is a constant reference of our actions to the approbation of Heaven.

And now then, having gained this mental ascendancy over his child, the parent may safely send him to a public school. The habit in the child of looking up to his parent being fixed, it cannot be eradicated immediately; and it is the parent's business to take care that it never is. To prevent it, he must still keep his eye upon his child, when at school; and this not with rigour but as a friend, and as much as possible, on equal terms: let him inquire into his child's pursuits, observe the turn and tendency of his inclinations, and gain his confidence, so that

he will not hesitate to impart all that he does; and then let the parent seize every opportunity that offers, to direct his child's judgment, strengthen his principles, and fix his habits. Let him place himself, as it were, by the side of his child, and fight through his difficulties with him; give him the assistance of his paternal skill and counsel now; and bid him, hereafter, when he will have to fight the battle alone, animate his courage by the recollection of these early contests.

So, so: this Casuist shifts the question, whether the religious instruction in a public seminary be what it ought to be? which some doubt; to a statement of the duties of parents at home; which nobody doubts. His advice to parents may be good; but who would expect to find it in an inquiry into the system of religious education, in our public schools?

How can this writer justify the compulsive participation by the boys, generally, of the sacred supper, 'ere they can "discern the Lord's body," and before they have been taught those motives which urge their duty towards God, from the writings of the Heathen? — Religious knowledge may well be ranked below Greek and Latin; while this profanation of a Christian rite continues.

The world is under small obligation to this writer: the church is under none. A better application of his talents would do them more justice: of this we think him capable; why should he pervert them?

*Nouvelle Méthode pour apprendre à prononcer et à lire le François plus correctement et en beaucoup moins de Temps que par celles qui ont été employées jusqu'à ce Jour. Applicable à toutes les Langues.*  
One Sheet, Price 1s. Dulau and Co. 1809.

WE cannot venture to pronounce on a scheme, the effect of which can only be ascertained by practice; without having had occasion to try it, or to see it tried. We have been used to think, that living language can be correctly learned only from tutors; yet we cannot but approve of every endeavour to diminish the labour of teaching; and to facilitate the progress of the learner. Towards accomplishing this, ingenuity may do much; and we therefore readily introduce this sheet to the acquaintance of tutors; who may find it useful, especially when directed by their own attention, and aided by a good ear in those under their instruction.



*Memoirs of the Life of Isaac Penington ;*  
to which is added a Review of his Writings ;  
by Joseph Gurney Bevan. 8vo. pp. 272.  
Price 6s. Phillips, London.

If that respectable class of Christians known among us by the appellation of Quakers, had cause for fearing a persecution, we might commend the publication of narratives describing the fortitude and calmness with which their early professors supported their sufferings for conscience sake. But, as we cannot suppose that they have any apprehensions on this subject, we must acknowledge, that we do not perceive the propriety of reviving the memory of transactions, the disgrace of any government calling itself civilized. Isaac Penington was a contemporary with George Fox ; and in prisons often, through magisterial malevolence. May no similar scenes ever degrade our country ! Yet, while we fervently deprecate the spirit of persecution, which it is the chief object of this book to repel ; we regret the sanction given by the publication of such works to an incoherency of language, and especially to a confusion of metaphor derived from scripture, which at this day, is no recommendation to any person or party. We pretend not to exclude from a *silent meeting* "the mighty power of the Lord : " but we confess, we know not in what sense Isaac Penington's "cup was made to overflow, to the watering and refreshing of the tender-hearted ;" if he continued *silent*. The phrase "the fountain of the great deep was opened," originally descriptive of one cause of the Deluge, should have remained appropriate to that application of it ; for certainly it is ill assorted with "pleasant and crystal streams." We should be glad if this practice were re-considered by others beside the "Friends." It is detrimental to piety : it is offensive to propriety and taste. Religion disclaims it : and knowledge protests against it. We presume that the following describes the *powerful* manner of Isaac Penington, as a preacher.

The following year he took a journey with his wife into Kent ; and one of the last meetings that he attended was in Canterbury. A friend who was present, speaks of that meeting, and of another wherein his public labours closed, as follows :—"Glad I am that it was my lot to be with him, the two last

meetings that he was at, the first of which was in the city of Canterbury. I being at that time very weak in body, and it lay upon me from the Lord to go to the meeting, where I found him together with Friends waiting in silence upon the Lord. And when I had sat down with them, O ! the mighty power of the Lord God that descended upon us ; so that I could say the fountain of the great deep was opened ; and O ! the powerful, pleasant, and crystal streams, how did they abundantly flow into our hearts ! And his cup was made to overflow, to the watering and refreshing of the tender-hearted : so that God did make me a witness of the seal of his testimony, with many more, at those two last meetings."

We should certainly annex the idea of superstition to the particulars of an incident related of Friend Isaac, if we had met with them in the life of a Romish Saint : for, what is there in these words, which should forbid their being "uttered from bare remembrance," and should make the forgetting of them "a burden ?"

The author had been at a meeting, in which whilst another friend was speaking, some words sprung up in his mind. When the friend ceased, the words did not again spring in him, and he dared not to utter them from bare remembrance, but went away with a burden. After some time, one morning, not then thinking of the circumstance, the very same words sprung up again livingly, with a pointing to write them down, with what else should be given to him, and to send them to the friends of the neighbourhood of Godmanchester.

The words which occurred at Godmanchester were these : '*The Shepherd of Israel is seeking out his sheep, even the lost sheep of the house of Israel.*'

There is much truth in many of Mr. Bevan's remarks ; and we agree with him when he says,

There is probably no place, in which we may not be influenced by the conduct of those around us, or where we may not ourselves contribute to influence that of our neighbours. For, as we are born to be social, it is not probably saying too much of any man, that something may be learned from him. How desirable then to be in the spot of providential allotment : which is in fact the spot of safety, benefit, and usefulness !

Isaac Penington's postscript to his last work, is in our judgment much to be preferred to that system which supposes a mere attendance on religious actions to be Religion in *Christians*.

"The gospel-religion is very precious, being inwardly felt and experienced in the life and power of it, out of [without] the life and power of godliness, it is of no value in the sight of God, nor is it of any profit or advantage to the soul."

*An Appeal to the Virtue and good Sense of the Inhabitants of St. Martin in the Fields, and the other Parishes in Westminster; together with the Parishes of St. Mary-le-bonne, St. Pancras, and St. George, Bloomsbury, on the Subject of Prostitutes Walking the Streets. Published at the Request of several of the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields. Price 6d. London, Hatchard, 1809.*

"A BUSINESS well begun is half ended," says a proverb. We hope that the principle is fairly applicable to the subject of this pamphlet. We have had repeated occasion to remark, that what becomes popular among the inhabitants of great towns is usually well executed: perhaps because the minds of many intelligent men, are directed to different modes of accomplishing the same purpose.

This little tract contains the first notice to the public, of several district associations for suppressing the evil mentioned in its title page. We learn from it that

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of St. Dunstan's in the West, held on 11th of October, 1808, in the inquest room, and convened at the request of the common council, churchwardens, and other inhabitants, for the purpose of considering the present state of Fleet street, which is greatly infested by pickpockets, women of ill fame, and other dissolute characters: it was resolved unanimously, that the parochial police calls loudly for reform; and that the persons present will in rotation, inspect the same, and endeavour to see that the officers discharge their duty.

Upwards of seventy of the most respectable inhabitants have already signed their consent to inspect the police of this neighbourhood in rotation, by themselves or their substitutes; and books now remain open at Mr. Butterworth's, No. 43, Fleet street, for further signatures.

This example was followed by a meeting of the inhabitants of Coventry street, March 8, 1809, for the purpose "of deliberating on the most efficacious means of suppressing the nuisance occasioned by

thieves and prostitutes who infest that neighbourhood," and one of their resolutions proceeds to suggest "applications to the magistrates at a future day, to suppress infamous houses." A third meeting held at the Surry Hotel, Blackfriars road, April 25, 1809, was introductory to the formation of a society of gentlemen for the purpose of clearing the streets, and adjacencies of that avenue to the metropolis. We trust, that this is only the beginning of an excellent system. When the principal inhabitants of every parish take the charge of seeing this effected, and contribute *personal assistance*, the business will be done. We therefore, heartily recommend this little sixpenny-worth to all who wish to walk along the streets, by day-light or twilight, without being offended, or insulted; and to all who wish to sleep by night without dread of depredators. It is undoubted that most of the pilferings, robberies, and violences committed in this great city, originate with abandoned women, who excite their paramours to crimes of every description; and we trust that when this plan is carried fully into execution, that the prisons, the sessions house, the hulks, the transports, and the gallows, will evince the happy consequences resulting from it by the diminution of the numbers who suffer for their iniquities.

This is practical patriotism: it interferes with no other plan: it acts by way of prevention; the best possible mode of action; and if it were possible to discover and distinguish the numbers of youth which it will save from perdition, the public would be ready to erect statues to those whose philanthropy and Christianity, excited them to such benevolent exertions.

This address manifests the good sense of the writer, and deserves attention. If our country is to be saved it must be by the prevalence of virtue; and on this occasion we may safely adopt the language of the poet,

*Virtus est vitium fugere.*

As Mr. Hale assures us in his pamphlets, that the magistrates are ready to assist in promoting the views of these associations, we trust that the day, to which the request for their interference is postponed, by the resolution we have alluded to, though *future* will not be *distant*.

*Nubilia in Search of a Husband*; including Sketches of modern Society, and interspersed with Moral and Literary disquisitions. 8vo. pp. 460. Price 9s. Ridgeway, London, 1809.

"It is not to deprecate criticism that it is told, the following work was commenced on the 6th of May 1809, and finished on the 3d of June following." Why, then, for what purpose is it told? A production so rapid can hardly expect to maintain itself long in the world; and we may be allowed to ask, whether more time bestowed on it, might not have endowed it with more of a *living principle*, than it now possesses.

The reputation of "*Cœlebs in Search of a Wife*," has produced, and will produce, a crowd of imitators. But works composed on the spur of the occasion, will display but little of those stores of observation, which truly enrich a performance; being the result of attention, long exercised, and long intent on gathering for a specific purpose.

The principles in conformity to which the minds of young persons should be prepared to judge of partners for life, are in our opinion of the utmost consequence. We know, indeed, that after all the care that can be taken in forming such a connection, it may prove unhappy: but without such care, under some form or other, we are astonished that any marriage should prove tolerable. Indeed, so far as we can depend on observation, and confession, happy marriages are extremely rare among those who have rushed into the state, without first considering the due qualifications for it. If the cautious only were disappointed, we might join in the derision which some bestow on caution: but when the rash also incur equal, or greater sufferings, we contemplate them with the conviction, that they would not have found their condition deteriorated by the possession of greater wisdom.

The writer of this volume has taken special care to avoid the extreme which has been imputed to Mrs More; that of deriving her principal characters from the religious world; and especially, the uncommon piety which she attributes to her

heroine. Our author has no acquaintance among that class: and will never be stigmatized for his zeal as methodist, dissenter, or churchman.

As Mrs. More brought her gentleman, so he brings his lady, from the North. Many are the discussions for which we are obliged to her, while in the country; and to her friends, when in town. They comprize almost every thing that passes for entertaining among a certain description of readers; from the beauties of the Westmoreland lakes, and the *no-beauty* of Mary of Buttermere, to the praises of Schiller the German poet, and ancient comparisons of friendship with love, new revived. But the *heart* is wanting: the workings of the human mind are not displayed: there is nothing to seize the imagination, or which by fixing itself on the memory, may exert a *transforming power* on the character of any young person, whose leisure allows her to peruse the volume. We may see, any day, characters equal to those of Nubilia and Sophia, of her uncle and Mr. Vaughan (the happy man!)—but if it be asked, whether we should recommend these as originals to be copied in real life? we must answer, that in our judgment, no one will act wisely, who confides in them as models.

Artists of competent skill, propose to those whose studies they direct, originals *selected* for beauty of form, character, expression, or grace. They know that the imitation will fall short, in sundry particulars, and to sensible degrees of that pattern from which it is derived: they expect, therefore, inferior excellence in the copy, whatever industry the student may exert; but, if they set before the student a spiritless, feeble, incorrect, graceless, *unmarked* original, they would be thought ridiculous should they expect a noble, dignified, exalted and improved repetition. Virtues, too, proposed for imitation may be strongly painted, and set off by powerful lights, and bold touches; the mind which most readily admits them, and most determinately resolves to practice them, will, nevertheless, fail in some respects, and feebly execute its own determinations in others:—but how much beneath its actual attainments would it prove, if it proposed weaker excellencies as its exemplar!

## LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

## WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

*Antiquities.*

The Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke has in the press a Dictionary of Antiquities, general and local, which will be illustrated by plates.

*Bibliography.*

A Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution will soon be ready for publication. It is methodically arranged, with an index on a plan partly new, which will render it of great use in all libraries.

A Supplement to the New London Catalogue of Books, containing the additions and alterations since October 1807, is in the press.

*Biography.*

A new edition of Middleton's Life of Cicero, in three octavo volumes, with many portraits, is in the press.

*History.*

Mr. Bagster is printing the Chronicles of Robert of Gloucester and Peter Langtoft, with Glossaries; he intends them as a specimen of the manner in which he proposes to publish the whole of the works of antiquity edited by Thomas Hearne. The above Chronicles will be followed by Hearne's other high-priced and valuable publications, as fast as particular attention to accuracy, under the care of an able editor, will permit.—The number of copies will be limited. Only 50 above the number subscribed for will be printed, and as soon as subscribers for 250 on demy paper, and 100 on royal paper are obtained, the work will proceed. Great attention has been paid to the Chronicles already in progress, as to the style of printing, paper, &c.—The Chronicles of Grafton, in two volumes royal quarto, will shortly be published. Fabian will succeed it at press.

Mr. Bigland, author of Letters on History, &c. is preparing a General History of Europe, from the peace in 1763 to the present time.

*Jurisprudence.*

Jeremy Bentham, Esq. author of the Treatise on Scotch Reform, has in the press a work on Libel Law.

*Mathematics.*

Mr. G. Douglas, author of Mathematical Tables, &c. is preparing an Inquiry into the present State of the Elements of Mathematics, or Euclid's Elements, in which the inaccuracies, and even absurdities, introduced into them by some modern writers, are clearly pointed out, and corrected, on mathematical principles.

*Miscellanies.*

Mrs. Bayley will shortly publish, in three duodecimo volumes, Vacation Evenings; consisting of familiar conversations on literature and morals, interspersed with some original tales and poems, and occasional selections from other writers.

A new edition of Wood's Athenæ Oxoniensis is in the press, with corrections and considerable additions.

Sir George Staunton has sent to the press a Translation from the original Language of the Len-Jee, of the Fundamental Laws of the Chinese Empire, as far as relates to their Penal Code.

An edition of Spence's Polimetris, in a quarto volume, is in the press, to be accompanied with plates.

A work under the title of Tales of other Countries is in the press. The tales are founded on circumstances relating to the author in his travels through some of the continental countries.

An edition of Sully's Memoirs, in five octavo volumes, is nearly ready for publication.

*Political Economy.*

In the press, and speedily will be published, by subscription, the History of the National Debt, from the earliest period of the English Government to the Year 1800, by the late J. J. Grellier, cashier to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, author of the work entitled Terms of all the Loans which have been raised for the Public Service during the last Fifty Years. This History was collected, with great care, diligence, and judgement, from the best authorities and is a great depository for every species of constitutional and political information immediately connected with the rise and progress of the debts contracted by the nation. It also comprises several statements of the public debt at

different periods. Published for Mrs. Ann Grellier, relict of the deceased; price twelve shillings, in boards.

*Theology.*

The Rev. John Kemthorne has in the press a Select Portion of Psalms, from various authors, arranged according to the year.

The works of the pious and learned Dr. Townsend will soon be published, in two octavo volumes, with a Life of the Author, and a Sermon on the Quotations from the Old Testament, by the editor, Mr. Churton.

The Rev. S. Partridge will shortly publish a second volume of Sermons, translated from French Authors, and adapted to the English Pulpit.

*Topography.*

Mr. Menick has in considerable forwardness at press, a History of the County of Cardigan.

Dr. Edmonstone has in the press a View of the Ancient and present State of Shetland, in two octavo volumes.

## MONTHLY LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED.

*Agriculture and Rural Economy.*

Observations and Experiments on the Use of Sugar and Molasses in feeding Stock, with Hints on the Cultivation of Waste Lands, and the Means of improving the Condition of the Peasantry in Great Britain and Ireland, 8vo. 1s.

*Biography.*

The Life of Edward Lord Herbert, of Cherbury; written by himself. With a prefatory memoir. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

*Education.*

A System of Commercial Arithmetic, entirely differing from any Treatise on the Subject that has ever yet been laid before the Public, exhibiting an extensive inquiry into the principles of Science, with a diffuse Illustration of every Calculation that occurs in Trade, exempt from the circuitous, openrose, and confused mode usually taught in Schools. Particularly adapted for Counting-houses and Commercial Academies. By W. Tate, formerly of the Academy, Little Tower Street, 12mo. 4s.

The Grammar of the English Language, adapted to the Use of Schools; including numerous exercises on every rule, and queries in the manner of Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography, and treating completely and practically on orthoëpy, orthography, the accidence, syntax, prosody, composition, and rhetoric. By the Rev. David Blair, A.M. 8s. 6d.

Important Studies for the Female Sex, in reference to Modern Manners, addressed to a Young Lady of Distinction. By Mrs. Cockle, author of the Juvenile Journal, &c. &c. 12mo. 7s.

*Fine Arts.*

Lectures on Painting, delivered at the Royal Academy of Arts; with a Letter on the Proposal for a Public Memorial of the Naval Glory of Great Britain. By the late John Opie, Esq. Professor in Painting to the Royal Academy. To which are prefixed a Memoir by Mrs. Opie, and other accounts of Mr. Opie's talents and character. With a portrait painted by himself. 4to. 11. 1s.

*Geology.*

An Elementary Treatise of Geology, determining Fundamental Points in that Science, and containing an Examination of some Geological Systems, and particularly of the Kuttowian Theory of the Earth. By J. A. De Laue, F.R.S. Translated from the French Manuscript by the Rev. H. De La Fite, M.A. of Trinity College, Oxford. 8vo. 12s.

*History.*

A Narrative of the late Campaign of the British Army in Spain, commanded by his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, K. B. &c. &c. From Authentic Documents. Published by his brother, James Moore, Esq. With a head of the General, from a painting by Lawrence, a map of Spain, with the route of the Army, a view of Corunna, and a plan of the Battle. 4to. 11. 1s. 6d.

The Asiatic Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia, for the Year 1806. Vol. VIII., 8vo. 11. 4s.

*Jurisprudence.*

The Whole of the Proceedings of the Trial of an Action between Francis Wright, Upholsterer, and Gwiliam Lloyd Wardle, Esq. M. P. With the Attorney General's Speech, the Whole of the Evidence given in Detail, Mr. Serjeant Best's Defence, and Lord Ellenborough's Charge to the Jury. Price 6d. or 5s. a dozen.

*Mathematics.*

Mathematical Tables; containing the Logarithms of Numbers, tables of sines, tangents, and secants, both natural and logarithmic, to every minute of the quadrant, a table of versed sines, both natural and logarithmic, to every minute of the semicircle: a table of the sexagesimal parts, reduced to the denomination of a first minute; and



supplementary tables. To which is prefixed, a particular account of the nature and use of logarithms, of numbers, sines, tangents, secants, and versed sines, with the manner of their formation. By George Douglas, teacher of Mathematics, author of a translation of the Elements of Euclid, and of the Art of Drawing in Perspective. royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

#### Medicine.

The Annual Medical Register, Vol. I. comprising a Review of every Publication relating to Medicine and Surgery which appeared during the year 1803; together with a Historical Sketch of the Discoveries and Improvements in these and the collateral Sciences within the same Period; a Report of the general state of Health and Disease in the Metropolis; and a variety of Miscellaneous Intelligence. By a Society of Physicians. Vol. I. 8vo. 9s.

The History of Canine Madness and Hydrophobia, with the Methods of Treatment, ancient and modern. By George Lipscomb, M.D. &c. &c. 8vo. 7s.

#### Meteorology.

A Series of Meteorological Journals, and Extracts of Journals, kept in London, near the Cathedral of St. Paul, from 1785 to 1803 inclusive. With several Tables and Remarks. By William Bent. 8vo. 11s. The appendix for 1803 may be had separate, price 1s.

#### Military Tactics.

Observations on the Movement of the British Army in Spain; in Reply to the Statement lately published by Brigadier General Henry Clinton. By a British Officer. 8vo. 2s.

Elements of War, or Rules and Regulations of an Army in Military, showing the Duty of a Regiment in every situation. With 19 engravings illustrative of each manoeuvre. 12mo. 5s.

#### Mineralogy.

Perforata Derbyensis, or Figures and Descriptions of Perforations collected in Derbyshire. By William Martin, F.R.S. Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and Honorary Member of the Geological Society of London. Dedicated, by permission, to the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K.B.; P.R.S. and illustrated by Fifty-four Plates, drawn, etched, and coloured by the Author. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

#### Miscellanies.

The Pulpit, or a Biographical and Literary Account of Eminent Popular Preachers, interspersed with occasional Clerical Criticisms, for 1809. By Onesimus. 8vo. 9s.

The Land Valuer's Assistant, being Tables on an improved Plan for calculating the value of Estates. By R. Hudson. 18mo. 4s.

Letters from London to Dublin, from a Student of Law to his Father in Ireland, on the State of Manners, Opinions, Politics, the Court, Legal Practice, Public Amusements, Literature, &c. &c. interspersed with Characteristic Anecdotes of nearly Five Hundred Persons, in the different Departments of Public Life. 2 vol. 20s. 16s.

Printed for the Benefit of the Charity Fund in Gloucester Goal.—An Address to his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester, on the Administration and practical Effects of the System of Prison Regulation established in that County. By Sir G. O. Paul, Bart. delivered at their Epiphany General Quarter Sessions, 1809. 8vo. 5s.

A Series of Letters to a Man of Property, on the Sale, Purchase, Lease, Settlement, and Devise of Estates. By Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law. 8vo. 5s.

Selections from the Moral Writings of Cicero. Designed chiefly for Young Persons. By A. S. Hunter. 32mo. 2s. 6d.

Beauties selected from the Writings of James Beattie, LL.D. late Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen; arranged in a pleasing and perspicuous manner under the following Heads: Poetical, Moral, Philosophical, Theological, Critical, and Epistolary. To which are prefixed, a Life of the Author, and an Account of his Writings; together with Notes on the First Book of the Minstrel, by Thomas Gray, LL.B. Embellished with a correct likeness of the Author. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

The Shooter's Guide, containing the natural history of dogs, with directions for breeding and training pointers and setters, &c. Fowling-pieces considered, shooting in general, with instructions to attain the art of shooting, fishing, the game laws, and every other necessary information for the shooting sportsman; interspersed with occasional remarks on Thrusmill's Sporting Directory. By B. Thomas 12mo. 5s. 6d.

The English Brothers; or, Anecdotes of the Howard Family. 4 vol. 12mo. 11. 1s.

#### Poetry.

Poems by Sir John Carr, 8vo. 10s. 6d. 4to. 11. 1s. With a finely finished portrait, by Westall.

#### Theology.

Parts I and 2. 5s. each, or the first eight numbers, 1s. 3d. each, of The Reformers' Bible; comprising the Old and New Testaments, with notes, marginal references, and plates. The notes on the Old Testament, by the learned and pious reformers, Coverdale, Goodman, Gilly, Whittingham, Sampson, Cole, &c. Those on the New Testament by the learned and venerable Theodore Beza. The whole printed by authority at the time of the Reformation.

The work will be comprised in one quarto volume, and completed within a year. It will be published in weekly numbers, price 1s. 3d. each, and in monthly parts price 5s. each. The former will be ready for delivery every Saturday, and the latter on the first of each month. It will be elegantly printed on fine demy paper, with a type cast expressly for it. A small number of copies will be printed in a very superior manner on royal paper, with which the earliest impressions of the plates will be given. This edition will be published in monthly parts only, price 6s. each. The engravings (not less than 25 in a number), will be executed in the very best manner; and each will be designed from some prominent subject in the book to which it respectively belongs. It is calculated, that the whole will be comprised in forty-four numbers or in eleven parts. To accommodate those persons, who are desirous of possessing the Apocrypha, printed uniform with this edition of the Holy Bible, some copies will be ready for delivery at the completion of the book. This will form an additional part, the purchase of which will be entirely at the option of the subscriber.

Extracts from the Religious Works of François Salignac de la Mothe Fénelon, Archbishop of Cambray. Translated from the original French, by Miss Marshall, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Sacred Hours; chiefly designed to illustrate the offices and doctrines of the church of England. By J. Grant, M.A. 12mo. 7s.

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## DIDASCALIA.

DECLINE OF THE BRITISH STAGE—ITALIAN SINGERS AND FRENCH DANCERS CALLED IN, BY THE LONDON THEATRES, TO PROP IT UP.

Then pause not; for the present Time's so sick,  
That present Medicine must be ministered,  
Or Overthrow incurable ensues.—*Shakespeare.*

July 22, the Company of the *English Opera and French Dancers*, at the Lyceum, presented to the public a new production, entitled *The Russian Impostor, or the Siege of Smolensko*, an opera.

Whatever demerits this piece possesses, it most assuredly does not add to its other sins that of falsifying its title; for it is undoubtedly an *impostor*; and, if coupled with English literature, may be justly denominated a very barbarous one.—We have too often had occasion to remark, that pieces of this description are now to be considered as merely vehi-

cles for music; thanks to the insipidity of the Italian Opera, which all our dramatists are so basely imitating. If, therefore, our ears are pleased with the jinglings of sounds which generally mean nothing, we have no right to expect sense or understanding. Precisely in this light stands this opera; and we think it enough to notice, that the story is founded on part of the history of the famous adventurer Pugatscheff, and abounds with so much of the romantic and improbable, so many hair-breadth escapes, while the songs are written in such a style, that we could not but persuade ourselves we were either at Astley's, or the Circus. We present our readers with the most *witty* and *comical* songs of the piece; as specimens of the talents engaged in the *English Opera*.

Lawyer Gruftykotz, of our town,  
Married a beauty of high renown,

A gentle loving soul;—

To gain her heart all ways he tried,  
And soon he got on her blind-side,  
She was blinder than a mole!

The Lawyer had a maid call'd Grace,  
He ogled Grace before her face,  
For a month away he hies.

A travelling Doctor passing through;  
Came Madam Gruftykotz to view,  
And he couch'd my lady's eyes.

When Lawyer Gruftykotz came back,  
He gave his maid a gentle smack,  
"You brute," my lady cries,—

"Mr. Gruftykotz, no longer think  
Upon your naughty ways I'll wink,  
You'll find I've got my eyes!"

Ye married men take warning straight,  
From Lawyer Gruftykotz's fate,

If married joys you prize,—  
And do not have so little Grace,  
To kiss the maids before her face,  
Lest your wife should find her eyes!

.....

Tom Gobble was a grocer's son,

Heigho! says Gobble;

He gave a ven'son dinner for *fun*,

And he had a belly as big as a *tun*,

*With his handy dandy, bacon and gravy,*

Ah! ha! says Alderman Gobble.

The servant usher'd the company in,

Heigho! says Gobble,

The dinner is ready, quoth Tom with a *grin*,

So he tuck'd a napkin under his *chin*,

With his handy dandy, bacon and gravy,

Ah! ha! says Alderman Gobble.

Then Betty the cook she gave a *squall*,

Heigho! says Gobble,

Poor John the footman has had a *fall*,

And down stairs tumbled ven'son and *all*,

With his handy dandy, bacon and gravy,

Alas! says Alderman Gobble!

So down the Alderman ran in a *fright*,

Heigho! says Gobble,

And there sat John in a terrible *plight*,

Astride, on the ven'son, *bolt upright*

With his handy dandy, bacon and gravy,

Dear me! says Alderman Gobble.

Was ever man so cruelly put *on*,

Heigho! says Gobble,

Get off the meat, you rascally *glutton*,

You've made my ven'son a saddle of *mutton*,

With your handy dandy, bacon and gravy,

Good lack! says Alderman Gobble.

Lord, Sir, says Betty, what a *splash*,

Heigho! says Gobble,

'Tis a monstrous bad rumbusticle *crash*,

But to-morrow I'll tickle it up in a *hash*,

With my handy dandy, bacon and gravy,

Ay do! says Alderman Gobble! !!!!!!!

On reading this farrago, from the *Lyceum*, who but must pity the present state of dramatic literature? and who can refrain from reprobating the manager for attempting, like our Poet's Betty, "to tickle up" such "a hash" for the public? who certainly are "most cruelly put *on*," by such rhimes as "his saddle of mutt-on," and "get off the meat, you rascally *glutton*!"

We do not authentically know the author, nor do we wish it; if he is prudent, he will never own it. We hope no officious friend will ruin his reputation by swearing, "bolt upright," he wrote it. But we guess that it is some mimographer appertaining to the *French* part of this establishment (we mean the Dancers); and we think we plainly discover the cloven foot, when the Russian boors are made to sing, in the following most enchanting style:

While merry lasses dance the *pas de Russe*,  
And the Russian boor to mirth and wine give loose.

Go to! thou sprout, thou sprig, thou puny imp of Grub-street! go to! thou dost not merit, notwithstanding thy "handy dandy," "alas," and "good lack," salt to thy porridge; and though we know not how the sagacious discernment of thy employer may reward thee for insulting his audiences, yet we advise thee, however (like thy friend Alderman Gobble!) thy "chaps may water," not to think of "bacon and gravy," until thou art lucky enough to attain something like talent to deserve them.

We would not stigmatize the audience by hinting that they approved of this piece: they did not laugh even at the comical songs; but seemed to feel that the music by no means made amends for the defects of writing.

Smolensko, where these "merry lasses and their boors" were singing French, and satirizing poor Alderman Gobble of Cheapside, is about 350 miles S. E. of Petersburg, in White Russia; not that we have any kind of objection to realizing the scene of the drama by the French part of the company singing in Russia;—no; candour forbid!—we should feel no uneasiness if all the French Dancers and Italian Singers were entertaining the good people of Siberia—or

the Tartars, Eleuths, or Mantchous;—or any people upon earth, except those of *Old England*; for we want them not, especially near

The Seat Royal of this famous Isle!

—Indeed, we scruple not to say, that our cheeks reddened with indignation at continually having sounded in our ears that *Englishmen* are to be displaced from their situations at our *National* theatres, to make room for—Buonaparte's subjects.

We have heard of petitions to his Majesty concerning the Theatres. We shall be sorry to see our venerable Monarch, in the 50th year of his reign, troubled about stage-players and outlandish mountebanks, and that in a momentous crisis too like the present; but since such is the intention, we hope the petition will be a proper one, begging his gracious interference to prevent our *Patent National Theatres* from introducing foreign singers, players and dancers, during the war at least; and praying his royal permission, that, if they will import continental *vagabondos*, a new theatre may be erected, at the old admission prices, with a proviso that should its proprietors ever employ any such, the patent may be void.

Garrick had an awful lesson, relative to the attempt of introducing such a *troupe* at *Old Drury Lane*, as is now preparing for *Covent-Garden*. We are sorry it has been lost upon the present race of managers: and as we are now upon the subject, we shall make no apology for inserting an account of that transaction, as related by our old friend, Arthur Murphy, who says, "the public resolved to oppose the introduction of French Dancers, because a French war had broke out."

"Sept. 1755, to June 1756.

"An unexpected storm gathered over Garrick's head in the beginning of this season. He had employed the summer in planning schemes for the entertainment of the town, and was resolved to spare no expence in preparing scenery and splendid decorations. For this purpose, he invited an artist, celebrated throughout Europe for his skill in all the graceful movements of dancing, and the art of presenting a regular story in dumb show. Such an exhibition would most probably have the attraction of novelty, and supersede the necessity of introducing those monstrous pantomimes, with which Mr. Lunn hoped he could silence Shakespeare, Jonson, Otway, and Rowe. The person, whose dances were admired at every court on the Continent, was Monsieur Noverre, a native of Switzerland. Garrick entered into a most liberal engagement with him, and gave him a commission to enlist in his service the best performers he could find. Noverre arrived in London in the month of August, with a band of no less than a hundred, chosen for his purpose. He went to work immediately, and gave direc-

tions to carpenters, scene-painters, tailors, and, in the mean time, exercised his dancers for an exhibition, called "The Chinese Festival." The scribblers, the small wits, and the whole tribe of disappointed authors, declared war against the manager. In newspapers, essays, and paragraphs, they railed at an undertaking, *calculated*, as they said, to maintain a gang of Frenchmen. The spirit of the inferior classes was roused, and spread like wildfire through London and Westminster. Garrick was alarmed, but still thought he could avert the impending storm. The king had never seen him act; this he stated to the duke of Grafton, then lord chamberlain, and made it his request to have the honour of appearing before his Majesty, when, according to custom, on the day of opening the session of Parliament, he honoured the playhouse with his presence. The favour was granted, and Richard III. was announced by command. This contrivance, Garrick flattered himself, would preserve peace and good order. His performance of Richard, and the royal presence, he hoped, would procure a quiet reception for the Chinese Festival. He found himself mistaken. The play being finished, the dancers entered, and all was noise, tumult, and commotion. His Majesty was amazed at the uproar, but, being told, that it was because the people hated the French, he smiled, and withdrew from a scene of confusion! The affair continued without intermission above an hour. In the mean time, Mr. Fitzherbert, father of Lord St. Helens, and possessed of wit, humour, and politeness, almost beyond any gentleman of that day, went into the Green Room, where the present writer happened to be. He had been, in consequence of an office which he held, one of the attendants in the king's box. Garrick was impatient to know what his majesty thought of Richard. "I can say nothing on that head," replied Mr. Fitzherbert; but when an actor told Richard, "The Mayor of London comes to greet you," the king roused himself; and when Taswell entered buffooning the character, the king exclaimed, "Duke of Grafton, I like that Lord Mayor;" and, when the scene was over, he said again, "Duke of Grafton, that is a good Lord Mayor."—"Well! but the warlike bustle, the drums and trumpets, and the shouts of soldiers, must have awakened a great military genius."—"I can say nothing of that," replied Mr. Fitzherbert; but when Richard was in Bosworth-field, roaring for a horse, his majesty said, "Duke of Grafton, will that Lord Mayor not come again?"

"After some time passed in merriment, Garrick's friends advised him to think no more of the Chinese Festival; but the experiment was repeated three or four nights more. The opposition went on with additional violence. Gentlemen of rank leaped out of the boxes to

support the manager. Swords were drawn; but John Bull still hated Frenchmen, though the band imported by Noverre were *Italians*, Swiss, and Germans. At last the rioters resolved to end the contest; they tore up the benches, broke the lustres, threw down the partitions of the boxes, and, mounting the stage, demolished the *Chinèse* scenery. The necessary repairs took five or six days, and, in the interval, public notice was given, that the proposed entertainment was laid aside for ever. The popular fury was appeased, and the business of the theatre went on without interruption."

.....

This extract will enable our theatrical amateurs to compare the conduct of former times with the sing-song puerilities of the present moment. We wish that our opinion and protest may be distinguished; as having done all in our power to expose the introduction of *foreign* mummery and imbecility, for the purpose of either contaminating or undermining the noble STRENGTH of the English character, at a time too when we have more occasion for manliness, and for bearing our heads erect, than at any former period of our history. Besides, to what are we to attribute the present contemptible state of the English stage, respecting its literature, but to the introduction and patronage of the *Italian Opera*,\* and its most contemptible *et ceteras*? Is it not the daily boast of all our papers that grimace, buffoonery, and posture-forcing, are chaste acting, and that the carpenter and scene-painter are entitled to more praise than any dramatic author living? And do not we see continually the stage-writers descend to flatter the lowest comedians, and that

\* If we must have an Opera, no just reason can be given why we should not have an heroic British one, in the English language, similar to the Grand Opera at Paris; see our *Hints for erecting an English Grand National Opera*, in *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 93.—Would not subjects of national importance selected from our own history, and written by poets capable of treating them, and liberally paid, be preferable to what we are daily condemned to hear and see? That Englishman must be a renegade indeed, well deserving to "wear a calf-skin o'er his recreant limbs," who would not prefer hearing of the exploits of our Alfreds, our Edwards, our Henries, &c. &c. rather than the dross-like effusions of *Up all Night*, and *Russian Impostors*.—Then might the whole tribe of foreign mummers depart in peace from the white cliffs of Britain, and go and display their Italian notes, and French antics, before their master, the hero of the Iron Crown, and bloody clotted diadem.

most basely?—All this has been brought about by idolizing singers, fiddlers, dancers, and actors from those polluted hot-beds of vice, France and Italy. How often have we had occasion to notice the infamy of this race! Once more, we repeat, that in France, the most horrible atrocities of the revolution were committed by these people, and yet we must have continual importations of them to supply not only an *Italian Opera* for our Nobility, but they are to be thrust upon the other theatres, and our wives and daughters are to be *entertained* with their disgusting grimace, by act of parliament. Thus, by degrees, our second order, by far the best part of our society, the Middling Classes, are, by gentle gradations, to be ensnared into the loose and flimsy habits of degenerate foreigners; and to cast off, first, the ancient manners, and then the staunch morals of England, which have hitherto been preserved intact, amidst the downfal of nations, and the decrepitude of governments.

We have never been niggards in praise of Mme. Catalani's abilities; yet although she be "an admirable musician," and although "she will sing the savageness out of a bear," yet her place is neither at Covent-Garden nor at Drury-Lane:

Sacred to Shakespeare were *those spots* design'd,  
To pierce the Heart, and humanise the Mind.

Again we repeat, our characteristic, our National Theatres were not constructed, neither were their patents granted, to display Italians or Frenchmen: as well might we expect to see *Signora Catalani's French* husband seated in an English club, by the side of one of our Princes!!!—But this opens a private history.

.....

We have received a variety of letters on the intended introduction of Madame Catalani, and her attendants, at Covent-Garden Theatre, but have only room for "*A True Briton*!"

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Sir,—The engagement of Madame Catalani to sing at Covent-garden theatre, at a salary of 4000*l.* and a free benefit, for one season, has made so powerful an impression on the public mind, that the subject has become the prevailing topic of conversation in all companies; and John Bull, who does not very quickly recover from the mental shock naturally produced by unexpected events, seems quite at a loss which most to admire, the *disinterestedness* of the Italian songstress, or the *unprecedented zeal* of the Covent-garden proprietor, who seems determined, at the opening of his national theatre, to entertain the public with every thing new, and to delight his audience with a medley of superfine Italian airs, interspersed with agreeable vociferations of *broken English*.



It is not my intention, Mr. Editor, who am but a plain man, to discuss the merits of this Italian syren, or to pry into the motives which have induced her Gallic husband to suffer her to exchange her foreign notes for a number so comparatively small of English guineas; though, I must confess, I have been equally well entertained with the singing of Mrs. Billington. No, no; let Catalani stand unrivalled as the queen of song; while the *judicious and discerning Villabrique dictates to John Bull* what persons he shall employ for his *fiddlers*. Let the *Frenchman* carry his *Italian ware* to the best market.

But, though I am far from entertaining a wish to disappoint the *disinterested* Catalani from gratifying her feelings, by vending her melody to John Bull on such *very reasonable* terms as those stipulated in the lately concluded engagement, or of depriving the *generous, modest, and unassuming* Villabrique of the supremacy to which he aspires in the direction of every theatre where his wife is employed;—yet I am anxious to address a word or two to the BRITISH PUBLIC on a subject which involves their national character, and which may eventually prove injurious to the best interests of their country.

If I were inclined to enter into argument to prove the trifling insignificance of the Italian opera, I verily believe that, among impartial and well-informed men, I should meet with scarcely an opponent;—but this species of amusement is not only contemptible from its frivolity, but it is likewise extremely injurious to the genuine principles of religion and morality; inasmuch as the fable of the different pieces is in general drawn from the Heathen Mythology, which affords no other kind of moral than what is to be deduced from the libidinous banquets of their monstrous and heterogeneous gods and goddesses, and the foul deeds and barbarous atrocities of the pagan heroes. Nor is the baneful influence of the Italian opera, in this respect, the only cause which renders it objectionable. It has long been a most destructive antidote to British genius; substituting sound for sense; indecent and obscene attitudes, for that chaste and appropriate action which best expresses the emotions of the mind;—it has been the means of corrupting the national manners, and perverting the public taste; while the English drama, ever since its first introduction into this country, has been degenerating into that state of debasement, which renders it insipid, not to say disgusting, even to the ears of a British audience. It will require reformers of the most enlightened minds and soundest judgment to restore the British stage to even tolerable purity.

The ill consequences resulting from the injudicious preference given to the Italian Opera,

will not merely be confined to the productions of our dramatic authors, but will most strikingly manifest their pernicious influence in damping the zeal, and destroying all emulation, among English performers; indeed, it must inevitably have the effect of reducing our theatrical representations to a state of most contemptible insignificance, by deterring every man of honourable feelings and ability from engaging in a profession in which his greatest efforts will be viewed with indifference, and will only tend to afford him a scanty subsistence; and what incentive will remain to the representatives of the British Drama to exert their brightest faculties, when they see their powers so miserably undervalued, that an Italian cantatrice receives more for a chant of *one night*, than they, perhaps, will be allowed for the fatigues of half the season?—It will require the most subtle logician to prove that this is equitably or impartially rewarding merit.

The ill-judged preference given by the English nation to foreigners, in consequence of an erroneous supposition that their talents are superior to those of their own countrymen, has long been a subject of bitter pleasantry and ridicule among the different continental states; and many of those adventurers, who have enriched themselves by the encouragement they have received from this silly prejudice, have returned to their native homes, where they have *gratefully* honoured John Bull with the appellation of a *stupid barbarian*, and laughed heartily at the injustice and folly of that people who could load a foreigner with wealth, while many of the most meritorious and deserving of their own countrymen were treated with contempt, and suffered to pine in indigence and misery.

It might have reasonably been expected, that the rapid progress of knowledge among all classes of the English nation, would have entirely eradicated this silly prejudice from their minds, and have enabled them to perceive that nature has endowed Britons with faculties of every kind, no ways inferior to those of any of their foreign neighbours: this is incontrovertibly proved by the perfection to which every species of art and ingenuity has arrived in this country. But, in fact, it is quite the reverse, and the delusion seems rather to have increased; for, at a period which is called the age of reason, and when Englishmen are boasting of their refined and enlightened state, we find them preferring *Italian squeaking* and *French antics*, to the rational, useful, and instructive amusements which the genius and talents of their own countrymen are admirably calculated to afford.

But the most serious, as well as the most important, of all considerations is, the very painful and mortifying sensations which the

present unparalleled instance of British prodigality towards an Italian must inevitably produce in the minds of those persons who are employed in stations, the duties of which are of the most useful, as well as the most weighty concern. Shall a Judge of the Land be required to exercise the faculties of his vigorous mind, which have been cultivated and matured by an expensive education, and the most laborious study;—shall he be continually employed in discriminating between right and wrong, in the adjustment of individual differences, and in protecting the persons and properties of the honest and peaceable part of his Majesty's subjects from the assaults of violence, and the stratagems of fraud;—shall his sensibility be wounded, and his very heart pierced, by the painful necessity to which he is so frequently reduced, of passing on his fellow men those awful sentences which the nature of their crimes and the voice of justice imperiously demand;—shall he, in short, be compelled to discharge the duties of an office, which necessarily renders his nights anxious and restless, and subjects him in the day to the most irksome fatigue;—and shall he, for all this fatigue of body, and unremitting solicitude of mind, receive a salary, scarcely exceeding half the sum given to an Italian cantatrice, for the display of her vocal powers for a few nights?—Is this either reason or justice?—The conclusion must naturally be, that the Judge receives too little, or the songstress too much.

What an addition, likewise, does this senseless prodigality give to the already justly complained of grievances of the Clergy, whose situation must, by this comparison, be rendered infinitely more degrading than before! Shall we require a learned and highly respectable body of men, whose preparatory studies are laborious and expensive, and who, from the sacredness of their office, are subjected to numerous restrictions and privations unknown to those in different situations of life, to bring into action all the powers and energy of their minds, by dispensing religious instruction, reproving and reclaiming vice, and training men in the paths of salvation—and at the same time have the injustice and shocking indecency to limit many of them to a pittance greatly inferior to the earnings of a common mechanic; while the very pillars of the hierarchy receive less for the support of their dignity, than is given for the chanting of a few Italian airs, and the display of grotesque postures and obscene attitudes!—Shall this be suffered to exist, and Englishmen still have the presumption and folly to call themselves just and generous?—But, no: while all that is useful and valuable to their country, and all that is meritorious, great, and noble in their countrymen, is thus foolishly and miserably undervalued by a blind

and senseless rage for foreign trifles and nonsense, Englishmen must not only waive their claims to true justice and generosity, but likewise to common sense, to common decency, and true patriotism; for, surely, nothing can be more unreasonable, disgusting, or unpatriotic in the inhabitants of any country, than to neglect the genius of their own land, for the sake of encouraging foreign mummery.

I therefore earnestly hope, Mr. Editor, that the same ardent and laudable zeal which has at all times so strongly prompted you to advocate the Cause of Truth, and plead the Interests of your Country, will, on the present occasion, induce you to enter, with me, your solemn protest against all over-weening partiality in favour of foreigners. Let real merit have its due reward wherever it is found; but let us not depreciate or think lightly of the talents of an individual, merely because he happens to have been born in the same Land, and owes allegiance to the same Monarch with ourselves. But, above all, let us be particularly cautious not to suffer trifling and momentary amusements to obtain so powerful an ascendancy over our minds as to lead us to evince any degree of indifference for those things which are in their nature great and useful, and are indispensably necessary both to the happiness and security of this nation. The Play-Actor, though certainly entitled to liberal encouragement, should never be suffered to vie with the Statesman; nor an Italian Singer or French Dancer be enabled to rival in splendour the woman of quality. This is not maintaining social order; on the contrary, it is creating a disgusting disorder and confusion in civil society. Such unevenhanded policy is not only discreditable to ourselves, but is likewise highly displeasing in the eye of heaven; which, to punish us for our shameful inconsistency and weakness, need not visit us with its thunderbolts; for we cannot receive a more severe chastisement, than that of being given up to the consequences of our own folly.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A TRUE BRITON.

\* \* We are obliged to defer till our next certain passages extracted from the late theatrical productions, promised in last number. The importance of making a stand against the intended incroachments of Covent-Garden Theatre must be our apology; we make no other excuse: we have done our duty. We hope the Patentee of that theatre will do his, in compliance with the general voice. Let him get rid of his ITALIAN engagements as well as he can; and then he may hope for the patronage of his ENGLISH friends. Let him properly support the stage:

Which so declines, that shortly we may see, Players and Plays reduc'd to second infancy.

# **BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF THE LATE MARSHAL SOUWOROW.**

The following are extracts from an historical account of the celebrated Field-Marshal Count Souworow Rymniski, Prince Italiski, lately published in the French language, by M. Guillaumanches-Duboscage, lieutenant-colonel of Kinbourne dragoons, and staff-officer in the army of Field-Marshal Souworow, in the years 1794, 1795, and 1796.

Souworow was born at Moscow, in 1730, of a family originally Swedish, enjoying but a very small property. He entered the army in 1742, as a private soldier; and was forced to remain undistinguished during many years, in inferior situations. In the course of this time, feeling the superiority of his own mental powers, and the insufficiency of those of his chiefs, whose faults he could see and point out, he resolved, in order to raise himself above their command, to affect that singularity of character, which afterwards, through habit, became in him a second nature; and stamped both his mind and his person with characteristics exclusively his own. In this he succeeded completely. In a short time he attracted notice, and the dawn of his talents pierced through the obscurity of the lower stations, to which he had been confined for the first five years. After the year 1749, his rise was sufficiently rapid, and ten years afterwards, being then twenty-nine years of age, he was made lieutenant-colonel. However, in pursuance of his adopted system, the more he advanced in rank, the more he affected to be whimsical. This line of conduct obtained, at length, such a preponderance over his mind, that he found obedience of every description become absolutely impossible; and that, in the end, he would even have refused to command the armies of his sovereign, had she attempted to trace a plan for his campaign, or to bind him to such or such operations, in preference to any other. "When my sovereign does me the honour to entrust me with the command of her armies," would he say, "she believes me capable of leading them to victory; and how can she judge better than an old soldier, like me, who is on the spot, of the best course to that object? In consequence, when she sends me orders contrary to her true interest, I suppose that they have been suggested to her by courtiers, her enemies; and I act in the manner which appears to me to be most conducive to her glory."

In many circumstances, the genius of Souworow, overstepping the narrow limits of the orders he had received, led him boldly on to certain victory. Of this the following are instances:

In the campaign of 1771, in which he

served as major-general, he received information that the marshal of Lithuania was forming an army of Poles, at Stalowitz. He immediately gave notice of it to Boutourlin, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, a very cautious and indolent man; requesting at the same time an order for attacking them. Boutourlin, knowing that Souworow had only a few hundred men under him, expressly forbade him to undertake any thing. But Souworow, who, that very instant, had learned that the Polish Confederates had defeated the Petersburg regiment, that their numbers were daily increasing, and already exceeded five thousand, judged that he could not delay for one moment the destruction of a nucleus, already too considerable; he hastily collected his little army, amounting to one thousand men only, and marched in quest of the enemy. In four days he marched upwards of fifty leagues, fell unexpectedly upon the Poles, in the middle of the night, defeated and dispersed them, and took Stalowitz, with twelve pieces of cannon. The day after he followed up his victory, and destroyed whatever had escaped from the first battle. He then hastened to transmit to Boutourlin the details of this daring expedition, by writing to him: "As a soldier I have disobeyed; I must be punished; and I send you my sword..... But, as a Russian, I have done my duty, in destroying the Confederate forces, which we could not have withstood, had they been allowed sufficient time in which to collect." Boutourlin was wonder-struck; not knowing in what manner to act towards Souworow, he determined to write to the empress for orders. On the receipt of his letter, Catherine wrote to the victorious general: "Marshal Boutourlin, as your chief, must put you under an arrest, to punish the want of subordination in the soldier; as your sovereign, I reserve to myself the pleasure of recompensing the zeal of the faithful subject, who, by a splendid action, has so well served his country." She sent him the order of St. Alexander.

In 1790, the empress had given express orders to take Ismailoff; the siege of that place having been twice raised. Potemkin, who commanded the Russian army, fearing to disobey Catherine for the third time, communicated his orders to Souworow, proposing to him at the same time, to renew the siege, and to take the command of it. Notwithstanding the dangers attending an expedition which had already miscarried twice, Souworow, always relying with confidence on his own resources, accepted the proposal by saying simply, "*It is the empress's wish: she must be obeyed.*" He immediately assembled his troops, and after four days of forced marches, arrived under the walls of Ismailoff; several days were spent in preparing

fascines, ladders, and all the instruments necessary for an assault. In the meantime, he got a fort constructed in a remote place, to exercise his soldiers in scaling walls; and, the better to deceive the enemy, he caused a trench to be opened within thirty or forty fathoms of the place; as if he meant to proceed by a regular siege. "Every thing was prepared for the assault," says the author, "the orders were given, the columns were beginning their march, in the middle of the night, when an officer arrived with dispatches from Prince Potemkin. Souworow guessed that those dispatches contained an order to retreat, or some secret snare. The fact was, that Potemkin could not but shudder at the uncertainty of such an enterprize; when considering the inclemency of the season, the fortifications of Ismailoff, mounting 232 guns, and defended by 43,000 men; his anxiety was considerably increased by the knowledge he had, that one half of that army was composed of Janissaries, commanded by seven Pachas; while Souworow, to overcome so great difficulties, had only 28,000 men, the half of whom were Cossacks. Wishing therefore, to throw the whole blame and the whole shame of the miscarriage on that general, he had written to him, not to risk the assault, unless he was certain of taking the place.

"Souworow, guessing the contents of the letter, ordered his aide-de-camp to get a horse ready for him, at his tent door, in such a situation as to bar the entrance. He recommended at the same time to keep the messenger waiting, as he intended to take his dispatches himself on going out. He soon after made his appearance, pretended not to perceive the messenger, vaulted on his horse, and set forward at full gallop to join the columns of his army.

"The Russians scaled the intrenchments with intrepidity; the Turks opposed to them a vigorous resistance, but the fortifications were carried. A dreadful conflict immediately began in the town. In short, after ten hours of the most sanguinary, and almost unparalleled assault, victory declared for the Russians.

"Souworow, now victorious, surrounded by his general officers, who were congratulating him, perceives Potemkin's messenger: *who art thou, brother?*" says he, addressing him. "It is I," answered the officer, "who yesterday evening brought dispatches from Prince Potemkin." Souworow then pretended to be in a great passion. "Thou bringest me," said he, "orders from my sovereign; thou art here since yesterday; and thou hast not delivered them to me!" He immediately took the letter, and threatening the messenger with the severest chastisement, handed it to one of his generals, to read it aloud.

"When that communication had been made, Souworow turned towards his officers, smiling and crossing himself; "*thanks be to God*" said he, "*Ismailoff is taken; but for that, I had been a lost man*"......The answer he immediately returned to Prince Potemkin deserves to be known, from its heroic conciseness:

"*The Russian standard floats on the walls of Ismailoff.*—SOUWOROW."

He gave that letter to the messenger; and sent him off that very instant.

The exterior appearance of marshal Souworow agreed perfectly with the oddity of his temper. His stature was short, about five feet one inch (French), his mouth was large; and the whole of his features was far from agreeable; but his look was full of fire, quick, and above all, it was penetrating. It was impossible to see more wrinkles, or more expressive, than those on his forehead. At the age of 64, his head, whitened by age, and by the fatigues of war, retained but few of its hairs.

Though, to all appearance, of a weak and delicate frame, he was blessed with a very robust and vigorous constitution; which he had constantly strengthened by a sober, hardy, and active life. Being seldom or never sick, he supported fatigue better, perhaps, than men of a stronger make; yet such was his want of bodily strength, at the age already mentioned, that even the bare weight of his sabre made him stoop.

Souworow, in his temper, was hasty and vehement. When he was deeply affected, his countenance became stern, commanding, and even terrible; it portrayed the sensations of his heart. But this seldom happened; and never without powerful motives.

On one point, this old warrior shewed a weakness. It respected his age. He could not bear to be put in mind of it, and carefully avoided whatever might recal it to his memory. For this reason, looking-glasses were taken away, or covered, in his apartments, or wherever he went on a visit. Nothing was more comical than to see him pass before a looking-glass. When, by mischance, he perceived one, he would run shutting his eyes, and making all kind of wry faces, till he was out of the room.

"It would be a great mistake, however," observes the author, "to consider this oddity, as produced by superannuated pretensions to beauty. The marshal himself often made merry with his own countenance; and as to his singular aversion for looking-glasses, I have heard him repeat, frequently, that he never looked at himself, in order to avoid being made sensible of the havoc of time; and that he might continue to believe himself still able to execute the same military enterprizes as in his youth; for the same reason,



whenever he found a chair in his way, he would leap over it, to shew that he retained his activity. It was also for the same cause that he seldom walked, but always ran; particularly when coming into, or going out of, his apartment. Nor was he deterred from so doing by the most numerous company; he would even redouble his capers, and his antics of every kind, before strangers of high rank; to convince them, that he was able, notwithstanding his age, to bear the fatigues of war, fully as well as when a young man."

Marshal Souworow was in the habit of rising, the whole year round, at four o'clock in the morning; but sometimes at twelve at night. On rising, he went out of his tent, and had several pails of cold water thrown on his naked body. Neither his advanced age, nor the inclemency of seasons, even made him relax from this singular practice. He usually dined at eight o'clock in the morning in winter; and at seven in summer. Dinner was his principal meal. It was his only time for recreation; and he accordingly, indulged often in long sittings at table, where he sometimes forgot himself, for a longer time than he could have wished. He never sat down to table, or rose from it, without saying a previous grace, or returning thanks, to which he sometimes added a short blessing for his guests; if they did not answer *amen*, he would say jokingly, "those who have not said *amen*, shall have no brandy." Although he was very fond of wine, and of liquors, yet he never was seen intoxicated. He ate and drank a great deal, because he had naturally a great appetite; and besides, dinner was his only meal. The rest of the day, he would take only some cups of tea or of coffee. He was in the habit of sleeping an hour or two after his dinner, according to the ordinary practice in Russia. His table was in general, far from delicate; the entertainment was composed of Cossack-ragouts, excessively bad; but which nobody presumed to notice as such: each dish went round, and contained a separate mess for each guest.

As Souworow was like no one, his mode of dress must of course be utterly unlike that of every body else. Jockey boots half-cleaned, ill made and slouching, with knee-pieces coming up very high, breeches of white dimity, a jacket of the same, with a cape and facings of green linen, a white waistcoat underneath, and a small woollen helmet with green fringes; such was his dress when with the army, in all seasons of the year. What made this apparel still more whimsical, was the circumstance of his having two old wounds, one in the knee, and the other in the leg, which often incommoded him, and compelled him, now and then, to wear his boot on one leg only; having the knee-band loosened, and the stocking down, on the

other. Add to this, a huge sabre hanging down to the ground. He was so thin and slender, that this light dress seemed hardly to hang on his person. When, however, the cold was excessively intense, he would exchange the dimity dress for one of white cloth, exactly of the same fashion; but this was but seldom. In this singular costume Souworow commanded, inspected, addressed, and encamped his soldiers, on the frozen plains of Russia. He had obtained a great quantity of decorations and diamonds, in recompense of his numerous victories. On occasions of important ceremony he was covered with them, and on those occasions only, would he display his splendid uniform of Field-Marshal, but, in private, or at the head of his troops, of all his orders, he only wore the ribbon of the third class of that of St. Andrew.

Although this extreme external simplicity had all the appearance of avarice, those would be egregiously mistaken who could suspect Souworow of that mean vice. He always manifested a stoical contempt for money; when he spoke about it, which was rarely, it was always in a way which induced the belief, that he had almost completely forgot its value. He never carried any about him; was unacquainted with the price of every article; and never paid for any thing, himself. An old soldier, named *Tichinka*, who had saved his life, and whom he had attached to his person, by making him his private aide-de-camp, was at the same time his major-domo, his steward, his caterer, and had exclusively the care of all his expenditure. He never carried about him watch or jewels, except in grand ceremonies, when he would deck himself with all the diamonds he had received from the generosity of several sovereigns, on account of his victories. Even then he considered them as monuments of his glory, and not as trappings of vanity. The finest diamonds could have no value in his eyes, unless they were the recompense of some brilliant military achievement: accordingly, if when glittering with all those riches, he chanced to be near a stranger, he would take delight in shewing him every decoration, one after the other; telling him, "At such an action I obtained this order; at such another, this: &c." This enumeration, doubtless very excusable, was the only gratification of which his mind was susceptible at the sight of all these treasures.

The author quotes many instances of Souworow's disinterestedness, highly creditable to his principles and to his loyalty; we shall notice only the following:

An officer of his staff lost, by gambling, sixty thousand roubles, belonging to the military chest, (about ten thousand guineas). Souworow immediately sent for the officer,

punished him, and wrote to the empress: "An officer has taken sixty thousand roubles from the treasury of the army, but before your majesty shall receive this letter, the money will have been refunded into the military chest, out of my own property. It is but fair that I should be answerable for the officers which I employ."

Souworow always delighted in retaining soldier-like manners. When saluting any one, he would stop, turn his toes out, stand erect, put back his shoulders, as on parade, and carry his right hand opened to the right side of his little helmet, as soldiers do, when saluting one of their commanders. When he wanted to shew a higher degree of consideration, he would stoop very low, with a tolerably ill-grace, without altering the position of his arms, or feet.

His simplicity was not remarkable in his dress only; it was equally conspicuous in his food, in his lodgings, and generally, in all his habits.

"The simplest apartment," says the author, "was always the one he preferred; care was taken, consequently, to remove every costly article of furniture from the place he was to inhabit. He rarely slept in a house, when his army was encamped. His tent was dressed at head-quarters, in a corner of the garden; there he would stay the whole night, and the greater part of the day; and hardly ever did he enter the house where his staff was, but at the hour of dinner. His tent was that of a subaltern officer; never, during the whole of his military career, did he spend a whole night in a bed. A few bundles of hay, neatly spread on the ground, was his most sumptuous couch. Such was his usual bed, wherever he was lodged, even in the empress's palace.

"He had neither equipage nor horses, either for draught, or saddle; in short, he had no retinue. A single servant was employed on his personal attendance; for the momentary service of his house he used to engage as many soldiers, or Cossacks, as were wanting. His coach, which was a plain *kibitk*, was drawn by post (or impressed) horses. When going to command his troops, either in manœuvres, or in battle, he would ride the first horse he could find, sometimes that of a Cossack, but, generally, Tichinka, his aide-de-camp, would lend him one.

Among Marshal Souworow's qualities, none was oftener conspicuous than his uniform and real good-nature. He never met with children without kissing them, and giving them his blessing. He was, all his life, an affectionate relative; a true friend; and a good father; he, however, considered it as the duty of a warrior to indulge the affections of the soul only in those moments, which could not be employed in pursuit of glory; these

principles were the invariable rule of his conduct; the following anecdote proves it:

"He was going to join the army; not knowing when he should return: but he ardently wished to embrace his children. To satisfy at once his love of glory and the affections of his heart, he went out of his road; and without stopping, day or night, he arrived post haste at the door of his residence in Moscow. The whole household was in bed. He precipitately alighted from his carriage; gave a gentle rap; was admitted; and made his way without noise to his children's chamber. With a light in his hand he gently opened their curtains, contemplated with emotion those objects of his affections; bestowed on them his blessings and his kisses; then closed again the curtains, went down, vaulted into his coach, and departed without having disturbed their repose."

Souworow remained always proof against the seductions of love. He considered connections with the sex as highly prejudicial to military men; and as impairing their courage, their morals, and their health. When in some companies he was placed, in spite of himself, near ladies, he avoided in a very comical way casting his eyes on them, and above all touching them. When married, he felt only friendship for his wife. His notions of modesty, which he considered as one of the first of virtues, bore, above all other things, the stamp of his oddity of mind. After passing part of the night with his wife, which, by-the-bye, happened but seldom, he would suddenly withdraw, to receive the usual affusion of sundry pails of water on his naked body, as already related.

The Marshal was remarkable, above all other things, by his unreserved frankness of speech; from his feelings on this subject, he could not, without being shocked, listen to those equivocal phrases, those ambiguous answers dictated by flattery, fear, or baseness; accordingly, any officer who unluckily answered him in that manner, was for ever lost in his opinion. He called those kinds of people, *Niesnaiou*, a Russian word, meaning *I don't know: possibly: perhaps*.

When he wanted to discover whether any individual possessed firmness of mind, he would take a delight in often putting to him, suddenly, and before every one, the most out-of-the-way questions. He thought but little of those, who, through reserve or timidity, could not answer him; and, on the contrary, he conceived a high esteem for those whose repartees were sprightly, concise, and witty. "Hej," would he say, "who is put out of countenance by mere words, is likely to be much more perplexed by an unexpected attack from the enemy." Frequently too, he would intrust to his officers the duty of writing his official accounts. His esteem

and his friendship were the rewards of the sagacity and activity manifested in the execution of that task. These two qualities he imparted to all around him: all felt the electrical shock. The words *I don't know; I cannot; impossible*: were blotted out of his dictionary, they were replaced by these, *learn; do; try*.

After perusing the foregoing, no one will be surprised to learn that Souworow had a great antipathy to courtiers; he not only called them all *niesnaïou*, but he besides chose them as the constant butts of his sarcasms, which were the more bitter, as he stopped at nothing, named every one, and had a very satirical turn of mind and of expression. He was often heard to speak openly, truths which neither the presence of the sovereign, nor that of the parties interested, nor, in short, any consideration, could induce him to repress. This conduct, as might be expected, made him a great number of enemies at court, where he was detested. Intrigue and cabal followed him into the very midst of camps, struggling to deface his fame.

Souworow always shewed himself very strict on the score of subordination. The most trifling fault of disobedience, was punished by a severe chastisement; marked with the usual oddity of his temper. He had conceived the idea of setting himself up as a pattern of subordination to his army, and he thus proceeded to effect it.

"He told Tichinka, to order him to leave the table whenever he should perceive that through absence of mind, he continued eating beyond his usual appetite. He would then turn towards him with a grave, and at the same time a comical look, and ask him: "*By what authority?*"—"By order from Marshal Souworow."—"He must be obeyed," would he say, laughing; and instantly leave the table. The same farce was acted, when his occupations kept him too long confined. Tichinka then ordered him to go out; he made the same question, his aide-de-camp made the same answer: and the Marshal went immediately to take a walk.

This old warrior was very pious; his first care after rising, either at night or at day-break, was to say his prayers. He also prayed for a long time in the evening, before going to bed. In common with all Russians, he had a great reliance on St. Nicholas. He attended divine service with much composure; singing the office along with the priest, and accompanying his singing with many jerks and contortions. During his exile at Novorogod, in his 70th year, Souworow, by a superstitious oddity, would break the indefatigable activity of his temper on the bells of his village, of which he got himself elected parish-clerk. He alone, night

and day, rung the peals for the different offices; which he afterwards sung with the priest amidst the peasants. Every minister of worship he deemed to be entitled to his respects; often he would stop before a simple priest, or a pope, and always before a bishop, to ask their blessing. After having received that of the officiating priests, he would, in general, turn towards his officers, and impart it to them. Notwithstanding his regard for clergymen, he very well knew, however, when necessary, how to make a distinction between the priest and the individual. In one of his campaigns, arriving at a village, he perceived the clergyman of the place. He immediately alighted from his horse, to ask his blessing; and a few moments afterwards, on complaints made to him against that ecclesiastic, he ordered for him a bastinado of fifty stripes.

Souworow was deeply learned in ancient and modern history; and knew intimately the details of the private life of the celebrated generals who had preceded him. He spoke eight languages; and expressed himself in French with as much facility as if he had been born in France. He was an utter stranger to all refinement in style; his mode of writing and of speaking was short, concise, energetic, original, and unconnected. Every one of his phrases of three or four words formed a complete sense and sentence; but this laconicism was above the comprehension of many, and especially of foreigners; who saw in it nothing but enigmas. He seldom wrote himself; and avoided, above all things, negotiations which were to be carried on in writing. *A pen*, would he say, *looks awkward in the hand of a soldier*. There are, accordingly, but few letters extant, entirely in his own hand-writing. He wrote the following on the head of a drum, amid the smoking ruins of Tourtougaya; to the field-marshal Romanzoff, to announce to him the taking of that place:

*Slawo Bogou, slawo bowan!*

Glory to God! glory to thee!

*Tourtougaya winita, ia tam.*

Tourtougaya taken is, by me.

Whatever came from his pen had the same characteristic energy and conciseness. Usually, he gave the subject of his letters to one of his staff-officers, who, from his instructions, wrote them, and brought them to him for his signature.

He was in the habit of frequently haranguing his troops; but he had not, on those occasions, the same merit of conciseness. His orations lasted an hour, sometimes two; even in the middle of winter. "I recollect," says the author, "that one day, in the month of January, on the parade in the grand square of Warsaw, it was eleven o'clock, a body of

ten thousand men, formed in a hollow square, filled that place. The cold was intense, a penetrating sleet fell from the icy heavens. In the middle of that square battalion, the Marshal, clad only in his white *dumity* jacket, began his usual harangue; he soon perceived that the inclemency of the season made his speech appear much too long; and hereupon he determined to make it last two hours. Every hearer returned to quarters benumbed with cold; and almost every soul, generals, officers, soldiers, and all, took cold. The marshal escaped the disorder, notwithstanding his *dumity* jacket. I seldom saw him so gay. Perpetual coughings echoed through his apartments; this pleased him highly. He enjoyed himself, in the idea that he had given his army the example of bidding defiance to fatigues, to winter and all its horrors."

Though we do not profess to have been in the habit of epistolary correspondence with Marshal Souworow, yet having an impression of his seal in our possession, we shall attempt to convey some idea of the composition comprised in it to our readers: in an English nobleman it would be deemed a singularity.

The shield is square, divided into five principal compartments: in the upper of which is the imperial eagle, over its head a crown; in its right claw a sceptre, in its left a globe; the field is *or*. In the compartment to the right, a plume of three feathers, with a kind of broach marked K. The field *purple*: a very broad bend, on which is a heart, separates this from three cannon mounted, on a field *vert*. In the compartment to the left, out of a cloud issue three forked lightnings and strike a *falling* crescent: the field *azure*; a band, inscribed RHYMNKI, separates this from two swords crossed, tied together by a wreath, on a field *gules*: the center is charged with a smaller shield, also square; in the right compartment of which is a coat of mail, and round it, the word BERHOCTI: the left compartment contains a sword crossed by an arrow, motto BABERVN. The main shield rests on two kettle drums (below) and two marshal's staffs (above). The supporters are two lions rampant: standing on a bracket; from which depend the ribbands and stars of *all the orders obtained by this warrior*; in number *ten*: the imperial eagle with two marshal's staffs crossed on its breast, forming a center. The whole of this is on a spreading mantle, *gules*, furred ermine; surmounted with a large coronet. The height of this seal is *two inches and a quarter*: the breadth is *one inch and seven-eighths*.

It is not in our power to identify the different orders pendant from the front of this bracket: neither do we know whether they are arranged in any order of precedence; or in the order of donation.

#### INSTINCT OF ANIMALS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR;—Knowing you to be the sincere and indefatigable friend of the animal creation, and of distressed animals in particular, I venture to solicit your insertion of the following observations and facts.

Waiving the intricate question, whether brutes possess any principle that survives the dissolution of mere mechanism or matter, I will briefly observe;—that many of them are endued with sentiments, implying much of internal feeling, and indeed in a preeminent degree:—that they are as capable of sufferings, or of enjoyments, and have perceptions as quick as our own, and in many instances not surpassed by the human. Some animals, in point of sagacity and utility, infinitely exceed many of the defective, indolent, or immoral, of our species. The mazy elephant, which never loses or damages any thing committed to his care; which will stand on the edge of a river, take bundles off his neck, lay them carefully in a boat, or wherever he is directed, and then try with his trunk whether they are properly situated;—which, if he be loaded with casks, will go in quest of stones to prop them, and prevent their rolling: the useful horse, and the faithful dog, have each properties, which, when found in human beings, are dignified as honourable, and become the subjects of admiration and applause. Who ever witnessed the infidelity of the dog? or who can tax him with ingratitude? I could relate many instances of the sagacity and faithfulness of the canine species; which, though really true, might exceed the belief of most of your readers; I shall therefore content myself with the following:—

The late John Barlow, Esq. of Rhodes, near Middleton, Lancashire, had a fine Newfoundland dog in his keeping, which for many years was a domestic in the family; the guardian of their property, and the constant companion of his master. The general hour of Mr. B's return in the evening, was known to *Toss*, who on some occasions was not permitted to accompany his master; yet as soon as the clock had struck *nine*, the anxious animal would no longer be confined, nor indulge himself on a warm hearth, but go in search of his master, and seldom failed to find and to conduct his charge back, one or two miles on the road. On week days, nothing was so gratifying to this sensible brute, as a walk with some of the family; particularly with Mr. Barlow; but, on Sundays, *Toss* knew his place, as well as the day; no artifice or temptation could then induce him to leave the house;—his business was to guard the premises in the absence of



the family; whether at home or abroad, by night or by day, the protection of *Toss* was considered as equal to a guard of armed men. Once, when Mrs. Barlow's maid was sent on an important errand, late in the evening, she was attacked by two brutal wretches, who might have accomplished their horrid purposes, had not *Toss* immediately seized one of the ruffians, and held him in extreme torture, till the other offered to desist from rifling the young woman, provided she would rescue his accomplice, by calling off the dog; which she did, and so, through the courage and fidelity of her canine friend, she escaped whatever wickedness the villains had concerted.

The fondness and affection of this animal for his master, was almost unparalleled. If, in Mr. B's absence, any of the family would say, "*Toss*, your master is coming," he would immediately abandon even a delicious bone, in hopes to meet him; and if, at the time, he found himself cheated or deceived, he would growl, and shew by his looks that he was affronted. During Mr. Barlow's last sickness, the faithful creature could not be prevailed on to quit the bed side; and when he saw the coffin, which contained the remains of his beloved master, taken out of the house to be put into the hearse, his grief was insupportable: this he manifested by howling, and by every sign of real grief. After this, *Toss* could never be so far deceived, as to be prevailed on to go and seek his master; and when told that he was coming, or desired to go and meet him, he would gently move his head, and with a melancholy significant look, silently reprove his deceivers. *Toss* never overcame this shock; the rest of his short and disconsolate life was spent in going the same rounds, in the neighbourhood, he had in happier days so frequently trod with his master; when, as it is supposed, and (as I firmly believe,) grief put an end to his existence.

.....

The latter part of our correspondent's letter contains, by way of contrast, such instances of more than Abyssinian cruelty, in our own country, the consequence of bull-baiting, that we are induced from a sense of decorum to spare our readers the pain of perusing the horrid tale. We feel that such insensibility of heart degrades the character of our nation; it is truly degrading to human nature, also. Could such truths be evinced before our Senate, we are certain, that not one enlightened member of that august body, could utter a word in behalf of a sport!!! which has given occasion to such unnatural, such ferocious violations of the law divine and human.—Is it true, that our magistrates have adequate powers on this unchristian subject?

#### ON THE CLIMATE OF RUSSIA.

The extraordinary diversity of climate produces the greatest variety in the weather, in the seasons, in the productions of nature, and in the occupation of the inhabitants. When in one part of this immense empire spring commences, in another reigns the most bitter cold. Here the thirsty camel paces through the parched desert, there the fleet rein-deer bounds over the drifted snow. Here the Samajede in his cave sleeps through the short and gloomy day, while yonder his fellow citizen, the Kirgise, pastures his flock under a sky constantly serene. This diversity of productions and habits of life affords advantages to the Russian empire, that no European state can boast of; viz. the greatest abundance of all the necessities, and of most of the elegancies, of life.

The major part of the northern countries enjoy but a short summer, and the climate is subject to great changes. Repeated observations prove, that the climate of more eastern countries is colder than that of the western, in the same latitude. In the morasses of the northernmost provinces the ice seldom melts more than half an ell; and the field and garden fruits, which are raised in the governments of Wiburg and Petersburg, do not ripen in Siberia though in the same latitude. There the winter generally lasts from eight to ten months, and the cold is so severe, that the mercury is often frozen in the open air. Upon the whole the air is not unwholesome, yet in the northernmost regions it is impregnated with exhalations, owing to the forests and morasses, which are injurious to the natives, to animals, and to agriculture.

However great the scarcity of corn and fruits in those countries may be, yet valuable productions are not wanting as a compensation. The immense forests harbour not only an extraordinary number and variety of wild beasts, which are in great request for their fine-flavoured meat and rich skins, but furnish inexhaustible stores of timber and firewood, without which the country would not be habitable. The inhabitants of the waters constitute a very considerable branch of commerce. The bowels of the mountains afford all kinds of useful metals, and the plants and herbs that grow in the vallies supply the cattle with food.

The northern division of the middle regions, likewise, has but short summers; yet a greater heat in the long days ripens every thing more rapidly. But the winter in the mountains is always very rigid; and this holds good in regard to the southern part of Asiatic Russia; on the contrary, the European part-enjoys only a short mild winter, and a warm pleasant summer. In the vicinity of

Moscow the rivers are frozen about the end of November, and are open again in March, or at the beginning of April. Birch trees bloom in May, and shed their leaves in September. The air there is particularly fine, as that part of Russia lies high, and is in the highest state of cultivation owing to the equality of the temperature. Most of the productions, with which Russia supplies the rest of Europe, and partly other quarters of the globe, are furnished by the central provinces; and we may say without exaggeration that there are few of the necessaries of life, which those provinces do not produce in a greater or less degree, and often in superfluity.

The southern regions have a short mild winter; in summer the heat is frequently very great, and in many parts there is a great deal of drought. Here and there, on account of the large saline steepes and morasses, the air is not very pure. This part yields certainly to most of the middle provinces in regard to exuberant fertility, but some of its productions might entitle it to the foremost rank. Not only the finest fruit-trees grow in the open air, but the vine flourishes wherever it meets with a congenial soil. There is a superfluity of herbs and roots, for medicinal purposes or for food; the natural fertility of the soil favors the breed of cattle; the waters furnish an inexhaustible store of well flavored fish; and the mineral kingdom amply supplies some of the most essential ores.

The heat is sometimes so great in Astrachan, that Fahrenheit's barometer rises to 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ °; and so little rain falls, that every thing is burnt up without proper irrigation. To the most beautiful and fertile regions of the south belong the Caucasian territory, and the mountainous parts of the province of Taurid. In the neighbourhood of the Terek, and at the foot of the Caucasian mountains, grow the finest wheat, the choicest fruits, the vine wild and cultivated, mulberries, olives, figs, chestnuts, almonds, peaches, saffron, &c.

.....  
The great superiority of births over deaths stated by Messrs. Van Humbolt and Bonpland [vide *Observanda Externa*.] induces us to pay some attention to the climate and other geographical peculiarities of this vast empire: we hope in time to be favoured with information as to the causes on which depend the still greater, and indeed, almost incredible increase of lives, in the provinces of Mexico. We acknowledge, that the statement of the travellers referred to has greatly excited our curiosity on the subject.—On what causes depends the greater mildness of western districts, of the same latitudes as colder eastern countries?

## SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

A REMARKABLE AND CURIOUS CONVERSATION BETWEEN SIR ISAAC NEWTON AND MR. CONDUITT.

[Copied verbatim from a paper preserved in Mr. Conduitt's hand-writing].

“ I was on Sunday night, the 7th of March, 1724-5, at Kensington with Sir Isaac Newton, in his lodgings, just after he was come out of a fit of the gout, which he had had in both his feet, for the first time, in the eighty-third year of his age; he was better after it, and his head clearer and memory stronger than I had known them for some time. He then repeated to me, by way of discourse, very distinctly, though rather in answer to my queries than in one continued narration, what he had often hinted to me before, viz. that it was his conjecture (he would affirm nothing) that there was a sort of revolution in the heavenly bodies; that the vapours and light emitted by the sun, which had their sediment as water, and other matter, had gathered themselves by degrees into a body, and attracted more matter from the planets; and at last made a secondary planet (viz. one of those that go round another planet), and then, by gathering to them and attracting more matter, became a primary planet; and then by increasing still, became a comet, which, after certain revolutions, by coming nearer and nearer to the sun, had all its volatile parts condensed, and became a matter fit to recruit and replenish the sun (which must waste by the constant heat and light it emitted), as a faggot would this fire, if put into it (we were sitting by a wood fire), and that that would probably be the effect of the comet of 1680 sooner or later; for, by the observations made upon it, it appeared, before it came near the sun, with a tail only two or three degrees long, but by the heat it contracted in going so near the sun, it seemed to have a tail of thirty or forty degrees when it went from it; that he could not say when this comet would drop into the sun; it might perhaps have five or six revolutions more first; but, whenever it did, it would so much increase the heat of the sun, that this earth would be burnt, and no animals in it could live. That he took the three phenomena, seen by Hipparchus, Tycho Brahe, and Kepler's disciples, to have been of this kind, for he could not otherwise account for an extraordinary light as those were, appearing all at once among the fixed stars (all which he took to be suns enlightening other planets, as our sun does ours) as big as Mercury or Venus seems to us; and gradually diminishing for sixteen months, and then sinking into nothing. He seemed to doubt whether there were not intelligent

beings superior to us who superintend these revolutions of the heavenly bodies, by the direction of the Supreme Being. He appeared also to be very clearly of opinion, that the inhabitants of this world were of a short date, and alledged as one reason for that opinion, that all arts, as letters, ships, printing, the needle, &c. were discovered within the memory of history; which could not have happened, if the world had been eternal; and that there were visible marks of ruin upon it, which could be effected by a flood only. When I asked him how this earth could have been re-peopled, if ever it had undergone the same fate it was threatened with hereafter by the comet of 1680; he answered, that required the power of a Creator. He said, he took all the planets to be composed of the same matter with this earth, viz. earth, water, stones, &c. but variously concocted. I asked him why he would not publish his conjectures, as conjectures, and instanced that Kepler had communicated his; and though he had not gone near so far as Kepler, yet Kepler's guesses were so just and happy that they had been proved and demonstrated by him. His answer was, I do not deal in conjectures. But upon my talking to him about the four observations that had been made of the comet of 1680, at 574 years distance, and asking him the particular times, he opened his *Principia*, which laid on the table; and shewed me there the particular periods, viz. 1st, the Julium Sidus in the time of Justinian—in 1106—in 1680. And I observing, that he said there of that comet "*incidit in corpus solis*," and in the next paragraph adds "*stellæ fixæ refici possunt*," I told him I thought he owned there what he had been talking about, viz. that the comet would drop into the sun, and that fixed stars were recruited and replenished by comets, when they dropt into them; and consequently that the sun would be recruited\* too; and asked him why he would not own as freely what he thought of the sun, as well as what he thought of the fixed stars. He said, that concerned us more; and, laughing, added, that he had said enough for people to know his meaning."†

\* See the queries subjoined to Newton's Optics.

† Sir Isaac said, a little before his death, "I do not know what I may appear to the world; but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."—*MSS. Conduitt.*

Newton begins his first letter to Dr. Bentley, 1692, thus: "When I wrote my Treatise about our system, I had an eye upon such

Most assuredly we shall not be rash enough to compare the French naturalist, Buffon, with Sir Isaac Newton, either as to mental talent, or to extensive knowledge; yet we mean not to detract from the real merit of that learned writer. We admit the obligations owed to him by science; though we think they arise much rather from his acquaintance with what the earth produces at present, than from his conjectures as to its original state, or his speculations on celestial phenomena. Among those, not the least remarkable was Buffon's idea, the very reverse of this conjecture of our great philosopher. He supposes that the planets may be masses of matter struck out from the liquid superficies of the solar body, by the force of some revolving comet gliding over the sun, and driving before it, by the velocity of its motion a number of fluid globules, to different distances. Some of them coalescing became globes; primary planets: while others, of smaller dimensions, became secondary planets, and after a while followed their primary. The heat of all these globes abating by degrees, they became at length sufficiently refrigerated to admit of vegetable and animal life: they continue to become cooler, though slowly, and at last they will be so cold that life can no longer exist amid the universal congelation.

If we bring both these suppositions to the test, by comparison with the existing phenomena of nature, the preponderance of evidence appears to be in favour of the Newtonian theory. We are acquainted with no planetary revolutions that diverge: but we have sufficient reasons for inferring that some converge. The moon is understood to be nearer the earth than she formerly was: and the earth may approach the sun though by insensible degrees. When it is added, that the instances adduced by Sir Isaac are best accounted for, by being admitted as cases in point, it should seem that, till an example of new stars observed in the act of receding from a fixed star be seen, that theory and observation concur in a testimony adverse to the Buffonian hypothesis.

We take leave to observe further, that, as we see no indications of the detaching of falling globes from the sun, nor of our earth falling into the sun, speedily, we trust that this planet may last our time; and we shall not suffer the apprehension of such terrific events to disturb our tranquillity, although, as Pa-

principles as might work with considering men for the belief of a Deity, and nothing can rejoice me more than to find it useful for that purpose. But if I had done the public any service this way, it is due to nothing but industry and patient thought."—*Four Letters, &c. edit. 1796. &c.*

nomarists, we are bound to look all around us,—as well in the heavens as on earth. We advise the same composure to our readers.

When Buffon started his hypothesis, the Asteroids, Pallas, Vesta, Ceres, &c. which pursue courses angular to those of the regular planets; were not discovered. These also are unfavourable to his conjecture.

#### SPECULATIONS ON THE LIFE AND MODE OF NOURISHMENT OF PLANTS.

Life is at all times a curious, an interesting, and an intricate subject of speculation. The organs appointed to convey, produce, and support it, even in its lowest forms, are extremely wonderful in their structure; and manifest a contrivance and sagacity unquestionably divine. We, who have had eighty or a hundred experiments on vegetables, under process at the same time; who have *bred our own frogs*, (but not for purposes of galvanism) our snails, and our polypi, can enter into the feelings of Mrs. Ibbetson, who has lately communicated the following results to a respectable philosophical journal. We sympathise with the interest she feels; and we presume, that we understand her papers. But as only those who have made similar experiments can adequately enter into her ideas, we extract a few passages only, which appear to be most capable of conducing to the information of our readers.

Our first extract demonstrates the wonderfully plastic powers of nature, the ability possessed by an individual life (a plant) to struggle against extinction, when it is once called into action: the *extraordinary* measures to which it has recourse to retain that existence with which it is endued; and to substitute a different mode of accomplishing a purpose, the direct and legitimate process of which has been rendered abortive. Yet in plants, as in animals, there are parts indispensable to vitality; to destroy these is to destroy the living principle and the living action. Mrs. Ibbetson's experiments throw some light on this subject. They will probably be resumed and repeated by others who are intent on investigating this department of nature.

Our second extract refers to a very singular and highly interesting detection of an error, which has hitherto been general and current among the most accurate observers. That plants perspired all the world *knew*, or rather, (says Mrs. I.) *supposed* it knew: the cause of the error is so clearly stated by the writer, that we need not add any remarks.

We would not however, quit the subject without hinting at the possibility that the exudation of a kind of scurf, on the leaf of a plant, which scurf is turned to a jelly, and, as Mrs. I. *thinks*, is received again into the pores of the leaf, may be something analo-

gous to the article of rumination, in animals. It may be necessary, before elementary matter can be converted into vegetable matter, that it should undergo *several* of those—concoctions, shall we call them? which vegetable matter undergoes in the stomachs of certain quadrupeds, before it can be converted into animal matter. If this be correct, it furnishes one analogy more among the processes of nature: it adds another point to our knowledge; and at least, it deserves to be clearly ascertained and satisfactorily elucidated.

“I placed a bean in the earth, and when the infant plant was ready to leave the seed, I opened it with a fine lancet, and cut off the cotyledons, just where they join the heart and the circular hook I have before described. Tying a piece of thread, easy to be broken, round the bean, I replaced it in the earth. The cotyledons grew again, though higher up; but they appeared very weak and sickly for some time.

I then placed another bean in the earth, and at the same age I cut off the root. In a few days it grew again, and appeared perfectly healthy.

To see what the effect of taking away only the nourishing vessels would be, I separated and cut them off from each side of the bean: but the quantity of hairs, that grew from the wounded part, and attained the moisture to convey the nourishment, and supply the place of the part I cut away, is almost incredible.

I now took a bean [that had been] about four days in the earth, and opening it with great care, I took out with a fine lancet the part which I esteem the cord of life; that is, the part which crossed the *corculum*, and shot forth on the first impregnation of the plant. The whole decayed. I repeated this more than a dozen times: the plant always died.

I divided a bean into two pieces, and planted that half in which the young plant is found. In five days the stem had forced itself out at the usual place, but the root had taken a *shorter road*, and come out at the truncated part as more immediate to the earth. What mechanical power could occasion this difference? I took a bean in health, that had just quitted the seed, and cut off the root. The nourishing vessels had been dried up a day or two. I wrapped the truncated part in paper, fearing that it would throw out hairs to nourish itself, and then replaced it in the ground. How great was my astonishment to find, not only that the bean lived, but that the nourishing vessels had *reassumed their office* of supporting the plant! that the bean, which had been perfectly dry, was now as moist as in its earliest state, and continued to support the plant till the root had again grown, and forced itself through the



paper! I have ever been an advocate for mechanical power, but can scarce reconcile these two instances to such a cause."

"The constant habit of watching my plants at a very early hour in the morning, and examining them with very powerful microscopes, had almost convinced me, that the idea of plants perspiring was a mistake; still, being acknowledged by the most excellent botanists, it required the most *absolute* conviction, to gain courage to deny a fact so universally received as a truth. I rise at a very early hour, and had often observed, that, when there was no dew, the leaves remained perfectly dry, though examined with a powerful microscope; that when plants remained within doors, they collected dust like any other furniture; and that this dust was to be blown off with ease, neither agglutinating nor sticking, which it would do if partially wet: that, after placing a leaf for 4 hours in the opaque solar microscope, though it was so placed as to be in its growing state, and was magnified so greatly as to show both species of pores, yet I could never see the smallest quantity of moisture exude, except what I shall now mention, and what I suppose may be the insensible perspiration before insisted on.

Almost every leaf, if subjected to a large magnifier, appears covered with a very fine scurf, which I have seen exude as water with the oxygen; it is continually giving out, as long as the sun shines. In a very short time it turns to a jelly; which is, I think, received again into the same pores with the dews of the night; and which I doubt not helps to form that beautiful combination, which changes dead and unorganized matter into living bodies, fitted, as Mirbel beautifully expresses it, for the support of the animal creation. But this is so trifling a perspiration, that it will merely account for the dew that appears when a vegetable is placed under a glass; but will not raise, or in a very slight degree only, the hygrometer placed within it.

These doubts suggested the idea of investigating the matter more thoroughly, and I set on foot a number of experiments, which I shall now detail, prefacing them with an observation which is necessary to begin with, because it is one of the signs given of perspiration, which I cannot assent to. Hales and Bonnet both observe, that, having placed a plant under a glass, the water after a time ran down or bedewed the glass. Put a wet sponge under a cylinder, and it will produce the same effect; and yet we should not say, that the sponge perspired, but that some of the moisture within the sponge had evaporated, and was condensed by the cold of the glass. In short, it is merely a sign, that the object thus confined is full of moisture.

Walking one morning with my microscope in my hand, I found a pea plant covered with bubbles of water, and there had certainly been no dew. Here then was perspiration. I directly wiped off the drops, and covering the plant with a glass, treated it in the same manner as I had done the laurel, and many hundreds of other plants. In a few hours it was again covered with bubbles of water, and the hygrometer indicating *extreme moisture*. I then tried a number of the same genus, but without effect, no bubbles were to be seen. I now concluded, that some vegetables did perspire, but that the numbers were few.

Talking to a friend of the conviction I had gained, he intreated me to repeat a part of the experiments before him; I consented; and having first prepared the pea, in an hour or two it was covered with bubbles; but my friend not being yet arrived, I cut off the branch, and laid it on the table by me, fearful the bubbles would evaporate in the open air. In an hour I was surprised to see them turn of a milk white. I then applied to my solar microscope, and soon found, that the bubbles I had taken for water were a cryptogamian plant, having a regular stalk, which did not however raise it from the leaf, for it was so heavy it appeared *incapable of rising*. It lies like a long bubble, dies in a few hours, and is soon succeeded by a fresh set.

No person could in its first state take it for any thing but water; indeed, so completely did the bubbles resemble water, that the smallest touch broke the film which covered them, and their liquor was expended. Nor would any one believe it was not water, without seeing the stalk on which it grew, or without beholding its change of form. Its last state is an almost hard and long ball, which soon drops off. It is to be seen by a common little microscope; though stronger powers are required to view the whole process, especially the stalks. But so entirely does it cover the leaves, that it doubles the weight of the plant, causes the hygrometer to indicate extreme moisture, and, confined under a glass, much of its liquor evaporates, condenses on the interior of the glass, and runs down on every side. I have since tried every plant specified as peculiar for their excessive perspiration by Bonnet, Hales, and others, and have found them all loaded with the cryptogamian plant, so that I have not the smallest doubt, that this was by them taken for perspiration; for what torrents of water would be necessary to supply such a *transpiration*? The air would be constantly loaded. The possibility of the mistake any person may convince themselves of, and how very likely it was to happen, by taking a pea plant, a sunflower, and a number of other plants unnecessary to mention.

Leaves have two species of pores; the first large, which are open all the night for the admission of the dew; the second small, from which the oxygen flows. It is from the smaller, the jelly I have mentioned proceeds; for, when the oxygen is saturated with moisture, it will naturally give it out in passing these narrow apertures; and this is that scurf which appears, when the leaves are not covered with a glass, but which flies upwards, and is condensed on the interior, when they are."

#### LEGION OF HONOUR.

The establishment of the Legion of Honour in France, by which Buonaparte has created a new species of nobility, has been the means of spreading his partisans and supporters over the whole face of the republic. This institution seemed originally to have been intended as a recompense for the soldiers who had signalized themselves in the revolutionary wars. At a very early period, it was solemnly promised by the National Assembly, that those who survived the establishment of the liberty and tranquillity of their country, should have a part of the landed property which had been taken from the emigrants, against whom they were to fight; and Buonaparte renewed this promise when he came into power. He gave, therefore, the stars at first to the officers and soldiers: to the former, whose services had been signal, the gold star; and to those of less note, the silver one: but as he judged that others had deserved well of their country, who had not served in its armies, he included a number in the legion who were not soldiers, and afterwards thought fit to add all the prefects, bishops, and presidents of the tribunals, many mayors of towns; and others who had distinguished themselves as his friends.

The Legion is divided into companies, and every company has a portion of landed property made over to it, with a steward and secretary, whose business it is to inspect their lands, and pay them their annual dues. The private receives two hundred and fifty livres per annum, the superiors a much more considerable annuity; at the death of any member, another person is appointed by the emperor as successor. The star resembles exactly the ancient cross of St. Louis, and is somewhat broader than a shilling, with a small medallion of Napoleon in the centre, and eight rays issuing around it: it is tied with a red ribband, and fastened to the middle button-hole of the coat.

In former times on St. Louis's day, it was common for the Parisians to place a flower in that button-hole of the coat, which might best give it the air of being a *Croix de St. Louis*:—is any such imitation of the star of the Legion of Honour, practised among them under the present *benevolent* reign?

#### SCHOOL THEATRICALS DANGEROUS.

ON DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES IN SEMINARIES OF EDUCATION, BY MDE. DE MAINTENON, AND M. HEBERT, CURÉ OF VERSAILLES.

It is generally known, that Racine wrote *Athalie* and *Esther*, two of his best tragedies, to please Mde. de Maintenon, who had founded for young ladies of quality the seminary of St. Cyr; where those plays were acted by the youthful pupils, amid the applauses of the whole French court. M. Hébert, the celebrated curé of Versailles, opposed this kind of entertainment to the utmost of his power. At a meeting of the *Dames de la Charité*,\* where Mde. de Maintenon attended regularly, Esther became the subject of conversation, previous to the commencing of business. Flattery vied with truth itself, in praise of the performance; and the good curé, with a heavy heart, waited for his turn to speak. Mde. de Maintenon, with visible satisfaction, named all the clergy who had been spectators of the performance. "You are the only one, sir," said she to the curé, "who has not yet seen *Esther*; shall we not see you there soon?" M. Hébert answered by a very low bow. "I should be glad," she added, looking steadily at him, "to go there to-night, in such good company."—"I humbly beg to be excused," answered the curé, and then began the business of the day. Directly as it was over, Mdes. de Chevreuse and de Beauvilliers, began to blame the curé for this public refusal. "You have," said they, "given pain to Mde. de Maintenon: to attend the representation of *Esther* was requested of you as a favour; she invited you to the play; and you have refused, with evident marks of disapprobation. You will lose by this in the public opinion; people will think your morality overstrained; you will be dreaded as the censurer of episcopacy; you will lose your interest at court, so important to your apostolic zeal."—"My reasons," said the curé, interrupting them, "are not grounded on childish scruples; I will explain them to you, and will take for judge Mde. de Maintenon herself; if she condemns me, I shall most willingly submit." Having an opportunity of seeing her that very evening, he told her: "You know, madam, my profound respect for you; but you know also, how earnestly I speak against theatricals in the pulpit. *Esther* is not included in that uni-

\* The *Dames de la Charité* were associations of ladies of rank, formed in several parts of France, for the relief of the poor; an example worthy of imitation in every country. The good they did is truly astonishing, both in a humane and a moral point of view.

versal censure."—"Why, then, refuse to see it?" exclaimed Mde. de Maintenon. "The mass of the people," answered the curé, "does not know the difference which exists between that tragedy and others. Should I go, my actions would outweigh my discourses. The reputation of a minister of the Gospel is too easily injured; nor can we run the risk of losing it, through curiosity, or obsequiousness. And do you think it becoming in priests, to attend performances executed by young women, beautiful and lovely, on whom their eyes must be rivetted for two whole hours? This leads into temptations. Courtiers have owned to me, that their passions were more powerfully excited by the sight of those children, than by that of professed actresses: maiden innocence is a more dangerous allurements than the licentiousness of prostitutes; vice pollutes every thing."—"I hope, at least," said Mde. de Maintenon, "that you do not condemn all those kinds of amusements, so useful to youth."—"I believe," answered the curé, "that they should be excluded from every good system of education. Your grand object, madam, is to rear your pupils in the greatest purity of morals. Is not that purity contaminated, by exposing them, on a stage, to the wanton stares of the whole court? By this you deprive them of that modest bashfulness, which forms a chief safeguard of their virtue. Will a young woman hesitate trusting herself in a private interview with a man, after having boldly appeared before a great many? The applauses which the spectators bestow on the beauty and on the talents of these young women fill them with pride. I cannot, while exercising a ministry which vigorously opposes the prevalence of human passions, resist all feelings of vanity, when preaching before my sovereign; how, then, could children guard against a weakness so natural?"—"Nevertheless," said Mde. de Maintenon, "those exercises have been at all times encouraged in colleges."—"That forms no rule for ladies'-schools," answered the curé. "Boys are intended for professions, in which public oratory is necessary: a lawyer, a clergyman, a soldier, requires equally to be accustomed to speak in public. The lot of girls is retirement; their timidity is their virtue; their modesty is their glory. I shall not mention the loss of time in learning their parts; the listlessness, occasioned by the charms of poetry; the pride of those who play; the jealousy of those who are not engaged; the haughty airs contracted on the stage, and which are brought into private life: in short, a thousand things opposite to your establishment. I shall add but one word: in all convents the eyes are fixed on St. Cyr; every where the example given by St. Cyr will be followed; religious performances will

soon grow tiresome; profane subjects will be substituted in their stead. Laymen will be invited to assist in these theatricals. In all religious houses, stage-players will be brought up, instead of novices."—"I feel all that," said Mde. de Maintenon, "but St. Francis de Sales is less strict than you are; he allows young women to act religious pieces."—"True," answered M. Hébert; "but that great bishop allowed it only among themselves, and in the interior of the monastery: at the Visitation (an order of nuns founded by St. Francis), it is a private amusement; at St. Cyr it is a public spectacle."

#### INTRODUCTION AND USE OF COFFEE.

In the *Oriental Collections* (II. 320), a passage is quoted from the *Haft Iklim*, stating, that the first person who introduced the use of coffee was Shaikh Shadibi, whose tomb is to be seen at Mokha. This personage seems to be no other than the great saint of the place, to whom, according to Niebuhr (*Travels*, I. 439. Description, 194), the inhabitants ascribe its foundation, and over whose tomb a large mosque has been erected. Niebuhr calls him Shædeli. On the subject of the use and introduction of coffee, much new and curious information may be expected from the *Chrestomathia Arabica* of De Sacy. It will, when completed, be one of the most valuable works in that department of literature, which has for many years issued from the press. We shall then probably be able to ascertain with more certainty how long this beverage, now so universal, has been in use: at present, contenting ourselves with Niebuhr's calculation, we may date its origin at about 400 years ago. It appears from Sandys and Della Valle, that it was not known in Europe in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

For its introduction into England, compare *Panorama*, Vol. II. p. 346, 568, 844, and for Olearius's description of it, as a drink which he met with on his travels, vide *Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 1282. The gradual increase of the beverage made from the coffee berry, among all nations on the Continent of Europe, and of tea, principally in our own island, with the reasons for preference given by either party, is a curious subject of speculation. Not less curious is the fact, that the people of this quarter of the globe, and of the commercial parts of it especially, derive so great a proportion of the liquids, or rather infusions, of their repasts, from foreign, and very distant countries. Where coffee and tea are native, those who use them, drink them pure: whereas, we must enrich them by the admixture of sugar and cream. If these be added as correctors, of what utility is that beverage, which requires such correction?

## WOOL TRADE.

STATE OF THE WOOL TRADE IN ENGLAND  
IN 1809, BY LORD SHEFFIELD.\*

Convinced that it is highly important to the People of this Country that they should render themselves independent on the Continent, for the articles of Raw Material necessary to the Manufactures established among us; and knowing that these become daily more essential to our Prosperity, if not to our Existence as a State, we insert with pleasure a *corrected and authentic* Report of the Speech on the Present State of the Woollen Manufactures, which was delivered by Lord Sheffield at the last Wool Fair at Lewes. We trust our readers will not fail to make comparisons with the account of the Dutch Woollen Manufactures, as exhibited in Specimens of their Industry, in *Panorama*, Vol. IV. pp. 1169 to 1173, and Vol. V. pp. 123 to 129.

*Lewes, July 27, 1809.*

Our Wool Fair, held yesterday, was fully attended; at dinner, several rooms were full of company, and soon after they had dined, they assembled in the principal room. Lord Sheffield, who presided, then rose and said:

"I have collected, from a very extensive correspondence, a statement respecting the manufacture and prices of wool, which I conceive it may be proper to communicate to the meeting. It is well known that since I had the pleasure of meeting you last \* year, there has been great variation in the price of wool. Previously to that meeting, in consequence of the distrust which arose in respect to the American States, and the disordered state of the continent, our manufactures suffered a depression, more considerable than at any former period of the war; and, assisted by much misrepresentation, the price of wool was kept down; but, towards winter, the price rose rapidly, and afterwards, to an extent never experienced before. I stated at our last wool fair, and in confident terms, that such would be the case. It was not difficult to foresee it; and, I particularly represented, that there was no foundation for the supposition that the manufacture of the finest wools (now principally under our consideration) were essentially prejudiced by the war, as the sale depends almost entirely on the home market, and comparatively very little on the export to the continent of Europe; I wish now, to bring to

your recollection, that the home demand is the great support of all our manufactures. Little argument can be deduced from the extravagant prices of wool, during the greater part of last winter and spring. It was evidently occasioned by wool-dealers speculating on the scanty supply of Spanish wool, and on the article being in few hands: however, it is certain, that the value of wool is much higher than it has been of late years. With respect to our woollen trade in general, there is no doubt that it will be considerably better than it was last year. The American non-importation act, which was in a great degree ineffectual, is at least suspended for the present, a great exportation thither now takes place, and it will not be an easy matter for the enemies of Great Britain in that country to renew the embargo and non-importation experiments.† Several other channels are

† We insert the following copy of a letter (from the American newspapers) from Mr. Lynam, American Consul in London, to the hon. S. R. Bradley, Esq. a senator in Congress;—it is dated May 3d, 1809.—Although we do not wish to depreciate the importance of our trade with America, yet, we trust there is nothing to apprehend in the loss of it, that can ever force England into any *undue concessions*. Heaven avert the period when the united power of the whole world should be able to coerce us for such purposes;—We know of no other alternative than to be prepared for that attempt; for that such an experiment is not far off, we have frequently thought;—the American already says, *we are to have a little seasonable coercion*, and the Frenchman (we beg his pardon, the CORISCAN!) says, *we must be taught by experience that our merchants are not necessary to the existence of all other nations*.—[Buonaparte to General Armstrong, *Panorama*, p. 846 of Vol. VI.]

"I take this opportunity by the Pacific, one of our packets, to address a few lines to you at Washington; where, on the arrival of that vessel in the United States, I presume you will be, and learn, both from public and more private means of information, the important change which has lately taken place in the policy of this government, by the revocation of the Orders of Council. This event, although other Orders are substituted therefore of a nature so highly objectionable, is, nevertheless, considered by all our friends here, as vastly important: first and principally, as it furnishes an example, and establishes the fact, that the United States can make the interests of this country feel, and that very sensibly: and secondly, as we have no participation in the revocation of the old, and the substitution of the new Orders, we are thereby pledged to nothing, and at full liberty to take advantage of occurrences as they arise and pass on. You will say, then, what has done all this? My reply is, the steady policy of our government, and the support of the people, as

\* For Lord Sheffield's State of the Wool Trade in England in 1808, compare *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 1174.



found for our manufactures, and whatever was deficient in the demand for them, in preceding years, will be amply compensated by the future demand; for, they must be had somewhere, and the manufactures of the continent are certainly greatly reduced and prejudiced by revolution and war. The principal apprehension is, whether our manufacturers will be enabled to procure an adequate supply of the raw material. Whatever check or decline takes place in the excellent manufactures of fine wool, in the west of England, does not arise entirely from the scarcity and high price of Spanish wool, but partly from the high wages, which are likely to transfer the manufacture to the less luxurious manufacturers of Yorkshire. It has been generally supposed, that the manufactures of woollens, in the West Riding, have been greatly hurt by the war, and especially last year, by the impolitic measures of the American States, which were infinitely more injurious to themselves than they could possibly be to us; but, it appears, that the manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, (the only branch of the trade of which a precise knowledge can be obtained), last year, amounted to 5,309,007 yards of narrow, and 9,050,970 yards of broad, very little less than an average of the ten preceding years, which include several years of the greatest export. And, it should be observed, that, notwithstanding all the declamation we have heard on the ruin of our trade, the decline in the export of woollens, of all sorts, in the last year, compared with the preceding year, is only £519,282 official value. Last year, the importation

evinced in the late presidential and other elections. I do not consider the repeal of the embargo, and substitution of the non-intercourse law, as a change of policy, but only of measures; and it was so regarded here. Indeed, it is generally allowed, that the non-intercourse would be more severely felt than the embargo; notwithstanding, you may be assured, that the latter, if continued, would have answered the most sanguine expectations. This country is wholly commercial, and suffers extremely by any obstructions to trade. Mr. Spence lately published a book, entitled, *Great Britain Independent of Commerce*; and Lord Sheffield has always been endeavouring to prove her independence of our commerce; but facts prove that neither understand the question. Mr. Burke understood it better, who said, "that our commerce was the food which nourished this political body." *The United States*, instead of being the dupes (which sometimes I fear we have been) of the policy and artifices of France and England, may make them subservient to our interest, AIDED BY A LITTLE SEASONABLE COERCION. I hope you will pardon these few hasty suggestions, which my present situation rendered so obvious. It is some times useful to know only the impressions which are made by the same objects in different situations.

of wool from Spain was only 1,061,750lbs. and the importation, including all parts, only 2,353,725lbs.

"The preceding year, there was an extraordinary import of Spanish wool; every bale was dispatched from that country, in consequence of the impending ruin, apprehended from the invasion of Buonaparte; and the aggregate import into Great Britain amounted to 11,760,000lbs. much more than an average importation. But, the average of the great and small importations in 1807 and 1808 is nearly equal to the average of the seven years preceding 1807, viz. 7,684,547lbs. If, therefore, the importation this year should not exceed the import of last year, the deficiency, 5,330,822lbs., must be made up from the fine English wools. And, considering the state of Spain, Portugal, Saxony, and all countries from which we receive wool, the importation this year will surely be still less than last year. Very much less than usual, and less than last year, as appears from the Custom-House entries, has been as yet received this year. The supply must be very scanty, as the provinces from whence comes the great mass of the Spanish export of wool, and the principal ports, (Bilboa, &c.) from whence it was exported, are now in the hands of the French; and, even if they were not, all that part of Spain, especially, is in such a ruinous state, that the quantity of wool clipped this year must be extremely diminished; and as to a supply from Saxony, none can be expected. The increased demand, therefore, for our manufactures, added to the very scanty supply of Spanish wool, must very considerably raise the intrinsic value of our fine wools, which, it is well known, are very greatly improved within a few years; and the coat which I now wear shews that South Down wool may be used as a very good substitute for Spanish; its appearance is equally good.—I have corresponded with every part of England, where there are considerable fairs for wool. At Hereford fair, 1st July, Ryeland wool sold at 3s. 4½d. and was supposed to be undersold; my correspondent observing, that his wool had been valued at 6s. 6d. by a man in the trade; but, it should be remarked, that the Herefordshire wools are trinded, and cleansed from some of their impurities. It is added, that the sellers, pleased with prices higher than usual, had sold under the real value. Mr. George Wilbraham has this year sold his Delemere Forest wool for 3s. 4d. some had been sold as high as 3s. 6d. and one instance of 3s. 6½d. There are parts in the Delemere forest fleeces, finer than in the South Down; but, the latter are more even, so that little difference is made in the price. Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, who is well known to you all, as the distinguished friend of the agriculture and trade of the

country, in his account of Thetford fair, 15th July, says, that there was a great attendance of growers, but little or no business done; that 2s. 8½d. was generally offered for the Down wool; that some was sold at 2s. 10½d. and that there was no doubt that 3s. will be generally given for the best. I have since learned, that a considerable quantity of South Down was afterwards sold at that price. Letters from Suffolk mention, that less than 80s. per tod of 28lbs. which is about 2s. 10½d. per lb. for South Down wool has been refused. Mr. Western of Essex, who is also known to many of you, as perfectly well informed, says that no business was done at the Colchester fair, 17th July; that, one lot of a middling quality has been sold for 2s. 6d. but that, the growers of the best wools will not take less than £4 per tod of 28lbs. or 2s. 10½d. per lb. Mr. Western sold his wool last year, in Ireland, at 3s. and his lamb's wool at 1s. 9d. his factor says, it will sell for 3s. 6d. this year. Even the common wool, in the Weald of Sussex, is sold from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. and Mr. Collins, of Brenchley, Kent, has refused 2s. 3d. for his wool, a mixture of Romney Marsh and South Down, and I know several instances, in this county and out of it, where 3s. for South Down have been refused. I have not so detailed an account of Mr. Tollett's wool as usual, but I learn from him, that he has sold to the same persons who have bought his wool for several years, 843 fleeces, of which 120 were pure Merino, and the remainder mixed Merino, for £878. 10s. which is 20s. 8d. per fleece. Notwithstanding the decline in the price of Spanish wool, the best quality has been sold within a short time at 15s. but I understand that the manufactures in the west of England have good Spanish wool at from 8s. to 10s. per lb.—I have exerted the fullest inquiry to obtain a correct opinion of the value of wool this year; and after a due examination of a very extensive correspondence, the opinion I collect from it is, that 3s. appear to be a fair price for our finest wools, and so proportionally for wools of inferior quality; and I think it sufficient, because it is fully equal to 4s. when washed and brought to the state of Spanish. We should not appreciate our wool, by the very contracted extent of the supply this year, but rather restrict ourselves to its intrinsic value. That value, I do not hesitate to say, the grower of fine wool has scarcely ever yet obtained. Hitherto, it has been a depreciated commodity; it has seldom found an open market; and the woolstaplers have never evinced a proper degree of discrimination, in respect to quality. But, an advanced price has promoted, and will always secure, a greater degree of care and attention to the quality of the fleece, rather than to the

quantity; and unless we can obtain a better price than heretofore, the weight of the fleece will be the principal object of the grower. This is a crisis in the wool trade of Britain; and by not exacting exorbitant prices, the manufacturers will be induced to use British fine wools in the place of Spanish. *If the present extravagant price of Spanish wool should induce the manufacturers to encourage, by advanced prices, the growth and manufacture of British fine wools, the prejudices of the country, in favour of Spanish, would be soon done away, AND WE SHOULD BECOME INDEPENDANT OF OTHER COUNTRIES FOR THE MATERIALS OF STAPLE MANUFACTURE, and save nearly three millions sterling to this country;—for nothing is more clearly demonstrated, than that WOOL MAY BE RAISED IN ENGLAND, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY THAT IS IMPORTED."*

The candour of this statement seemed to be acknowledged from all parts of the room. Nevertheless, some of the buyers repeated the usual common place observations on the difficulties under which the trade laboured, and which were greatly exaggerated, even if applied to the state of it many months ago, but by no means corresponded with the present state of the trade. Indeed, they applied so little to the statement which had been made, that Lord Sheffield offered, in answer, to read the report again, but some of them continued their vague assertions, that, all the warehouses in the kingdom were full of goods, that there was no demand or market for our manufactures, and that it was ridiculous to suppose that any man would pay such an extravagant price as 3s. per lb. Lord Sheffield replied, that "the statement he had made was supported by authentic documents, Custom-House returns, and letters from the most respectable persons in all parts of the kingdom, where the necessary and best information could be had. That expectation being very high in respect to price, he had mentioned 3s. which he knew had been refused by several, as a maximum for the finest wool, and that he knew that price had been given in several parts of England, for inferior wool; and that, he by no means meant to guide the opinion in respect to wool of inferior quality."—It has seldom happened that much business has been done on the day of the fair, however, towards night, the buyers and sellers had much conversation together; the owners of the finest wools insisted on £5 per tod of 32lbs. or 3s. 1½d. per lb. and there was little doubt of their obtaining at least 3s. per lb. A considerable quantity of the inferior wools was sold at 2s. 6d.

Lord Sheffield mentioned, that "his tailor, who is also his woollen draper, and whose interest it was not to over-rate the

quality, had valued the cloth of the coat he then wore, as worth 28s. per yard. The manufacture of the cloth, even at the present high prices, amounted to, per yard, 6s. 1½d. The wool, at 3s. per lb. in the fleece 7 0

Dyeing, if drab, at 3½d. per lb. ... 1 1½

A yard of drab cloth ..... 14 3½

If woaded to dark blue, at 2s. per lb. 2 9

Manufacturing and wool ..... 13 1½

A yard of blue cloth ..... 15 10½  
leaving at 28s. or even 24s. per yard, a very sufficient profit to the manufacturer, draper, &c."

Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 119—for the Report of Committee of Hon. House of Commons relative to State of the Wool Trade. Vol. II. pp. 866, 1303, 1424—Vol. III. pp. 199, 413—Vol. IV. pp. 176, 367, 995, 1277 to 1291—Vol. V. pp. 123 to 129.—Vol. VI. pp. 757, containing *official tables of the real value of all imports into, and exports from, Great Britain, for three years, 1807, 1808, ending Jan. 5, 1809.*

On a question of so great magnitude as the Woollen Trade and Manufactures of Britain, in which different interests draw contrary ways, it would be exceedingly strange if there were not more than one opinion maintained. It has been objected to Lord Sheffield, that his very patriotism misleads his judgment, and that on questions, in which America is concerned, his memory is somewhat too irritable. We beg leave therefore, to adduce on this occasion, the sentiments of a writer and a politician, who certainly is not chargeable with partiality to this country, we mean the celebrated Brissot de Warville, to whose talents France owes what he then affected to call her "Salvation;" but, what succeeding years have, unhappily, more truly described as a most dreadful fall into the gulph of Perdition. It is not, generally, known to the extent it ought to be, that Brissot was long in England; and that he was Corrector for the French Language, in the Printing Office of Messrs. Cox, Son, and Baylis: where his salary was about 30s. per week. At that time he spoke his sentiments without reserve; and the observations he made, were the foundation of those measures of which he was the author during the horrid Revolution. His political opinions are deeply engraved in our

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memory, (as, being intimate with him, we know he spoke unreservedly his *genuine* sentiments) and have enabled us on various occasions to anticipate the conduct of France in cases of emergency. We therefore deem this personage an unexceptionable witness, on the subject of British manufactures; and submit his remarks to our readers with confidence. We can also affirm, from our knowledge of the manufactories of France, that of Louviers, in particular, on this subject, that although the *very finest* French cloth had some advantages over the British, yet they were more than lost, in the *greater price* at which they were rated: which was not less than a *guinea and half*, for such as were selling in London at a *guinea*. The late King of France had a mortifying proof of this fact, in a piece of blue cloth, made expressly, at an unlimited price for the then king of Sardinia: being somewhat of a curiosity, the piece was shewn to king Louis, who, naturally partial to the productions of his own country, had a coat for himself cut off; and forwarded the rest to Turin, with the handsomest possible apologies for the *toll which had been taken*. This piece being shewn by the king of Sardinia to a nobleman who had been his ambassador in England, he offered to produce his majesty a piece of equal fineness from London, at two-thirds of the price; and without any previous commission: but from the then supply of the market: and this he effected, to the inexpressible astonishment of the king his master, and mortification of the French ambassador at Turin.

So much for French *fine cloth*: and as to the supply of ordinary cloth, we merely beg leave to recal to the recollection of our readers, that during the time of the very bitterest animosity of the American war, when the American agents were favoured with a supply of money from France (£300,000) for the purpose of clothing the American army,—it *bought British cloths, in the ports of Holland*: the French ministry, vexed at being duped, complained to Congress on the subject: their agent answered, that he had made the most economical use of the money entrusted to his charge, (by the Congress, his principals), from wherever received; since, by purchasing British cloths, he had saved them nearly one-third in the cost, as well as had procured them a superior commodity.

"We shall find the sentiments of Brissot, in perfect union with these anecdotes: they occur in his *Considérations sur la Situation relative de la France et les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique*, Paris 1788.

"We owe little gratitude to those of our speculators, who first, and at the beginning of the revolution, dispersed our cloths in the United States; if one spark of public spirit, had animated them, they would have perceived the precious, and honourable service, which they were able to render to their country, in these first adventures, by giving to the Americans a great idea of the state of our manufactures. These people were well disposed by the succour France gave them, to cherish its inhabitants; to esteem their character: and receive their productions. They were well disposed to abjure the contempt, and aversion with which the English had inspired them for their rivals, and their productions: and to give them the preference in every thing; why has avarice, by a miserable calculation, rendered these good dispositions of no effect? Men were willing to gain, greatly; to make what is called a good stroke, in taking advantage of the distress of the Americans, and forcing them to take those commodities, which were unfit for every other market.

"This dishonesty has counterbalanced the service rendered them, for the imprudent and wretched young man, whose throat is cut by an usurer, owes him no acknowledgement. A greater evil to France has been the consequence; her cloths have lost their reputation in the United States; but let the Americans undeceive themselves, let them not attribute to the nation the fault of a few individuals; let them not have a bad opinion of our cloths, because some bad ones have been sent to them. The same accident would have happened to English cloths, if, in a like case, there had been English merchants, avaricious enough and so far strangers to the public good, as to send their refuse to the United States.

"The Americans who come among us, study the nature of the intercourse which we shall one day have with the United States: they know that our manufactures possess all the means which give to English cloths their reputation; that they make them in the same manner, and that the superfines are superior to those of England; that in general, dyeing is better understood with us, and carried to a greater perfection; in short, that it depends but on some circumstances easy to be got over, to make the cheapness of our workmanship assure us the preference to the English with respect to cloths.

"Why do our manufactures of cloths, contend with so great a disadvantage against those

of England? It is here necessary to develop the cause: it is the surest means of encouraging government, to take every measure, which will, without extraordinary or forced expedients that are of short duration, restore us to all the advantages we have received from nature: confidence will be restored to the Americans, when they see the few obstacles we have to surmount.

"Lord Sheffield, in avowing the superiority of our fine cloths, and of their cheapness, observes, that the greatest consumption of the Americans is of common cloths, with respect to which, France cannot enter into a competition with England; and he draws from it the judicious consequence, that the inconvenience of dividing the demands, to compose assortments, and the consideration of the small quantity of fine cloth necessary to form them, will cause these to be ordered in England, notwithstanding the advantage there would be in getting them from France.

"But why should we not furnish common cloths to the United States; we, whose workmanship is at a lower price than that of the English? It is because, in common cloths, cheapness of the raw material is more essential than that of workmanship, and that the English have wools not only better, but cheaper than we have; and for why? because they gather their own wool, and that, except the wools of Spain, indispensable to superfine cloths: far from standing in need of foreign wools, they can even spare a considerable surplus to other nations; notwithstanding the prodigious use they make of them in their own manufactures, whilst we are obliged to import from abroad more than one half of the wool necessary to ours, which are without comparison less numerous and considerable than those of England."

Compare the remark of Col. Thornton, *Panorama*, Vol. II. p. 487. that the number of sheep in France was as 11 to 25 in England: with the diminution of these animals, *Panorama*, Vol. I. p. 1106.

While we are on the subject of the Woollen Trade, it may be worth while to remark, that America seems to have made but little progress in this branch of manufacture. She has lately proposed resolutions favouring her home productions by imposing additional duties on the following imports: salt, ready made clothing and millinery, cotton goods brought from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and on corduroys and fustians—but broad cloths and others in the piece are not included among the subjects of this additional impost,



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE INFORMATION.

## CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED,

From Jan. 1, to June 30, 1809, inclusive.

## JANUARY.

3. Capture of convoy by lord Collingwood, under the town of Diamante, Sept. 8.

— Grant from the king to T. Chetham, Esq. to use the surname, and bear the arms, of Strode.

7. Appointments:—H. Bentinck, Esq. to be governor of Demerara and Essequibo; lord Collingwood to be major-general of the marine forces.

— Account from lord Collingwood announcing the destruction of the Semaphoric telegraphs, on the coast of France in the Mediterranean; and inclosing a letter from capt. Rogers to vice-admiral Thornborough, relating an attack made at Noli, in which ten sail of coasters deeply laden, under the protection of a gun-boat, at anchor close to the beach, abreast of the town of Noli, were brought out by the boats of the Kent and Wizard, Aug. 1, 1808; although the British sailors were exposed to the fire of two guns in the bow of the gun-boat, two field-pieces placed in a grove which flanked the beach, a heavy gun in front of the town, and a continued fire of musketry from the houses.

— Captures:—Le Palineur, 14 twenty-four pounders, by the Circe, capt. Pigot; le Pylade, 14 twenty-four pounders, by the Pompée, capt. Cockburn.

— Grants from the king:—To capt. H. C. Thompson, R. N. to wear the insignia of a knight of the royal military order of the Sword; and to hon. and rev. A. Grey, M. A. to the twelfth prebend of Durham, vice Thomas, bishop of Rochester, translated to the see of Ely.

14. Captures:—La Confiante, 7 guns, by the Bellette, capt. Sanders, Aug. 23; Paulina, 10 guns, by the Magnet, capt. Morris, Dec. 5; and the Manly, Dutch brig, (formerly British) 12 eighteen pounders, by the Onyx, capt. Gill.

17. Grant from the king to C. B. Roper, Esq. to use the surname of Trevor.

21. Captures:—L'Espérance, 14 guns, by the Sparrowhawk, capt. Pringle; and le Général Rapp, 8 guns, by the Ned Elvin, capt. O'Connor.

24. *Extraordinary*.—Dispatch from lieutenant. sir D. Baird, giving an account of the battle of Corunna, and the death of gen. Moore, (vide Panorama, Vol. V. p. 1025, *et seq.*) with an inclosed letter of lieutenant. gen. Hope to Sir D. Baird.—“I lament to say, (says gen. Hope) that soon after the severe wound which deprived the army of your services, lieutenant. gen. sir John Moore, who had

just directed the most able disposition, fell by a cannon shot. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed, but by the most determined bravery not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged.—The enemy, finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well-timed movement which was made by major. gen. Paget, with the reserve, which corps was moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack defeated this intention, and induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.—They were more forcibly directed towards the centre. Finding, however, his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 2d battalion 14th regiment, under lieutenant. col. Nichols. Before five in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and occupied a more forward line, than at the commencement of the action, whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and the fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the piquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations.—Notwithstanding this decided and marked superiority, I did not conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late commander of the forces, to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were, in fact, far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position about ten at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked, having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The piquets remained at their posts until five on the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders, and without the enemy having discovered the movement. With

the exception of the brigades under major-generals Hill and Beresford, which were destined to remain on shore to watch the movements of the enemy, the whole was afloat before day-light.—The enemy, shortly after 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, occupied the heights of St. Lucia, which command the harbour. But notwithstanding this circumstance, the embarkation of maj. gen. Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon; maj. gen. Beresford, having fully explained, to the satisfaction of the Spanish governor, the nature of our movement, and having made every previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was, with all the wounded, that had not been previously moved, embarked before one this morning."

— The supplement of the same date also, contains the copy of a letter from rear-admiral de Courcy, giving an account of the complete embarkation of the troops from Corunna.

— Captures:—*Le Vengeur*, 16 guns, by the *Beagle*, capt. Newcombe; *la Clarisse*, 14 guns, by the *Indefatigable*, capt. Rodd.

31. Letter from Lord Collingwood, dated Dec. 1, 1808, stating the vigorous defence of Rosas by the British

#### FEBRUARY.

2. Captures:—French letters of marque, *Revanche*, 6 guns, and *Villaret*, 8 guns, by the *Bellette* and the *Goree*; and the French privateer, *Pommeruil*, 14 guns, by the *Shannon*.—Destruction of *le Cygne*, French corvette and two schooners.

— Appointments:—J. C. Mellish, Esq. to be consul in Lithuania, and A. S. Douglas, Esq. to be secretary of legation to his Sicilian majesty.

7. The honour of knighthood conferred on Dr. C. Robinson, his majesty's advocate-general.

— Appointment of C. Oakeley, Esq. to be his majesty's secretary of legation to America.

11. Capture of the *Iris*, 24 guns, by *l'Aimable*, capt. lord George Stuart, on the 3d instant.

14. Ditto of *le Hebe*, 18 twenty-four-pounder carronades, by the *Loire*, capt. Schomberg, on the 6th instant; the *San Joseph*, 14 guns, by the *Undaunted*, capt. Maling, on the 13th instant.

— Appointment of Mr. J. Hawker to be his Sicilian majesty's vice consul at Plymouth.

— Appointment of sir C. Robinson, LL. D. to be his majesty's advocate-general, vice sir J. Nicholl, resigned.

— Member returned to parliament for the city of Kilkenny: Robt. Williams, jun. vice hon. C. Harward Butler, who has accepted the office of steward of his majesty's manor of East Hendred, Berks,

18. Member returned to parliament for the borough of Aylesbury: T. Hussey, Esq. vice G. H. C. Cavendish, Esq. deceased.

#### MARCH.

4. Capture of *l'Auguste*, by the *Helena*, capt. Worth.

— Grant from the king to lieut. col. D. L. Tinling, to use the surname of Widdrington.

11. Notification to the ministers of neutral powers resident at this court, that his majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the isles of Mauritius and Bourbon; and that the same will be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

— Order from the Horse-Guards, dated the 8th instant:—"His majesty has been most graciously pleased to grant his permission to the five companies of the Royal Corsican Rangers, which composed part of the force employed under the orders of lieut. gen. sir John Stuart, on the 4th July, 1806, to bear on their appointments (in addition to any other badges or devices to which the regiment may be entitled) the word "*Maida*," as an honourable and lasting testimony of the distinguished gallantry displayed by those companies, in common with certain other corps of the British army, in the action fought on the plains of Maida in Calabria on the day abovementioned. By order of his royal highness the commander-in-chief,—Harry Calvert, A.G."

— A letter from lord Cochrane to lord Collingwood, informing him of the capture of Rosas by the French, Dec. 5, 1808.

— Dispatches received, confirming the intelligence of peace concluded between Great-Britain and the Ottoman Porte.

14. Captures:—The *Aalborg*, 6 guns, by the *Egeria*, capt. Hole; the *Becune*, by the *Ferret*, capt. Wales; *le Colibri*, 16 twenty-four pounders, by the *Melampus*, capt. Hawker.

21. Members returned to parliament:—King's Lynn, the hon. H. Walpole, vice lord Walpole, now earl of Orford; Dungan-non, C. Scott, Esq. vice lord C. Hamilton, deceased; Peterborough, marq. Tavistock, vice F. Laurence, Esq. deceased.

25. Appointments:—The right. hon. gen. sir D. Dundas, K. B. to be commander-in-chief of all his majesty's land forces in Great-Britain and Ireland.—The right hon. H. baron Mulgrave, sir R. Bickerton, bart., vice-admirals of the white, R. Ward, Esq. right hon. visc. Palmerston, J. Buller, Esq. W. Domet, Esq. rear-admirals of the red, and R. Moorson, Esq. to be his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of high-admiral of the United Kingdom.

— Appointment:—Rev. G. Gordon, B.D.

to be dean of Exeter, *vice* Rev. C. Talbot, resigned.

28. Dispatches from lieutenant-general Beckwith, giving an account of the capture of Martinique, Feb. 4.

— Captures:—The *Topaze*, 48 guns, by the *Cleopatra*, capt. Pechell; and the *Amiral Martin*, 4 eighteen-pounders by the *Plover*, capt. Brown.

— Letter from capt. McKinley, detailing the progress of the British army in Spain.

## APRIL.

1. Grant from the king of the dignity of a baronet of Great-Britain and Ireland to sir S. Hood, K. B.

— Presentation of rev. G. V. Wellesley, M. A. to the vicarage of West-Ham, Essex, and diocese of London, *vice* Dr. Gregory, deceased.

— Captures:—The *L'Ipheg nie*, 6 guns, by the *Franchise*, capt. Dashwood; Jan. 16th. the *Gobe Mouche*, 12 guns, by the *Nereide*, capt. Corb  t, on the 18th Dec.

4. Appointment:—Right hon. Francis lord Napier to be his majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland.

15. Capture of the island of Cayenne, by the British under the command of capt. Yeo, of the *Confiance*.—Capt. Yeo, with lieutenant-col. Marques proceeded to the attack of the island of Cayenne with the *Confiance*, 2 Portuguese sloops, and some smaller vessels, having on board 550 Portuguese troops. "We gained (says he) the situation of the enemy on the 9th; on the 10th, lieutenant Mulcaster and a Portuguese officer, (lieutenant Bernardo Mikillis), were sent into the town with a summons to the general. In the evening these officers returned, accompanied by Victor Hughes's aide-de-camp, requesting an armistice for 24 hours, to arrange the articles of capitulation; this being granted, and hostages exchanged, on the 11th, the lieutenant-col. and myself met the general, and partly arranged the articles: a second meeting, on the morning of the 12th, finally fixed them; and on the morning of the 14th, the Portuguese troops and British seamen and marines marched into Cayenne, and took possession of the town; the enemy, amounting to 400, laid down their arms on the parade, and were immediately embarked on board the several vessels belonging to the expedition; at the same time, the militia, amounting to 600, together with 200 blacks, who had been incorporated with the regular troops, delivered in their arms."

— Capture of le Niemen, a French frigate of 44 guns, by the *Amethyst*, adm. Young, on the 12th inst.

— Destruction of a French armed schooner, and a *chasse mar  e*, by the boats

of the *Resistance*, under lieutenant Corbyn, on the 8th March.

21. *Extraordinary*.—Dispatch from lord Gambier, announcing the destruction of the *Ville de Varsovie*, 80; *Tonnerre*, 74; *Aquilon*, 74; and *Calcutta*, 56 guns; besides several smaller vessels, in Basque Roads, on the 12th inst.—"The fire vessels (says his lordship), placed under the direction of capt. the right hon. lord Cochrane, proceeded to the attack under a favourable strong wind from the northward, and flood tide, preceded by some vessels filled with powder and shells.—On their approach to the enemy's ships, it was discovered that a boom was placed in front of their line for a defence. This, however, the weight of the *Mediator* soon broke, and the usual intrepidity and bravery of British seamen overcame all difficulties, advancing under a heavy fire from the forts in the Isle of Aix, as well as from the enemy's ships, most of which cut or split their cables, and from the confined anchorage, got on shore, and thus avoided taking fire.—At daylight the following morning, lord Cochrane communicated to me by telegraph, that seven of the enemy's ships were on shore, and might be destroyed. I immediately made the signal for the fleet to unmoor and weigh.—At twenty minutes past two, *p. m.* lord Cochrane advanced in the *Imperieuse* with his accustomed gallantry and spirit, and opened a well-directed fire upon the *Calcutta*, which struck her colours to the *Imperieuse*; the other ships and vessels soon after joined in the attack upon the *Ville de Varsovie* and *Aquilon*, and obliged them, before five o'clock, after sustaining a heavy cannonade, to strike their colours. As soon as the prisoners were removed they were set on fire, as was also the *Tonnerre*, a short time after by the enemy.—I afterwards detached rear-admiral hon. R. Stopford, to conduct the further operations of the night against any of the ships which lay exposed to an attack. On the morning of the 13th, he reported to me, that as the *C  sar* and other line of battle ships had grounded and were in a dangerous situation, he thought it advisable to order them all out, as the remaining part of the service could be performed by frigates and small vessels only."

22. Capture of la *Janon*, 44 guns, by the *Horatio*, capt. Scott, Feb. 10.

25. Members returned for parliament:—Saltash, M. G. Prendergast, *vice* J. Pedley, who has accepted the *Chiltern Hundreds*; Cashel, R. Peele, Esq. *vice* Quintin Dick, Esq. who has accepted the office of *escheator* of Munster.

29. Order of council of 26th inst. revoking (with certain exceptions) the operation of orders of Nov. 11, and 25, 1807, and March 13, 1808, which subjected to the

same restrictions, in point of trade and commerce, as if the same were blockaded, all ports or places in the colonies of his majesty's enemies.

— Capture of la Jena, French national corvette, of 24 guns, by the *Modeste*, capt. Elliot.

— Appointments:—The marquis Wellesley to be his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his catholic majesty Ferdinand VII.; Frederick Lindeman, Esq. to be his majesty's consul to Batavia, in South America; John Lempriere, Esq. to be his majesty's consul to Pernambuco; Henry Veitch, Esq. to be his majesty's agent and consul-general in the islands of Madeiras; lieut. col. Macquarrie, to be governor and commander-in-chief in New South Wales and its dependencies.

## MAY.

6. Captures:—*Le Var*, 22 nine-pounders, and 4 twenty-four pounders, by the *Belle Poule*; *la Princesse*, 16 guns, by the *Royalist*, capt. Maxwell; and several smaller vessels.

8. Appointments:—Rob. Adair, Esq. to be his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Porte; and S. Canning, Esq. to be secretary to that embassy.

13. Capture of la Nouvelle Gironde, 4 twelves and 10 four-pounders by the *Parthian*, capt. Howard, on the 2d. instant.

16. Appointment of lieut. gen. E. Morrison to be commander of his majesty's forces in Jamaica and its dependencies.

— Order for the court's going into mourning on Sunday the 21st inst. for the duke of Bevern.

24. Capture of the *D'Hauptout*, 74 guns, by his majesty's ship, *la Pompée*, capt. Fahie, on the 16th inst.—“About 40 minutes after nine o'clock, (says capt. F.) the *Lower Saint* bearing east about a mile and a half, I distinctly saw three large ships coming down, under all sail, and followed closely by the *Hazard* and several others of the in-shore squadron, with the signal for their being the enemy. At ten o'clock I closed up with the sternmost ship, and endeavoured to stop her, by the discharge of two broadsides, but being under a press of sail, and a strong breeze, steering away W.S.W. she succeeded in crossing us, without returning our fire.—Our exertions to close her continued unremitting. The night set in extremely dark, but fortunately we never for a moment lost sight of the enemy. At four o'clock I brought him to close action, and continued hotly engaged with, and constantly nearing him, until a quarter past five, when both ships being complete wrecks in their rigging and sails, and within their own lengths of each other, the *Pompée* nearly unmanageable, and the enemy entirely so, she surrendered.”

— Extraordinary.—Letter from sir Arthur Wellesley to lord Castlereagh, announcing the defeat of the French army in Portugal, on the 12th inst.—On the arrival of the advanced guard at Vendas Novas, between Souto Redondo and Grijon, they fell in with the outposts of the enemy's advanced guard, consisting of about 4000 infantry, and some squadrons of cavalry. The enemy's left flank was turned by a movement well executed by major-general Murray, with brigadier-general Langworth's brigade of the Hanoverian legion; while the 16th Portuguese regiment of brigadier-general Richard Stewart's brigade attacked their right, and the riflemen of the 95th, and the flank companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d of the same brigade, under major Way, attacked the infantry in the woods and village in their centre.—These attacks soon obliged the enemy to give way; and the hon. brigadier general Charles Stewart led two squadrons of the 16th and 20th dragoons, under major Blake, in pursuit of the enemy, and destroyed many and took many prisoners.—On the night of the 11th, the enemy crossed the Douro, and destroyed the bridge over that river.—I sent Maj. Gen. Murray, to collect boats, and to cross the river at Ovinas, about four miles above Oporto. As many boats as could be collected were brought to the ferry, immediately above the towns of Oporto and Villa Nova. The enemy took no notice of the collection of boats, or of the embarkation of the troops, till after the first battalion was landed.—They then commenced an attack upon them, which that corps most gallantly sustained, till supported, successively by the 48th and 66th regiments, belonging to major-general Hill's brigade, and a Portuguese battalion, and afterwards by the first battalion of detachments belonging to brigadier-general Richard Stewart's brigade.—Although the French made repeated attacks upon them, they made no impression, and at last the French retired in the utmost confusion towards Anaranthe, leaving behind them five pieces of cannon, eight ammunition tumbrils, and many prisoners.—The enemy's loss in killed and wounded in this action was very large, and they left in Oporto 700 sick and wounded.”

27. Account of the reduction of the island of Anholt on the 18th inst. by a party of seamen and marines under capt. Selby of the *Owen Glendower*, and capt. Nicholls of the royal marines.

— Captures:—The *Spider*, 2 guns, by the boats of the *Majestic*; the *Four Brothers*, 4 guns; and the *Mackarel*, by the same: *la Julie*, 5 guns, 4 swivels, by the *Imperieuse*, lord Cochrane commander; the *Admiral Peetheyer*, seven 12 and 18 pounders.

— Order of council of the 24th inst. referring to the order of 26th April last, which subjected the ports of Holland to a rigorous



blockade, and adverting to the provisional agreement to withdraw it so far as respects the United States. By the present order, no vessel, sailing under the faith of the said provisional agreement shall be molested.—Likewise an order in council, allowing the importation of provisions in Newfoundland, during the ensuing fishing season; and also an order, prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, saltpetre, &c. for six months from the 6th June next.

Appointment of F. J. Jackson, Esq. to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

## JUNE.

3. Order of council of 31st May, allowing vessels of the United States to trade to any port of Holland, excepting the island of Walcheren; also an order in council of the same date, confining the trade to and from Heligoland to British ships.

— Dispatch from lieutenant. gen. sir G. Beckwith to lord Castlereagh, announcing the reduction of the island of Saints, and the surrender of the forts on Martinico, April 17.

— Dispatch from lieutenant. gen. sir A. Wellesley, mentioning a slight skirmish with the enemy at Salamonde, May 16, and the retreat of the French army into the interior of Portugal.

10. Captures:—The *Sol Fuglen*, 6 guns, by the *Mosquito*, capt. Goate; the *El Comier*, 1 two-pounder, and four swivels, by the boats of the *Briseis* and *Bruiser* gun-vessels.

— Appointments:—Major general John Brodrick to be governor and commander-in-chief of Martinique; lieutenant. gen. Edward Morrison to be lieutenant governor of Jamaica, and to be commander of his majesty's forces on the Jamaica station; Bartholomew Frere, Esq. to be secretary to his majesty's embassy in Spain; Robert Fagan, Esq. to be his majesty's consul at Sicily and Malta.

17. Capture of a Danish sloop privateer of 4 guns, by the boats of the *Tartar*, capt. Baker.—Before the Danes abandoned her, they placed a lighted candle in a twelve-pounder cartridge of gunpowder, in the magazine, where there was some hundred weight beside, which was happily discovered by one of the boat's crew, who immediately grasped it in his hand, and extinguished it, when it had burned down within half an inch of the powder; another minute would, in all probability, have been the destruction of every man on board and alongside the vessel; a dishonourable mode of warfare, necessary to be known, to be properly guarded against.

Also, capture of the *Snap*, 3 guns, by the *Patriot* gun-vessel, capt. Mansel.

24. Letter from capt. Irby, of the *Amelia*, off St. Andero giving an account of the occu-

pation of that place by the Spaniards, and announcing the following captures made the 10th inst.:—*La Mouche*, 16 eight-pounders; *la Rejouie*, 8 eight-pounders; *la Mouche*, No. 7, 1 four-pounder; *la Legere*, not seaworthy, the cargo put on board *la Rejouie*; *Notre Dame*, a Spanish vessel seized by the French; the cargo put on board *la Rejouie*.

— Captures of a Dutch vessel of 1 gun, a Danish privateer, 1 gun, and 6 swivels, by the *Patriot* gun vessel, lieutenant. Mansel; also the destruction, by the *Patriot* and *Alert* hired-vessels, of two French privateers and a sloop.

— An order in council, renewing, after the 11th July next, for six months longer, the provisions of a former order, prohibiting the exportation of pig and bar iron, hemp, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, anchors, cables, cordage, masts, yards, bowsprits, oars, oakum, sheet copper, and other naval stores.

## REGISTER OF EVENTS,

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

From Jan. 1, to June 30, 1809, inclusive.

## JANUARY.

10. The Highland Society of Scotland presented to Angus Mackay (then a corporal in the 71st regiment) a gold medal, with appropriate device and inscription, for refusing, at the battle of Vimiera, to accept the French general, Bernier's, watch and purse, when tendered to him by that officer at the time he was taken prisoner. [He has since been deservedly promoted to a commission.] Also a handsome stand of highland pipes, with an inscription, to — Stewart, piper of the grenadier company of the same regiment, who, though severely and desperately wounded, in the leg, sat down, and continued to play upon his pipe to animate the men.

16. Parliament met by proclamation.

18. The sessions at the Old Bailey ended: 18 were sentenced to be transported for seven years; 10 imprisoned for twelve, and 19 for six months; 4 for various periods; 4 publicly, 6 privately whipped; 6 fined one shilling each, and discharged; and 16 were discharged by proclamation.

23. Joseph Buonaparte made his public entry into Madrid, as king of Spain.

24. Battle of Corunna. Sir John Moore killed. (Vide *Panorama*, Vol. V. p. 1025. *et seq*.)

29. Violent hurricanes in the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom; considerable damage done; several lives lost.

## FEBRUARY.

7. Decree issued by the Grand Junta of Seville, declaring, that no quarter shall be

given to any French soldier or officer who may be made prisoner : in retaliation for the enormous cruelties committed by the French armies in various parts of Spain.

8. General Fast.

24. Drury-lane theatre burnt. (Vide Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 89).

#### MARCH.

1. Duel at Chalk Farm, between lord Falkland, and Mr. Powell ; the former was killed.

3. Fire at Christ-church college, Oxford. (Vide Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 184).

13. Gustavus, king of Sweden, deposed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, who assumes the sovereignty.

27. A common hall, held at Rochester, voted thanks to Mr. Wardle and the minority who supported him in his charges against the Duke of York.

29. At a meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster, at Westminster-hall, similar resolutions were proposed and passed.

#### APRIL.

1. A court of common council, held at Guildhall, passed a vote of thanks to col. Wardle. The lord mayor was ill received on account of his supposed reluctance in calling the livery together. Mr. Waithman proposed thanks to col. Wardle, sir F. Burdett, and the minority ; also a separate vote of thanks to alderman Combe ; and a vote of censure on the lord mayor, sir W. Curtis, sir C. Price, and alderman Shawe.—The above gentlemen then came forward, and attempted to justify their conduct ; but the hissing and clamours prevented their addresses from being heard. The lord mayor declared his disapprobation of the resolution, and set down, without putting the question ; but the tumult increasing, he at length actually read the resolution himself. The vote of censure was then put and carried.

— The inhabitants of Demerary and Essequibo presented a service of plate, value 1500 guineas, to lieut. col. Ross, as a testimony of the sense they entertained of the service rendered by him to those colonies.

5. At Lancaster assizes, Joseph Hanson, Esq. was tried and convicted of having unlawfully encouraged a number of persons to riot.—It appeared, that the weavers assembled in great numbers on the 24th of May ; near Manchester. In the afternoon of the following day they were increased to about 10,000 ; and the magistrates, preceded by a party of the 4th dragons, came to the ground : when the riot act was read. About this time the defendant arrived on horseback : he went up to capt. Trafford (who commanded the dragons) and asked, might he speak to the people ? Capt. T. said, not unless he could persuade them to depart peaceably :

but he thought his (the defendant's) presence would irritate them : and told him, that he would oblige him if he would leave the field. This he did not immediately ; but as he rode along, the people huzzad, and he pulled off his hat, and spoke to them. The witnesses for the prosecution swore, that they heard him use expressions to the following effect :—" My lads, your cause is good ; be firm and you will succeed. I will support you as far as three thousand pounds will go, and if that will not do, I will go further. Nadin and his faction shall not drive you from the field this day. I am sorry your bill is lost. My father was a weaver, I am a weaver, and have got my money by your industry, and I am the weaver's friend." He afterwards left the field, and rode towards his own house.

6. At a court of common council, held at Guildhall, it was resolved, that the thanks of the court, and the freedom of the city, be presented to Gwillim Wardle, Esq. in a gold box, value 100 guineas.

8. Proclamation issued by the emperor of Austria, in which he states, that having made every sacrifice to the boundless ambition of Buonaparte consistent with the welfare of his people, he is compelled to take up arms against him in his own defence.

11. A meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex at the Mermaid tavern, Hackney, voted thanks to Mr. Wardle, and censure on Mr. Mellish, a representative of the county.

17. Proclamation issued by the king of Bavaria, in which he expresses his indignation at, and determination of retaliation against, the conduct of Austria, who, " without a declaration of war, and without any previous explanation, entered his territory, and compelled him to quit his capital."

— A meeting held at Reading, Berkshire ; thanks voted to Mr. Wardle, &c. and censure passed against the county members, G. Vansittart and C. Dundas, Esqrs.

18. The royal Junta of Seville issued the following decree :—" 1. That whenever the place of its residence shall be threatened, or when any other reason shall convince it of the utility of so doing, it will transfer its seat to some other place, where the august deposit of the sovereignty being preserved, it may watch over the defence of the nation, and its well-being and prosperity.— 2. That it will announce to the public, whenever this change of its seat occurs, the place of its future residence.— 3. That the choice of this place shall be determined by the greater opportunities it affords for attending to the defence and good government of the state.— 4. That whatever the accidents of the war may be, the Supreme Junta will never abandon the continent of Spain while a single spot can be found in it where it can establish itself for the defence of the country against the force and fraud of

is perfidious enemy; as it has solemnly sworn to do.—5. That this decree be communicated to all the provincial juntas and civil and military authorities of the kingdom for their information."

24. A general meeting of the citizens of New York, for the purpose of publicly testifying their approbation of the honourable adjustment of their differences with Great Britain, and the pleasing aspect of national affairs.

25. Declaration of war by Russia against Austria.

#### MAY.

5. A general court-martial held at Chelsea on the hon. capt. Cochrane, on a charge of improper conduct in having quitted his post without orders, on the retreat of the British army to Corunna. The court acquitted him of the charge: but thought the conduct of his prosecutor, brig. gen. Clinton, though originating in mistake, yet had no other motive than zeal for the service.

7. The emperor Alexander of Russia publishes an ukase, prohibiting the merchandise of an enemy laden on board neutral vessels, &c. from entering Russia.

9. The following decree issued by gen. Duhesme:—"1. All functionaries, and persons employed in the civil and military administration of Barcelona, who may have been required to take the oath of fidelity and obedience to king Joseph I. and who may have refused, are hereby obliged to present themselves within three days before the commissary-general of police, to be included in the register which is to be formed, to receive his passport, and to leave Barcelona immediately, being prohibited from returning to it, until peace and good order are re-established in all the provinces of Catalonia.—2. Every functionary and person of the description referred to in the preceding article, who shall not have presented himself to the commissariat of police, to be included in the register, who shall be found in the city, after the term prefixed by the present licence, shall be arrested and conducted to the citadel, in order to be embarked and transported to France.—3. Notwithstanding the above, those functionaries and others shall be exempted from the conditions above mentioned, who may be liable to be included in the said register of police, and whose advanced age, or other legitimate motive, recognized by me, may excuse them from leaving Barcelona immediately."

10. The states of Sweden sign a declaration, purporting, that Gustavus Adolphus is unfit to reign, and that his uncle, the duke of Sudermania be appointed regent of the kingdom.

12. Vienna surrendered to the French.

— At a meeting of the freeholders of Hertford, thanks voted to Mr. Wardle, &c.

14. A dreadful fire broke out in a vessel adjoining Billingsgate dock. The flames extended to the other shipping, and to the line of warehouses running from the dock along Dyce Quay, &c. These warehouses, filled with sugars, &c. were all successively consumed; and it was at one period apprehended that it would be impossible to preserve the whole of the shipping in that part of the river from ruin. Fortunately the tide favouring about eleven o'clock, several of the vessels in the dock were towed out with extreme difficulty. Four were completely burnt, and about the same number damaged. A floating-engine, which was worked with great skill, was of considerable service in preventing the extension of the flames along the river.—It is said to have been caused in the following manner:—A lamplighter imprudently struck his lamp when burning, against a cask of spirits of turpentine, and the contents immediately took fire. A watchman then came to the lamplighter's assistance, and the cask was pushed forward with the view of rolling it into the Thames. It took a different direction, however, and fell into a ship lying alongside the wharf.

17. A meeting of the inhabitants of Wiltshire; thanks voted to Mr. Wardle, &c.

21. Defeat of the French, at Aspern, by the archduke Charles. [Vide Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 987].

22. A court-martial held on board his majesty's ship *Gladiator*, on adm. Harvey, on a charge of having used insulting language to lord Gambier, and of having otherwise shewn great disrespect to him as commander-in-chief.

23. Adm. Harvey read his defence and apology. The court adjudged him to be dismissed his majesty's service.

24. A meeting of the Irish Catholics held at Dublin, the earl of Fingal in the chair, when it was agreed to petition the legislature for the repeal of their remaining political disabilities.

26. In the court of King's Bench, the trial of Valentine Jones took place, on a charge of corruption and breach of duty as commissary-general in the West Indies, and superintendent of army provisions. The amount proved was £87,197, being but a moiety of that which the country had been defrauded of by him and his accomplices.—He was found guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three years in Newgate, and incapacitated from serving his majesty in future.

— A meeting of merchants at the London Tavern, when it was agreed that a memorial should be presented to the board of trade, desiring that the permission granted to American vessels to sail with their cargoes di-

rect to Holland from June 9, to August 9, might be reduced to a shorter time.

— At a meeting of the citizens of Bristol, thanks were voted to col. Wardle, &c.

27. A riot at Bow fair, by which some persons were killed, and many dangerously wounded.

— A dreadful fire broke out at Shadwell dock, by which a brig was consumed, and considerable other damage done.

— Another fire consumed the house of Mr. Smeeton, printer, in St. Martin's Lane. Mr. and Mrs. S. perished in the flames.

30. A duel between lord Paget and capt. Cadogan, in consequence of the former having seduced lady Charlotte Wellesley, the latter's sister.—Capt. Cadogan fired; lord Paget's pistol flashed. This having been decided to go for a fire, a question arose whether lord Paget had taken aim as if intending to hit his antagonist? Both the seconds being clearly of opinion that such was not his intention, Capt. McKenzie declared his determination not to remain any longer in the field, to witness any further act of hostility on the part of capt. Cadogan. But the latter was intent on renewing the contest. He was willing, however, to desist, on lord P.'s declaring (when informed, that, since he evidently did not intend to fire, the affair could go no further), "As such is your determination, I have now no hesitation in saying, that nothing could ever have induced me to add to the injuries I have already done the family, by firing at the brother of lady Charlotte Wellesley." On this the parties left the ground.

#### JUNE.

6. The duke of Sudermania issues a proclamation, as king of Sweden, which title he had assumed on the 5th, in which he declares, that the object of his future reign shall be to promote the glory and happiness of his subjects.

23. At the Old Bailey, capt. John Sutherland found guilty of murdering his cabin-boy, Richard Wilson, by stabbing him in the belly with a dirk. He was executed on the 29th.

24. A dreadful accident at Plymouth by the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder: 17 persons lost their lives, and others were dangerously wounded.

— Lieut. J. Paxton, of the 43d regiment of foot, sentenced to be cashiered by a court-martial, held at Hilsa barracks. The defendant was found guilty of all the following charges:—1. In absenting himself, without leave, from the Marha transport, on board of which ship he was ordered with a detachment of the 43d regiment. 2. By endeavouring to tamper with, and persuade, corporal W. Dixon, of the Durham militia, who was sent from Hilsa barracks to Portsmouth, by order of the commandant, with

an official letter to him to return to his quarters at Hilsa, to take back the letter, and say that he had not seen him, and could not find him.

—3. In quitting Hilsa barracks, for the purpose of embarkation, when in debt to a poor widow woman who lets lodgings, £1. 3s. 5d.

### PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. VII.—*Duke of York—Tenth Report of Naval Revision—Sums voted for Navy—Local Militia—Irish Inland Navigation—Sale and Brokerage of Offices, with other corrupt Practices—British army in Spain, &c. &c. &c.*

House of Commons, March 13.—Mr. Curwen, on the order of the day for resuming the debate on the conduct of H. R. H. the Duke of York, produced a letter from Capt. Spedding, which he proceeded to read—but was interrupted as disorderly.

The Secretary at War opposed the address drawn up by Mr. Banks, by expressing his disbelief of the most material parts of the evidence of Mrs. Clarke. Mrs. C. took advantage of circumstances in their nature public; as in the exchange between Colonels Brook and Knight—a day or two before it appeared in the Gazette. Col. French's levy it had been said cost the country £150 a man: it really cost little more than £40 a man. He knew from conversation with the Commander-in-Chief, that he thought the terms favourable to the country. Major Tonyn's case proved that the Duke did not inform Mrs. Clarke on military matters. Capt. Tonyn was actually a major several days before Mrs. C. knew it: yet she had £500 depending on that event. Col. Shawe's promotion was in the regular way. Samuel Carter would most probably have had his commission, without any interference on the part of Mrs. C. Mr. Secretary added much praise on the general management of the Duke, while at the head of the army.

Sir Francis Burdett trusted, that, in the present stage of this business, what had been said about *infamy* would rest, not on the mover of the question, but where it ought. Mrs. Clarke had supported a long examination with consistency: all the lawyers, who had spent hours in examining her, had been foiled; even the Attorney General. Nobody contended that the money was paid into the hands of the Duke: but he was convinced that the Duke knew of its being paid. Office regularity was (apparently) to answer every thing! The case of Dr. O'Meara, shuffled over by the Chancellor of Exchequer, was so much the worse in that it was not military. The other cases were proved by their respect-



ive documents. The case of Kennett was another infamous proceeding. The Duke's royal word was passed for paying Mrs. C.'s annuity; where was "the honour of a prince" in his refusal? Corruption had nothing to do with money: it was not the less dangerous, because not open bribery, like that by which, in former days, a member dining with the Speaker, found five hundred guineas under his plate. The justice of England was at stake: the House should guard against influence from other quarters, as well as from the populace.

The Master of the Rolls said, there were two points on which to determine: 1. Whether they should give a definitive opinion on the charge of corruption? 2. in what mode to express their sentiments? He objected to procedure by address: it might be voted for on some points by some gentlemen; on other points by others: it could not include the general opinion of the House on all points. Certainly no court of law would "presume" the guilt of the Duke on the testimony of Mrs. Clarke. Miss Taylor's recollection appeared to be improbable. If the Duke had submitted to Mrs. Clarke's power, why did she ever find difficulties? French had been kept waiting three months: Tonnyn still longer. That the Duke ought not to have suffered her to open her lips on military matters was true; that he had done so was his crime: but it was astonishing, all things considered, that she had obtained so very little.

Sir Samuel Romilly thought the house was bound to come to a decision on the evidence before it. He knew Mrs. C.'s character; and that she might be influenced by resentment; yet he thought her entitled to a considerable degree of credit, though not to implicit belief throughout. He adduced legal cases in which the evidence of accomplices was taken. Mrs. C. answered with astonishing precision on facts, with which she was previously unacquainted; as on the contents of Nicholls's letters, amounting to above 100. He ventured to say, that the whole affair of Kennett would have been deemed a fabrication, had not his letter been in existence.

The Solicitor General spoke to the impossibility of admitting Mrs. C.'s evidence. She was an army broker, before her connection with the Duke: her stock in trade consisted of lying and deception. She was known to be collecting matters for charge against the Duke. She had offered to deposit her materials—at a price: Witness her letters to Mr. Adam: witness her threats to H. R. H. The firmness of mind of that illustrious personage had set her at defiance: but this firmness was the effect of conscious innocence. H. R. H. had in 1804 taken measures, with Col. Gordon, to prevent such traffic.

March 14. Mr. Ward obtained leave to bring in the marine mutiny bill.

Sir C. Pole, thought that the marine corps ought to be more frequently exercised: and also increased: additional encouragement should be given to marine officers; no corps could be more useful. Their rank in the line should be fixed.

#### *The Duke of York.*

Mr. C. W. Wynne observed, that many cases might come before that house, which might not be sufficiently well supported to be sent to trial: yet the house might address for removal from office. If the Duke, in consideration of the loan procured from Kennett, had obtained him a place under government, that would have been the worst case of all; yet it could not have been brought to a trial. The evidence of Miss Taylor was unimpeached, whatever was thought of that of Mrs. Clarke. Their creditors had been brought upon herself, and her sister; executions had been sent into their house, and they had been driven out into the wide world. The documents on the table proved the interference of Mrs. Clarke, in the case of Gen. Clavering. Did H. R. H. ever express any disapprobation of this interference? None. The *short note* was certainly the Duke's writing. He begged gentlemen to look at a man first riding behind Mrs. Clarke's carriage; then sitting at table as equal to their sons. Dr. O'Meara's case proved Mrs. C.'s influence: Elderton's proved her interference: Dowler's the same. Reports of such transactions were current long before the inquiry commenced. They were now confirmed by the evidence on the table.

Mr. Croker adverted to the money said to be offered to Mrs. C. for her papers by Sir F. Burdett. Mrs. C., in her letters to Mr. Adam, alluded to her intention of giving the letters out of her possession, not to a bookseller, but to gentlemen. These letters, dated Nov. 1803, proved that she continued her train of deception *after* she had quarrelled with H. R. H.—Adverted also to the error, in mistaking a Capt. Maling for Greenwood's clerk. Out of 200 names, announced in the same Gazette, Tonnyn's was the only one in which Mrs. C. had any interest. He felt the Duke to be innocent of the corruption, or the connivance: but thought him culpable in the case of Gen. Clavering. The address of the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not please him. The house was involved in difficulties, proceed how it might. He recommended a separation of the matter into distinct propositions.

Sir F. Burdett denied having offered money to Mrs. C. for her papers.

Mr. H. Martin trusted the house would feel, what all the country felt, the importance of this investigation. The House of Commons had formerly voted addresses for the

removal from office of Lord Somers, and of two other peers, also. He thought there should be no distinction on account of rank. He regretted that the evidence was not upon oath. As to alarm lest that house should submit to popular clamour—by whom was it raised? By those very servants of the crown, who, two years ago, threatened parliament within those walls, with what they called an appeal to the people; and carried their menace into effect.

Mr. G. Rose desired to set the last speaker right, on the precedents he quoted. The decision of the commons against lords Somers, Halifax, and Oxford, for their conduct on the partition treaty was voted by the house of lords to be contrary to the usage of parliament, and the law of the land. That house addressed the throne to this effect.

Mr. Manners Sutton spoke against Mrs. Clarke's credibility.

Mr. Long reviewed the cases of Kennett, Dowler and Carter: denied that there were conclusive grounds on which the house could punish H. R. H.

Mr. Coke (of Norfolk) expressed his opinion that the Duke was guilty of corrupt connivance. He felt it his duty to declare this conviction. The hon. gent. with whom the inquiry originated was intitled to the thanks of all honest men—of the country at large.

Mr. Windham investigated the methods of proceeding proposed to the house, and found no objection to either, though their principles were contradictory. Mrs. Clarke's answers were so prompt, so careless, that his conviction was, that she spoke just as she remembered. As to the expenditure in Gloucester Place, he thought the Duke's habits, as a military man, were not likely to lead him to know much about it:—but he knew of proceedings generally; and notwithstanding all the merit of the Duke in his military regulations, unquestionably considerable, yet (said Mr. W.) "I should feel ray mind greatly relieved would H. R. H. obviate the necessity of farther proceeding, by yielding to the wishes of the public."

Lord Castlereagh could not think that any direct conclusion against the Duke had been established. He owned he was partial to the Duke, and was not ashamed to own it. In opposition to a hint which had been dropped, that this check might make the Duke a more careful sovereign, should he ever be called to that office, he thought it was almost impossible that a person so stigmatized should sit on the throne.

Mr. Calcraft was glad the Duke had been so ably defended. That evidence must be strong indeed, which could carry conviction against a person of his exalted rank. The notion of a conspiracy against the Duke was completely exploded. The evidence of Mrs. Clarke and

Miss Taylor was credible. He censured the Duke: he said he should be dismissed from his employment, as any minister would have been long ago.

March 15. Lord Castlereagh moved an increase of the land forces:—to provide 24,000 men to supply those of the militia who had volunteered into the line: to be raised in 8 months; or by ballot.

A resolution passed, ordering £20,000 bounty on flax seed grown in Ireland.

#### *Duke of York.*

Lord Milton conceived that the Duke could not retain his situation; although he could not say that every word of Mrs. Clarke could be confided in. His lordship enlarged on the case of Kennett—an infamous character—a bankrupt—who sought an office by negotiating a loan. Contrast the Duke's behaviour to this wretch with that of the Duke of Portland, who exposed an infamous applicant to his diocesan. He thought the evidence should be simply laid before the King, without address or comment. He thought a commander-in-chief no less able might be found; though he thought a person less likely than others to be involved in party connections, was properly placed in an office so important. Yet this appointment had other inconveniencies. H. R. H. had protested his innocence "on the honour of a prince:" should the house deem him guilty, the conclusion would be, that he had added falsehood to his other guilt.

Lord Stanley did not think the rules of legal evidence observed in courts, were binding on the house. Positive proof was not necessary; they should vote on conviction. He had received personal kindnesses from H. R. H.: but the evidence would not allow him to say that the Duke was innocent. Too much of the evidence was true: the documents proved it. H. R. H.'s own letters proved that he knew of, and submitted to connivance. They implied also other cases.

Sir Thomas Turtton objected to all the courses proposed for the house to adopt. Referred to the case of Lord Somers, &c. But in the present case such proceedings would leave an indelible stain on the character of H. R. H. Mrs. Clarke was an accomplice; but her testimony was receivable. The house had other proofs. Other correspondence, no doubt, had taken place. In spite of the boasted regularity of system at the Horse Guards, unless some interference had taken place, circumstances were wholly inexplicable. He should propose as an amendment, "that the Duke of York had a knowledge of the corrupt practices disclosed at the bar."

Mr. Richard Ryder not only would lay out of his consideration the whole of Mrs. Clarke's evidence, but, were he a Judge, he would order such an evidence to prison for

perjury; neither was Miss Taylor entitled to belief. He could speak professionally as to the administration of justice in the army; and this was most solicitously impartial under H. R. H.'s administration. The improvements in the army under the Duke were notorious: witness also, the establishment at Marlow, at High Wycombe, and especially that at Chelsea, for the support of 1500 orphans. He could not vote for the removal of a commander-in-chief so truly honourable.

Lord Temple considered the house as called on to perform a very unpleasant but important duty. The fate of the country might depend on its decision. He preferred the address, as it was most consistent to carry the sentiments of the house to the foot of the throne at once. He credited some parts of Mrs. Clarke's evidence; and that of Miss Taylor. The disposition of H. R. H. to profusion would not induce him to inquire into Mrs. C.'s expenditure. He acquitted the duke of personal corruption, yet it was evident he knew of her interference in military matters. He had also used his influence to accomplish her purposes in other departments. What! a minister of religion! a person professing a call from God, applying to Mrs. C. for promotion! That H. R. H. should be so forgetful of the duty he owed to his rank, character, and situation, was at once matter of astonishment, and ground for censure.

Mr. Wilberforce had deferred to the very latest opportunity offering his sentiments on this occasion; because he anxiously wished to hear whatever could be said on the question, before he ventured to state his opinion. He confessed he had been prejudiced in the favour of the Duke; he had considered the charges as wholly improbable; but the investigation had in its progress altered his mind. It was astonishing that the Duke could have had no suspicion of these transactions, when the idea of such corruptions was prevalent, and generally credited. It was not done in a corner. The statement had made its way into print. Was H. R. H. ignorant of the mischiefs done by mistresses in our own country?—in France? The Duke knew of Mrs. C.'s pecuniary distresses; he knew she was continually soliciting him: had he consulted any friend on this? He rather strove to keep his friends in the dark. The proofs of these corruptions, therefore, must come from Mrs. C. or from those who had received her favours. They had before them evidence of various descriptions: Mrs. Clarke's; the Duke of York's; that of persons who had received these favours; that of their agents. They had letters—notes—and these written at different times, and by various persons. How unexpectedly produced! too:

Who believed Mrs. C. when she first mentioned Dr. O'Meara? He, for one, thought her *romancing*: and thought this same Dr. O'Meara to be merely a creature of her imagination. Unknown and forgotten documents proved her statement as to Gen. Clavering. Dr. Thynne had confirmed the case in which he was concerned, by his recollection of a slip of paper. Dowler's promotion was very unlikely to be favoured by Sir Brooke Watson. French's levy was exceeding suspicious. There could be no plot in the case. He acquitted H. R. H. of participation in the fruits of this corruption; but not of connivance. It was necessary the house should explore these abuses. The enemy might, by bribes, procure from such a woman important secrets of state: it was not proper that a person capable of being so influenced should fill an office of so great consequence. He adverted to the effects of such policy in the Austrian campaigns, and in the case of the emperor Paul of Russia. He preferred the amendment of Mr. Bankes.

Mr. Canning wondered that the last speaker should propose such a compromise. The charge of corruption ought to be specific; and specifically disposed of. But he allowed that minor considerations might influence the conduct of the house. He denied that he had said infamy must attach to the accuser or the accused: he did say it must rest somewhere; and it did rest with that conspiracy of which the Duke was the dupe and the victim. Before the charges had been brought forward it would have been wise to have weighed, whether the evil of the disclosure would not surpass the good.

Mr. Ponsonby observed that it was impossible to say the Duke was not implicated in the corruption, when he allowed Mrs. Clarke to persevere in carrying it on. The case of Kennet, was that of all others, of which the educated part of the community could judge. It was necessary the people should have confidence in their representatives. Let the house maintain its integrity and respectability.

On a division the numbers were—

For Mr. Bankes's amendment.....199  
Against it .....294  
Majority against the amendment—95

A second division afterwards took place on Mr. Perceval's amendment on Mr. Wardle's Address.

For the amendment.....364  
For the original motion.....123  
Majority in favour of the duke of York .....—241

House of Lords, Tuesday, March 14.—  
In a committee on Sir George Brograve's divorce bill, Mr. Dallas was heard on behalf

of lady Brograve, respecting a clause in the bill annulling the marriage settlement.

The Duke of Norfolk suggested the insertion of a clause making some provision for lady Brograve.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that this would be in direct contradiction to the uniform practice of the house for the last ten years, and urged the expediency of postponing the consideration of such a proposition.

Lord Auckland thought the insertion of such a clause in a bill of this nature would be productive of evil consequences.

House of Commons, Friday, March 17.

—The most interesting business of to-day was a prolonged conversation, rather than a debate, on the subject of the proper mode of proceeding in what remained to be determined respecting the charges alledged against the Duke of York.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was desirous of withdrawing his first resolution. This was opposed by Mr. Tierney: as he thought, that, however the charge of personal participation was not proved in respect to his royal highness; yet that many circumstances were so extremely suspicious, that a decisive and sweeping motion could not be acceded to. He thought the Duke's letter a decoy, by other advice than his own. He compared the conduct of the house on a like question concerning the Duke of Marlborough, &c.

Mr. Bathurst thought his resolutions, formerly proposed, were the best on this subject.

Mr. Barham acquitted the Duke of personal corruption; but he might nevertheless be guilty of gross misconduct. The house might proceed, after adopting the proposed resolution, though not contrary to it.

Many other gentlemen delivered their opinions; when,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a short preface, proposed the following resolution:—

“That it is the opinion of this House, after the fullest and most attentive investigation of the evidence reported by the Committee of the whole House, appointed to inquire into the conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, that there is no ground for charging him, in the execution of his office of Commander in Chief, with personal corruption, as alledged in the said evidence, or any connivance in the corrupt and infamous practices therein exposed.”

Mr. Littleton entered at length into reasons why he could not give an unqualified vote: he could not doubt the truth of many things alledged against his Royal Highness. Many other gentlemen would acquit his royal Highness in part, in a considerable de-

gree, of gross corruption—but not wholly—nor of connivance and sufferance.

Sir T. Turton proposed an amendment, converting the sense of the motion into an opinion that the Duke *did* know of the improper proceedings imputed in the charge. This gave rise to fresh discussion, and to very desultory conversation, intermingled with many clamours demanding the *question*.

At length a division took place on Sir T. Turton's amendment:—

Ayes ..... 135

Noes ..... 324

Majority against the amendment — 199

While the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in the lobby, he requested his friends not to go away, as another division was likely to take place; and accordingly the house soon after divided, on the resolution of Mr. Perceval; when the numbers appeared:

For the Duke of York ..... 278

Against him ..... 196

Majority for the Duke ..... —82

House of Lords, March 24.—Lord Auckland remarked that the number of bills now passed in the House of Commons, amounted to *seventy five*: it was impossible that proper consideration could have been bestowed on each: and equally impossible that the lords could examine them at length, in the remainder of the session. Lords Grenville, Liverpool, Moira, and the Chancellor concurred in the propriety of this observation: but wished no specific motion should be made, at this time.

Lord Auckland moved for instructions sent to the British officers in Spain, on the subject of securing the Spanish squadron at Ferrol, from the French. Lord Mulgrave replied, that application had been made to the Spanish admiral, requesting that the ships should be moved to a more secure port. The answer was, “Ferrol could defend them; and it was thought the most advantageous to Spain, that they should remain there.”—We could not remove them by force. After observations from the Earl of Liverpool, the motion was withdrawn.

*Duke of York.*

House of Commons, Monday, March 20.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to give notice, before the house resumed proceedings, that the Duke of York had, of his own spontaneous motion, tendered his resignation to his Majesty: and it had been accepted. Mr. Perceval read from a paper the reasons assigned by H. R. H. and left the house to determine whether any further proceedings were necessary. Mr. Bragge Bathurst admitted the importance of this communication—was disposed to do every justice to the merit of H. R. H. in his late office—thought the Duke's resignation was a loss to



the army—but his motion stood on other grounds. He had two objects in view: admonition to the Duke, and example to the country. After some other observations he moved—

“That while this House acknowledges the beneficent effects of the regulations adopted and acted upon by his Royal Highness, in the general discharge of his duties as Commander in Chief, it has observed, with the deepest regret, that in consequence of a connection the most immoral and unbecoming, a communication on official subjects, and an interference in the distribution of military appointments and promotions has been allowed to exist, which could not but lead to the discredit of the official administration of his Royal Highness, and to give colour and effect, as they have actually done, to transactions the most criminal and disgraceful.”

Sir W. Curtis seconded the motion.

Lord Althorpe thought somewhat differently from Mr. Bathurst, as to the advantages derived from placing the Duke of York at the head of the army; as great delicacy, certainly was connected with investigations in which he was principal. He wished to place it on the journals, that the Duke had resigned. He concluded by moving, “That his Royal Highness the Duke of York having resigned the command of the army, that house did not now think it necessary to proceed any farther in the consideration of the evidence before the committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of his Royal Highness, as far as that evidence related to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.”

Several members, among them Mr. Perceval, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Manning, Lords Folkstone, Temple, &c. stated objections. Mr. Whitbread disclosed a circumstance which occurred at a meeting of general officers, which meditated an address to the Duke: Mr. Canning explained this, as merely a cursory subject of discourse—the idea was extremely culpable, if true, but as a simple conversation, it deserved no attention.

The question being put Mr. Bathurst's motion, was negatived without a division.

Lord Althorpe's amendment was then put upon a distinct motion, when

Mr. Perceval moved as an amendment, that the word ‘now’ be omitted:

On this the house divided.

For Mr. Perceval's amendment ...235

Against it .....112

Majority for omitting the word ‘now’—123

March 21.—Mr. Wellesley Pole brought up the tenth report of the commissioners for naval revision, which introduced a debate on the propriety of some removals that had been made, and successors appointed, in the Victualling Board: on the delay in passing accounts; on delinquencies in the stores at

Plymouth, where the storekeeper was charged with 4,000 tons of casks less than he ought to have been: and 3,000 more than was right: where a surplus of 1706 gallons of rum, and 2,100 gallons of brandy, was attempted to be accounted for, by saying, that rum had been mistaken for brandy: an error of 6,785 lbs of flour was charged to hurry in the bakehouse. This was understood as imputing blameable negligence to the admiralty board.—Ended in the previous question.

On the Irish malt and spirit duty bill, after a conversation, in which it was affirmed, that the bill was in conformity to the wishes of the Dublin brewers; and that the cause of opposition to this bill, was because the malt and sugar taxes were united in it;—and after the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland had desired a postponement for the purpose of separating these taxes; a division took place:—

For the bill .....30

Against it .....43

Majority against the bill.....—13

March 22.—Conversation on the Irish flax seed bounty bill. Mr. A. Baring, said the bill would do no good *this year*: the climate of Ireland would not ripen flax-seed. Mr. Foster asserted that Ireland was fit for producing the very best seed; but if the flax did not grow to seed, no bounty could be demanded. Mr. Homer thought with Mr. Baring. Messrs. Perceval, Parnell, Rose, Gratian, &c. spoke. The bill advanced one stage.

In a committee of supply, on the motion of Mr. Ward, the following sums were voted to his Majesty, for the service of the navy for the present year:—

Ordinaries of the Navy .....£1,408,437

Building, rebuilding, &c. of

Ships, exclusive of tear

and wear..... 2,296,040

Transport service ..... 3,000,000

Wounded seamen, at home

and abroad ..... 314,000

Prisoners of war, unhurt... 506,000

Sick prisoners of war..... 50,000

To form a compassionate list 5,000

March 23.—Mr. Blackburne presented a petition from the cotton weavers of Lancashire, praying the adoption of a *minimum* upon their wages. After some observations from Mr. Davies Giddy, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Bate, Mr. Baring, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Whitbread, who particularly wished the house, although it differed in its judgment, as he himself did, from the petitioners, with respect to the remedy sought by them, to refer their petition to a select committee, for the purpose of giving them a full deliberate answer upon its prayer. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. C. Wynne rising to move the resumption of the debate on the subject of Gen. Clavering,

The Speaker observed, that he had received a letter from that officer, in exculpation; which he would read if called on.

Mr. C. Wynne waved his intention of making any motion on the subject of the Duke of York: but thought the reading of Gen. Clavering's letter irregular.

A long conversation on the meaning of a paragraph in the Duke's letter—on the propriety of receiving it—on the affirmed innocence of Gen. Clavering—on his misunderstandings and perturbation of mind—on his volunteering his evidence, in order to acquit the Duke of York, by convicting Mrs. Clarke of falsity—on the gross contradictions in his evidence—on the necessity of punishing perjury. Motion made (by Mr. C. Wynne), and ordered to be carried into execution—"That Gen. Clavering be taken into custody of the sergeant at arms."

March 24.—Motion by Mr. C. Wynne, that Gen. Clavering be committed to Newgate. Ordered.

House of Lords, March 27. Lord Darnley moved for a copy of Sir John Moore's letter to Lord Castlereagh, of Jan. 13, 1809.

Lord Liverpool acquiesced—because it was generally wished for; and might be satisfactory to the friends of that general.

The Earl of Rosslyn moved for copies of instructions sent to the British ministers in Spain, in reference to supplies, &c. for the army.

Lord Liverpool thought the papers on the table contained quite as much information as instructions could do: besides, instructions often contained reference to contingent cases, —these ought not to be made public.

Lord Grey was of a different opinion; thought the papers moved for were necessary.

Lord Liverpool in his reply, said, that Gen. Hope's troops had met with every comfort and facility: although Gen. Baird's army had experienced difficulties from the nature of the country through which it marched; not from the inhabitants. Motion negatived.

Lord Selkirk desired information on the affair of the Chesapeake in America:—especially from the correspondence of Adm. Berkeley; and his reasons for his conduct.

Lord Liverpool replied that the present relations between the British and the American governments, made it his duty to oppose the motion.

Lord Auckland agreed with this sentiment. Motion withdrawn.

March 30.—Sundry bills passed by commission. Adjourned to April 14.

House of Commons, March 27.—Treaty with Spain laid before the house by Mr. Sec. Canning.

Mr. Whitbread brought up two petitions: one from Henry White, late editor of the *Independent Whig*, now confined in Dorchester jail:—the other from — Hart, late printer of that paper, in Gloucester jail. The petition of White complained that the libel for which he was imprisoned was not declared to be *false and malicious*: and stated several hardships imposed on him, in an arbitrary manner; that his wife was not permitted free access to him.

Mr. Calcraft said, he had visited Gloucester jail: that White's wife was allowed to be with him *eight hours* on one day; and one of his sons the same time another day; —but not on Sundays. The reason for this, was, that such a permission had been abused by Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, who had excited a sort of insurrection among the prisoners. That White's apartment was commodious; that when he was ill his wife attended him day and night.

The Speaker observed many *erasures* on the petition: it was not *entirely* the handwriting of the party; and therefore was irregular. It was withdrawn.

Mr. John Fane presented a petition from Capt. Huxley Sandon, now in Newgate, stating that he had served his Majesty in different parts, during thirty years: had received a concussion on the brain, from the plunging of his horse down a precipice: that this, with fatigue lately undergone in Spain, and the embarrassment of his situation at their bar, had betrayed him into confusions and improprieties—for which he implored the clemency of the house. A certificate signed by Dr. W. Lind, corroborated the injury received from the fall. Ordered to be brought up and discharged to-morrow.

#### Local Militia.

Lord Castlereagh stated to the house, that since the measures he had suggested were adopted, 250 regiments had been raised, viz. 134 in England, and 66 in Scotland, consisting of 195,161 men; 125,000 volunteers, belonging to various corps, had entered into the local militia. This he could not but consider as a propitious omen. Between 50 and 60,000 men had entered into the service without being in any manner, compelled to do so, and without receiving any bounty. He proposed abolishing the bounty system altogether; but in those instances where parishes preferred raising men by bounty, he did not mean to take away that protection from the ballot. They were, however, to give but one guinea bounty instead of two. The yeomanry Cavalry, he stated, had £5 a-year, the local militia but £2. Such a disparity, he thought, unjust; it was his wish to make their allowances equal, by placing them at four pounds each. This 200,000 men, in

such a state of organization, were not merely a paper army, but a force consisting of the most effective, athletic, healthy men in the kingdom; and commanded by officers alike exalted by rank and wealth, and only inferior to regulars in that degree, which must naturally be expected, from their not being, like regulars, incessantly on duty. With such a force to defend us, every fear of invasion must be dissipated.

Mr. Whitbread was glad such numbers were raised, but thought that if the bounty was now stopped, it would throw the whole into confusion.

Mr. Windham thought regular soldiers were a very different and much more effectual species of force, than well-dressed, wealthy farmers, shop-keepers, and attornies of great practice. A band of hardy peasants was better than such *gentlemen*. The raising of this force would injure the regular army.

Mr. Curwen said the bounty was unnecessary: he was sure 140 out of 150 would have offered their services without it.

#### *Sale and Brokerage of Offices.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, for the purpose of moving for leave to bring in a bill to prevent abuses in the sale and brokerage of offices. The only statutes which had hitherto existed on this head, were, he said, the 12th of Edward II. and the 5th and 6th of Edward VI. Those statutes only applied to the sale of the offices of Lord Chancellor and Lord Keeper, with some others. His intention was to extend the operation of the bill to every office. He had, some time since, mentioned a prosecution against certain persons for improper interference in this particular. Were it not that combinations existed, there could have been no prosecution; and it was on the circumstance of combination only, that a prosecution of conspiracy was founded. If the crime had been confined to an individual, no law could be found to apply against him.

Lord Folkstone did not intend to oppose the bill; but thought the time and manner of bringing it forward were improper. His motion for inquiring into abuses, was the order of the day; and this might be inquired into among them. Abuses to a considerable extent had been proved: the house should probe them to the bottom.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he had intended to propose this bill long before Lord F.'s motion was made. His other objections he obviated.

March 23.—Mr. Fane moved that Captain Sandon be called to the bar to be discharged. Ordered.

Captain Sandon was then brought up, and the Speaker addressed him in the following terms:

Vol. VI. [Lit. Pan. Sept. 1809.]

“Captain Husley Sandon, this house having entered upon a solemn inquiry, of the utmost importance to the due administration of the army, and of the deepest personal concern to the honour of the illustrious commander-in-chief, you were called to give evidence on the matters in issue, and, in the course of your examination, this house adjudged you to be guilty of gross prevarication. This offence, at all times destructive of the authority and privileges of the house, and subversive of the common sanction of civil society, was, in your case, peculiarly aggravated by your military character and profession—a character of which truth and honour should ever be the inseparable companions; but it is your reproach to have fallen from that high eminence, and you have closed a long career of corrupt practices, by incurring the most ignominious sentence that the justice of this house can inflict. Nevertheless, this house taking into its consideration your expressions of shame and sorrow for your misconduct, and having compassion upon that broken state of health, under which it is alleged you are suffering, has consented to put an end to your imprisonment.

It is ordered, therefore, that you now be discharged accordingly, first paying your fees.”

Sir Arthur Wellesley moved, that the house go into a committee on the subject of inland navigation in Ireland.—This being agreed to, Sir Arthur stated the importance of this subject to Ireland: his object was to continue the Board formed for superintending this business.—He therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill for promoting inland navigation in Ireland.

Sir John Newport disapproved of the board: said that £6,000 had been paid to this board for superintending the expenditure of £21,000. He thought Irish gentlemen would manage this business *gratis*. That Board was a job: not now necessary to be continued: it was a part of the Union management.

After some conversation between Mr. Parnell, Mr. Perceval, and the former speakers, the committee divided:—

Ayes ..... 41

Noes ..... 12

Majority for the bill ..... —29

In a committee on the consolidation of the laws relative to the customs, Mr. Perceval proposed certain resolutions, the effect of which should be, to point out to merchants, at one view, all the duties they had to pay. He also proposed to raise the duties on Turkey carpets from ten pence on every piece of four square yards up to £2. 8s. on the largest size. The additional duties, on the whole, he calculated, would, on the consolidated duties and war taxes, produce an increase of £220,000.

The militia completion bill, and local

militia bill advanced: but to be re-committed after the recess.

March 29.—Mr. Jacob suggested several amendments on the bankruptcy laws amendment bill. He agreed to the justice of the general principle; but thought a power was given to the commissioners to levy fines, beyond what was necessary, and especially without the intervention of a jury. Bankrupts were to insolvents as only 1 to 5. Of 16,000 bankrupts there were only 6,597 uncertificated; of which only *thirteen* were in execution in the King's Bench prison: and perhaps as many in other prisons in the kingdom.

Sir S. Romilly thanked the hon. gent. for his hints. He had received numberless communications on the subject; for which he felt himself obliged; but had not time to acknowledge the receipt of them. He was surprised the hon. gent. could think he would trench on the trial by jury: but in the cases he had alluded to, there would be nothing for a jury to try.

March 30, the Speaker attended in the House of Lords, to witness the royal assent to several bills. Adjourned for the holidays.

House of Commons, April 11.—Several petitions were received:—one from the Commercial Dock Company, *against* the bill for further improving the port of London.—Another *against* the bill for removing St. field market.

April 12.—Complaint of a breach of privilege by Daniel Butler, in arresting Sir C. Hamilton. The man behaved with great insolence: refused to acknowledge his mistake, or to apologize; and was afterwards committed to Newgate.

Lord Folkstone moved for copies of proceedings instituted in 1801, against John Ogle, Esq. who had been guilty of malpractices in a levy of men in Ireland; but never punished.

Lord Ossulston moved for a return of all public accounts not audited; also of all offices abolished since 1782: also of all offices created by the treasury or excise.

Sir John Newport moved for a copy of the warrant appointing Beauchamp Hill, Esq. Inspector General of Excise in Ireland. Mr. Hill had admitted that while he was Inspector of Excise, he used to receive 20 guineas monthly from each distiller in his district.

April 13.—Vote of thanks to lieut. gen. Beckwith; to rear adm. Cochrane; to the army and navy engaged in the capture of Martinique.

House of Lords.—The house met on Friday, April 14, pursuant to adjournment;—several bills forwarded one stage.

April 17.—Vote of thanks to the captors of Martinique.

April 20.—Lord Grey proposed an address to his majesty, stating, that the house saw

with regret, from the documents laid on the table, the disgrace sustained by his majesty's arms and the British empire, in Spain and Portugal, from the incapacity of his majesty's ministers; that the house deems it to be its duty to state to his majesty their rashness and mismanagement; and the useless sacrifice of a number of British troops, in consequence, &c. His lordship supported this proposal in a very long speech, in which he imputed to ministers the grossest ignorance, incapacity, and want of plan. Stated the messenger sent by Mr. Frere to Gen. Moore to be examined before a council of war, and entrusted with important papers, to have been altogether unworthy of that charge, and a bad character:—perhaps a spy from the enemy, &c.

Lord Liverpool vindicated the conduct of ministers, and their orders respecting the British army in Spain; but not the desire of Mr. Frere, that his messenger should be examined by a council of war.

Earl Moira contended that the troops should have been landed in the North of Spain, near to the Pyrenees; and their whole attention directed to that quarter. He despaired of a glorious termination to the struggles of the Spaniards.

Several other lords delivered their sentiments.

After a debate which lasted until half-past seven next morning, the house divided:—

|               |    |                  |
|---------------|----|------------------|
| Contents..... | 50 | Non-Contents..83 |
| Proxies.....  | 42 | Proxies .....62  |

92

145

Majority for ministers ....53.

House of Commons, April 17.—Lord Folkstone moved,

“That a committee be appointed to inquire into the existence of any corrupt practices in any department of the state, and any corrupt practices in the sale of commissions in the army, and into the terms of letters of service granted for raising levies, which have been, or are now, carrying on: and that the committee have power to report thereon to the house.”

His lordship inferred the necessity of this motion from discoveries lately made: from the corruption notorious in all departments: and from the necessity of applying proper remedies in order to save the country, &c.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer saw no necessity for such a committee; could it advert to past facts: facts of half a century ago! The house could not adopt such a measure on mere surmise, yet no particular objects were named; it might do harm by increasing popular ferment; good it could not do. Parliament would do well to prevent abuses, but to trace out the delinquencies of the dead, as well as of the living, was worse than useless.

Lord A. Hamilton thought the people would



be more discontented, at knowing that abuses existed without any attempt being made to rectify them, than by any disclosure that now could be made.

Lord H. Petty objected to the extent of the trust delegated to such a committee:—the power was inquisitorial, and should be reserved by the house.

Mr. Whitbread insisted that abuses were notorious; inquiry ought to be equally notorious: the public indignation was a proper feeling: by what means situations were obtained in the army, the church, &c. ought to be known: investigation was necessary before correction could be applied.

Mr. Tierney condemned this mode of treating government, by involving the whole in one sweeping accusation: specific charges should have his support; but not *inuendoes*.

Mr. Ponsonby also objected to a committee with powers so unlimited and objects so undefined. Were all departments alike criminal? Such calumnies were impudent and infamous.

Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Foley, spoke in favour of the motion: Mr. Wynne, Sir J. Anstruther, Mr. Canning against it.

On a division there appeared,

For the question ..... 30

Against it ..... 178

Majority against it.....—148

House of Lords, May 1.—The Earl of Buckinghamshire expatiated on the importance of Portugal as a military station: remarked, that in 1763, Count de la Lippe with 17,000 men (3,000 of whom were British), successfully resisted 36,000 Spaniards and 6,000 French. His lordship had seen a plan for defending Portugal with 20,000 men against 75,000.—It was therefore highly important that the Portuguese should be satisfied with our conduct. This led him to inquire into the share we had had in forming the present regency in that country; which was extremely unpopular there. Was it sanctioned by the Prince Regent? By the ministry here? He desired to see the correspondence on this subject.

Lord Liverpool admitted the capacity of the Portuguese peasant for military services: stated the existence of jealousies, between the Northern Provinces of Portugal (the most populous and industrious) and the Southern, in which the capital was placed. A military occupation of Portugal would have been indecorous: of the regency appointed by the prince, one individual had gone to France: two others had accepted offices under the French; these were excluded: the remaining three had chosen their own colleagues, men distinguished for patriotism and talents. What could we do better? He opposed the production of the correspondence.

Lord Sidmouth asserted, that the former regency did not possess the confidence of the

Portuguese people; and from that cause the army diminished. He praised marquis Wellesley; and hoped much from his appointment to Spain.

Lord Harrowby approved the conduct of ministers.

Lord Grenville supported the motion. Motion negatived without division.

House of Commons, May 1.—Mr. Ord moved that the fourth report of the finance committee, on the subject of the Dutch \* commissioners, be read. After which, he stated, at large, reasons why this business should be investigated, and the commissioners brought to justice. They had charged 5 per cent. commission on the gross proceeds, making their profits in four years £80,000. They kept no regular accounts; they lodged the money in their hands at a private banker's, instead of the bank of England: they kept enormous balances in hand; at one time £200,000: they refused assistance to the public, when desired by Mr. Pitt—the whole of their commission charged was £132,198.—What were their services? The whole was a job; as were some others of a like nature. Mr. Ord moved that the accounts of these commissioners be carried before the auditors of the public accounts, and that they have no remuneration till their accounts be passed.

Mr. H. Thornton, as chairman of the committee which made the report, justified the proceeding recommended in the report,—that the auditors should use their discretion on these accounts. He thought the commissioners greatly to blame: government not so much.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that the treasury had applied to the committee of privy council to call on the commissioners for their accounts. The commission was an anomalous case: the business had been taken by parliament out of the regular hands, the court of admiralty. The successions of governments were equally to blame, if any were, for not noticing this business; but a vote of censure would apply to the existing government only. He therefore inclined to move the previous question.

Sir John Newport thought the commissioners should be prosecuted for malversation.

Mr. Rose vindicated government.

Mr. Whitbread entered into a long history of the case—described the commissioners, especially Mr. Bowles, as *anti-jacobin* men, *life and fortune* men, men who could do a deal of other business, (as the writing and publishing of pamphlets, &c.)—Why should Mr. M'Donald receive £5000 for giving up his profession? They should be made to refund interest also, amounting to £40,000.

\* Vide Panorama, Vol. VI. pp. 195 518.

Mr. Bowles who had censured the times, and had calumniated the late duke of Bedford, should have been honest himself.

Mr. Huskisson vindicated the treasury; the increase of business in which office was immense.

A conversation took place, with explanations, by several members.

A division took place on the previous question.

Ayes..... 102

Noes..... 77

Majority for the previous question —25

Mr. Thornton's resolution, with an amendment, was carried.

Ayes.....98

Noes.....78

Majority.....—20

House of Lords, May 2.—Lord Auckland introduced the subject of divorces, in reference to a standing order of the house. He remarked on the frequency and increase of divorce bills:—the intermarriage of the criminal parties, he thought, facilitated seductions: he understood that the expences of procuring one divorce bill amounted to £4,000. His lordship moved, that no divorce bill be in future entertained by that house which did not contain a clause prohibiting the marriage of the criminal parties.

Lord Mulgrave wished much to diminish offences of this description, but did not see the effect of this provision for that purpose.

The Archbishop of Canterbury did not expect every thing from this proposal; yet hoped it might effect something. He was extremely mortified to see their lordships' table so rarely unpolluted by divorce bills. He feared there was hardly a pedigree not stained by this crime. Marriage is the basis of all relations in life. His grace enlarged on a moral and religious view of the question; appealed to Scripture; and, in hope of doing some good, supported the motion:

Lord Erskine highly complimented the right rev. prelate. Painted the consequences of the crime to persons and families as the law now stood; spoke of his own knowledge of such cases, obtained when he was counsel; and thought the adoption of the motion would be a lasting memorial of their lordship's wisdom.

The Lord Chancellor argued in favour of the motion, on various grounds.

Lord Grenville thought the present system wrong: and supported the proposition: but hoped for something still more effectual.

Earl Stanhope complained of the absurdity of the fellows at Doctor's Commons; and discussed the laws of bastardy, with various other points.

Lord Liverpool supported the principle.

Lord Darnley differed entirely from it.

The house divided:

For lord Auckland's motion..... 28

Against it..... 12

Majority for the standing order — 16

House of Commons, May 2.—Sir Thomas Turton expatiated on the miseries now suffering in the various prisons in England by insolvent debtors, who, with their families, amount to 18,399 persons. Out of 339 persons confined in the King's Bench prison, only 33 were for debts under £20. He proposed to extend the relief to persons who owed £2,000, and to include fugitives to the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, &c. Leave granted to bring in a bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

### Militia Completion Bill

was altogether condemned, by sir T. Turton. He thought we ought not to send our soldiery abroad: we had, in arms, 700,000 men, at an expence of 25 millions.

Mr. Wilberforce blamed such general declamations. If we wished for security, we must agree to pay for it. He conceived that THIS was the most free and happy country; and was thankful to Providence that his lot was cast in it. As to sending our men abroad, he thought the assisting our allies was an error on the right side.

Mr. Windham stated, at considerable length, his opinion, that the local-militia was not worth the money it cost. If the men were simply enrolled and incorporated with the army, they would be better than now. Why did government want 24,000 men additional? He hoped not for an expedition against the yellow fever, in the West Indies.

Several other members spoke. On a division there appeared for the third reading 57. Against it 8.

May 3.—Mr. Whitbread pointed out in the stamp office accounts, several payments ordered by the commissioners to their servants, on their own authority: they ought to be public grants. In Scotland several items were objectionable.—He also inquired concerning the dismissal of certain commissioners of excise in Scotland. He was answered, they had borrowed money from persons under their direction: in consequence they had been dismissed.

Lord Temple moved for reports from the medical staff of our army in Spain; specifying deaths, sick, wounded, &c.

Lord Castlereagh opposed the motion as wholly unprecedented.

Mr. Whitbread said, the nation was at great expence on this subject, and had a right to see that the business was properly conducted. He understood there were complaints of a deficiency of medical stores.

Lord Castlereagh had never heard of any such complaints, but would inquire into the

matter. After conversation, the motion was withdrawn, in consequence of this promise.

On the Irish constable's bill, a division took place, for the bill 7. Against it 32.

House of Lords, May 4.—Lord Selkirk entered into the affair of the Chesapeake frigate; and of the deserters from an English man of war, who were immediately received by an American captain, &c. His lordship thought admiral Berkeley had done no more than his government had a right to order him to do: he concluded by moving an address to his majesty, stating, that it is essential to the honour of the British nation, that satisfaction should be demanded of America for her conduct in receiving and protecting deserters.

Lord Liverpool objected to such an address pending a negotiation, of the actual state of which he was in fact ignorant.

Lord Sidmouth thought the motion regular, but unnecessary. Negatived without a division.

House of Commons, May 4.—Mr. Curwen entered at large into the necessity and importance of the purity of elections. The eyes of all the nation were directed to that house. The prevalence of money and bribes was notorious. He adverted to the different interests now established in the country, the landed, the commercial, &c.: and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for securing the independence and purity of parliament.

Mr. Windham could not avoid opposing what was called parliamentary reform. He thought the present measure seemed to tend that way. It would create greater difficulties than we now experienced. The people were not unanimous on the subject. There were a thousand different opinions floating.

Lord Folkstone said this motion was not for parliamentary reform: that would come by and by.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would not oppose the introduction of the bill proposed; but did not at present discern its object. He cautioned the house against false and mischievous statements: the language held concerning the house in some places was gross and abominable. He foresaw great difficulties in the execution of the measure.

Mr. Ponsonby was glad to hear the rt. hon. gent. express his intention to support the motion. He thought the plan practicable and free from danger.

Mr. J. H. Browne disapproved of the measure: it would exclude much of the wisdom and talents of the house; yet would not satisfy the people at the Crown and Anchor.

Mr. Bathurst was convinced that the charge of corruption, as largely stated, was unfounded. The bill proposed was an act of regulation; he thought it practicable: and would judge of the bill when he saw it.

Mr. W. Smith, and Lord Temple delivered their sentiments. Mr. Curwen replied. Leave given.

House of Lords, May 5.—Lord Erskine's bill for more effectually preventing cruelty to animals read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

House of Commons, May 5.—Mr. Madocks brought forward a motion relating to corrupt practices in two of the members of the house; Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Perceval. After explaining what he took to be the regular forms of proceeding, he moved that these charges be heard at the bar on Tuesday next.

Mr. Perceval said, that through the whole course of his acquaintance with parliamentary usages, he never before knew accusations brought against a member, without a communication having been made to the party: under the present circumstances he could only make his bow, and leave the question to the house. (He then withdrew).

Sir J. Anstruther thought the proceeding proposed by the hon. member extremely strange. At least the nature of the crime ought to be disclosed. Vague accusation ought not to be acted upon in that house.

Sir F. Burdett thought that information of corrupt practices by a member was always deemed sufficient ground for proceeding by the house.

Mr. Biddulph thought the house could not pass over such communication.

Mr. Bathurst conceived that the proposal was much fitter for certain violent meetings, than for the sober discussion of parliament.

Mr. Madocks said, if the course he had taken was deemed uncandid, it arose from ignorance. He thought he had rested upon precedent. He would adopt any course recommended by the house.

[Here the Speaker interposed, to state his sentiments as an act of duty. No charges could be stated against an absent member. Notice against ministers was notice against the whole administration; not against individuals. Charges ought to be brought forward in the most solemn and explicit manner.]

Mr. Canning spoke on the mode of proceeding.

Mr. Whitbread in a very long speech delivered his sentiments on the same subject. He added remarks on reformation and corruption. The charge ought to be examined.

Mr. Yorke spoke against the motion.

Mr. Gooch described the public meetings at which reform was bawled for, as nuisances. What was said at them should not be acted on. He did not impute improper motives to individuals; but he would as soon vote public thanks to Mrs. Clarke for her *virtue*, as to a gentleman for his *patriotism*. He was glad to see a respectable opposition.

Hon. Mr. Lyttleton thought, if the house would adopt a moderate and just reform, there would be no danger in public meetings. He thought, after what the Speaker had said, it would be prudent to withdraw the motion at present.

Hon. Mr. Brand expressed his astonishment that public meetings of the people should be censured. He thought moderate and temperate reform might well be demanded in them.

Mr. Sturges Bourne never knew any motion more contrary to justice and order.

The motion was negatived, without a division.

#### Chelsea College.

A debate took place on the allotment to Col. Gordon of a portion of ground, purchased by the college, for the purpose of building an infirmary. The Col. was to pay only £55 per ann. for four acres of ground. The officers of government appeared to know but little of the transaction: they had never heard of it till April 13. They had acted on the reports of regular surveyors. On a division for appointing a committee to investigate the affair: Ayes 73. Noes 170.

House of Lords, May 8.—The Scots Judicature bill was noticed by Lord Grenville as strangely delayed: the Lord Chancellor stated the reasons for such delay; and Lord Redesdale commented in strong terms on the imputations thrown on the commissioners by Lord Grenville. Lord G. moved for an address to his majesty on the subject; but this was afterwards changed for a resolution that the committee report without delay.

House of Commons, May 8.—Mr. Secretary Canning informed the house that his majesty had authorized the negotiation of a loan in this country for the Prince Regent of Portugal, amounting to £600,000.

Mr. Martin called the attention of the house to the third report of the committee on public offices; which referred to pensions, sinecures, offices performed by deputy, compensations, &c. exceeding £1,500,000 annually. It appeared by this report that the expenditure of last year was £77,800,000, whereas that of 1791, during the peace was only 15,996,900. Mr. M. divided the pensions into objectionable and unobjectionable: he doubted the propriety of pensions to foreign ministers; objected to sinecures, generally; to those issued out of the treasury fund; those out of the 44 per cent. and those paid out of the sale of old stores. He objected also to offices executed by deputy, which in England alone amounted to £272,355. There were others in the colonies, not returned. Mr. M. adverted also to the amount of pensions in Ireland, and in Scotland. He moved for a committee of the whole house to examine the subject.

Mr. H. Thornton seconded the motion. The house should revise the whole system. He corrected some errors in Mr. Martin's statement; arising principally from the committee having stated the gross amount, instead of the nett amount of the pensions, &c.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thanked Mr. Martin for his candid statements:—agreed with him on many points: thought all ministers would be better economists of the public purse, than parliament could be: thought his own reversionary place was among those the advantage of which exceeded what was originally intended; and therefore needed reform. But wished Mr. M. to wait, and see what would be done.

Lord H. Petty thought Mr. Perceval behaved very honourably—the whole sphere of reform, including pensions, &c. amounted to only *one fifty second* part of the public expenditure: and excluding those to the royal family, only to *one eightieth*: the house would be wrong therefore, to hold out any sensible alleviation of the public burdens, by what could be saved from these.

Mess. Rose, Creevey, Biddolph, and Moore spoke: after which this day sennight unanimously appointed for investigating the subject.

Committee of supply passed, among others, the following votes:—

|                                          |         |
|------------------------------------------|---------|
| Colony of New South Wales.....           | £30,000 |
| Civil establishment of Sierra Leone..... | 17,360  |
| Upper Canada.....                        | 8,430   |
| New Brunswick.....                       | 5,500   |
| Novi Scotia.....                         | 10,100  |
| St. John's.....                          | 3,100   |
| Cape Breton.....                         | 3,060   |
| Newfoundland.....                        | 1,985   |
| Bahama Islands.....                      | 3,700   |
| Bermudas.....                            | 1,040   |
| Civil government of New South Wales      | 15,140  |

House of Commons, May 9.—Lord Temple introduced the subject of the late campaigns in Portugal and Spain; their evils he attributed to the incapacity of ministers: adverted to the conduct of Mr. Frere, the character of M. de Charmilly, the bravery of Sir John Moore, &c. and concluded by proposing a resolution criminating his majesty's ministers.

Lord Castlereagh regretted that his lordship had not made any one charge so prominent that his majesty's ministers could meet it. General charges of want of vigour and foresight, were nothing. The burst of patriotic energy in Spain was sudden and unexpected: it was absurd to suppose that a detailed plan to conduct affairs in Spain could be drawn up in London. The plan acted upon had met the approbation of military men in general; and was conformable to the opinions of the Spanish deputies. It was also sanctioned by the Marquis of Romana; what more could



be done? He explained several circumstances which occurred respecting the army; and ended by a negative to the resolutions.

Mr. Ponsonby was not satisfied with these arguments: he reviewed the conduct of the British campaign in Spain, and laid the misfortunes of it to the ministry at home.

Mr. Secretary Canning went very particularly, and at great length, into the correspondence between Gen. Moore and the British ministry. Stated that Sir John was induced to advance against Soult, by an intercepted letter from him. He used his own judgement in advancing—in retreating: for surely, orders on these points could not be sent him from home.

Mr. Tierney condemned the *delay* of ministers:—the appointment of Mr. Frere—the conduct of that gentleman—the interference of M. de Charnilly—and many other inconsistencies.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said—some gentlemen were of opinion that the British army was sent *too soon*—others, that it was sent *too late*: some thought they ought to have waited till they had seen a settled government in Spain:—others, thought they should have stood forward to seize events:—some affirmed that the whole army of Britain, should have been sent in the first instance;—others would not have had a man moved:—what were ministers to do under these imputations? Blame, say the opponents of ministry, must attach somewhere: blame Sir John Moore—no; blame Mr. Frere; no, blame ministry.

Mr. Bragge Bathurst, Lord H. Petty, and Mr. Whitbread, spoke against ministry, on the same points. The house divided

For the resolutions.....111

Against them .....230

May 10.—Mr. Wardle moved for the production of certain accounts from the war office: said the accounts in that office were in greater confusion than ever. The establishment cost £54,000 annually; but more than all it did, might be done for £30,000. Many regimental accounts were more than twelve years in arrear.

The Secretary at War replied that the subject had been taken up seriously by ministers: stated some steps that had been taken towards improvement; and heartily wished for more. Hoped Mr. W. would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Long admitted the intricacy in army accounts; and wished for a system of greater simplicity.

Mr. Windham said the immense increase of the army, was greater than the powers of the office could meet. The grist surpassed the action of the mill: there must be more mills, and more millers.

Mr. Whitbread thought, if the concern was that of an individual it would be accomplished,

Mr. H. Thornton stated his experience of the difficulties and complication of the subject.—Mr. B. Bathurst spoke to the same effect.

Mr. P. Moore said persons of real talent were wanted in the offices, not mere clerks: he would state a case that came before the committee. One man produced an account on which he claimed a balance of £102,000 due to him by government, and expressed his surprise that the money was not paid him. Another was called and interrogated as to the accuracy of this account, and stated that the claimant, so far from having a just demand against government for £102,000, was himself a debtor to government of £143,000, making only a difference of £245,000; and in the counter statement, to shew this error, there was an item in one line, for mistakes, £31,000. Motion put and carried.

*Charge against Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Perceval.*

May 11.—Mr. Madocks moved that resolutions of that house in 1779, &c. be read. He then adverted to an expression of Mr. Perceval's who thought there never was less corruption than at present:—to the extent and ramifications of treasury interest—to boroughs under its influence—stated that in the last election a sum was paid through the negotiation of lord Castlereagh, to Mr. Henry Wellesley as the agent of the treasury, by Mr. Quintin Dick, in consequence of which, the seat for the borough of Cashel was obtained by Mr. Dick. He was likewise informed that Mr. Spencer Perceval was privy to the transaction, and that Mr. Dick having taken his seat in that house, did, pending the discussions concerning the administration of the army, under his royal highness the duke of York, wait upon lord Castlereagh, and acquaint him with the nature of the vote he intended to give on that subject, on which lord Castlereagh, after consulting with Mr. Spencer Perceval, suggested to Mr. Quintin Dick the propriety of his relinquishing his seat rather than give that vote.

A long debate followed on the proper proceedings to be instituted in consequence of this information; no motion being made by Mr. Madocks,

Lord Folkestone proposed a committee. The Speaker called the attention of the house to precedents. The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered the present notice, as a preparatory step to a sweeping reform in parliament. He thought the present a very improper time for calling public men to account on the mere statement of imputed errors; and could not think it his duty, at this moment, to disclose private transactions. [He made his bow and withdrew.]

Lord Castlereagh adopted the Chancellor of Exchequer's statement; and made his bow and withdrew.

Mr. Madoëks moved for a committee of the whole house on Wednesday next.

Very extensive discussions on precedent took place: in which many members bore a part.

Mr. Madoëks at length moved, that the charge be heard at the bar.

Mr. Cartwright spoke against the motion, as leading to parliamentary reform, to which he was a decided enemy. He did not want to see the constitution pulled down. Never had there been less occasion for it.

Lord Milton did not consider this motion as introductory to parliamentary reform; in that case he must oppose it. He thought it a specific charge, to be met by a specific defence. The palpable interference of government, was dangerous to the constitution, and must be repressed. He preferred a committee above stairs.

Sir Charles Morgan thought a procedure at the bar would be throwing away the time of the house.

Sir John Anstruther opposed the motion; thinking it led to what a party determined to level all down before them, had in view. Charge would follow charge, if one was entertained, till the dignity of the house would be lost.

Mr. Curwen thought the charge was grave; and the house ought to notice it. He was very sorry to feel himself obliged to vote for the motion.

Mr. Biddulph supported the motion.

Sir F. Burdett spoke decidedly in favour of the motion; and wondered how those who formerly vociferated for a charge in a *tangibile shape* could resist it. He thought there was a necessity for entertaining this charge; as he had no expectation of much good from Mr. Curwen's bill.

Mr. Giddy wished to see all interests represented in parliament, not merely the landed interest. To shut out a practical good, for a fanciful improvement, would be dangerous. But if a case of corruption were made out, the house must pursue it.

Mr. Tierney spoke against the motion, as of no practical good at this moment: but was for a select committee. Mr. Whitbread, Lord Cochrane, Mr. Ponsonby, Lord Folkstone, and others spoke for the motion. Mr. Bakhurst, Mr. Canning, and others against it.

Mr. Madoëks, in reply, said:—the chief argument urged against his motion was, that the crime of which it complained, and which it called on the house to punish, was, and had been, a common practice; that corruptions, such as that complained of, were common, and that to touch them would be injurious to the interests of the constitution and the country, which had flourished during their long existence. He was sorry he could not deny that corruption was common; it was indeed too common, and he was afraid

they might truly say with the Latin poet:—  
Ingrediturque solo caput inter nubila condit.

On a division:

Ayes ..... 85

Noes ..... 310

Conversation on the orders in council. Mr. Whitbread was glad to see that government was making concessions to America. Mr. Rose denied that any concessions were made. The causes of our changes arose from the state of things on the continent, as well as in America. This statement was confirmed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who remarked on the peace with Turkey, the state of Austria, Spain, &c.

House of Lords, May 15.—Lord Erskine discussed at length the causes and enactments of his bill for preventing wanton and malicious cruelty to animals—enlarged on the duty of man not to give unnecessary pain to animals—regretted that the bill for preventing bull-baiting had failed in the other house; and the opposition it had met with from a man of most brilliant talents. He then explained the enacting clauses of the bill; and thought they would be attended with little difficulty.

The Lord Chancellor thought more seriously of the difficulties of the bill; but highly approved of its object. Bill read a second time.

House of Commons, May 15.—Mr. Whitbread complained of the appointment of the storekeeper in Hyde-park, who was neither a naval nor a military man, but a foreigner.

Mr. W. Pole said he had recommended Mr. Wolter, a Hanoverian, who had been 37 years in England, to that situation.

#### Office Sale Prevention Bill.

A long conversation on a clause proposed by Lord Folkstone, for giving £500 to informers who gave notice of the corrupt disposal of offices:—this proposal represented as an inducement to many infamous scoundrels to plot for the appearance of corruption.

A division took place,—

For the clause ..... 31

Against it ..... 74

On the Irish distillery regulation bill, an opposition was supported by Mr. Bernard, Mr. Parnell, and some other members. Mr. Foster justified the bill: said the revenue arising from distilleries in Ireland was raised from £700,000 to £1,200,000: and from January to June last year, had amounted to £900,000. Bill read a second time.

#### Irish Tithes.

May 19.—Mr. Parnell moved that the petition from the freeholders of the Queen's county and county of Kerry, presented last session, and praying some alteration in the laws relating to tithes, be now read. The hon. member then observed, that beside those two counties, four others, Tipperary, Clare, Wicklow, and Armagh, had met and expressed their sentiments in support of the

former; and he was confident if the whole of the Irish counties had met they would have expressed the like opinion. He begged to observe, that these petitions came from Protestant freeholders, and that the Roman Catholics, who were accused of agitating this subject, never interfered one way or the other. He was convinced that the great body of the Protestant clergy of Ireland wished for a change in the law, with the exception of a few bishops, and some beneficed clergymen. With the exception of a few, he did not charge the established clergy with any thing oppressive in the exaction of tithes: on the contrary they were as much oppressed and injured as the common people, who were supposed to be the greatest sufferers. They never collected the small tithes, as in England. Pasture lands were all exempt, and so were flax and potatoes, particularly in the North of Ireland; and the general average of the valuation upon the tithes taken in potatoes, and also upon corn, were not more than one half the real worth. He stated, that of that part of the population of Ireland which contributed to the support of the church, not above one-tenth belonged to the established religion. The hon. member drew a melancholy picture of the state of the Irish peasantry, the misery of which, he was persuaded, arose in a great degree from the oppression and vexations incidental to the collection of tithes. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill, to enable rectors, incumbents, and ecclesiastical corporation, to demise leases of tithes for 21 years.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer felt it incumbent on him to state his reasons for dissenting from the motion. He was desirous to know what was to be the substitute for tithes, as well as the basis of the principle of commutation. He was convinced that the abolition of tithes would not in the least degree improve the condition of the tenant, and that he would pay that rent in an aggravated proportion to the landlord, that he now paid to the clergyman. He contended there was no exaction in the system of tithes as it existed in Ireland. The occupier of the land does not, in fact, pay one half of what he was obliged by law to do.

Mr. Grattan observed there was no subject that pressed more upon the feelings of the Irish people than tithes. It affected them in every way. First, it came in the shape of the proctor to the door of the poor man's hovel, backed by an indefinite demand, and followed by a law-suit, and a charge for agency. The proctor was odious to the Irish peasant. He was the greatest little oppressor that ever roused the indignation of a people. Indeed with the powers that the present system of tithes collection gave him, he must always be

an oppressor. He was also a dishonest man. He not only oppressed the poor peasant, but he cheated the parson. He was also the cause of the odium incurred by the clergy. It was a hardship upon the Catholic to pay two churches; one from choice, another from necessity, from the latter of which as it was well expressed by his hon. friend (Mr. Tighe), he received neither spiritual consolation or political protection. The best mode of deciding the question would be to establish a commission to inquire into the subject.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald thought the fate of the Irish peasant not superior to that of the negro.

Mr. French, as he saw no possibility of its being carried through at present, moved the previous question, when the house divided.

For the previous question ..... 137

Against it ..... 62

#### *Army Regulations.*

Col. Shipley stated the propriety of the regulations made by the late commander-in-chief, on the subject of military promotions—these had been strengthened by the present commander-in-chief, yet, in defiance of these regulations, Lord Burghersh had on May 4th been appointed to a majority, and a few days afterwards a lieutenant-colonel: whereby he was put over the heads of 600 officers, many of whom were in the army before lord Burghersh was born; and the oldest captain in the regiment to which he belonged, was an older officer by five years and a half than he was.—But, he was the son of a cabinet minister! He therefore felt it his duty to move —“ That there be laid before the house a copy of the regulations of the Duke of York, relative to the time an officer should serve before he can be made a field-officer. Also a copy of the commission of lord Burghersh, appointing him to a majority, and the date when gazetted, &c.”

Lord Castlereagh justified this promotion, by the consideration that the king might exercise a discretion, notwithstanding the regulations of the commander in chief: gen. Graham had lately been promoted on that principle: lord Burghersh's commission wanted but *five days* of the regular time: he had sought service, in every quarter of the globe, though a young man.

Lord Temple said that lord Burghersh had received the rank of lieutenant-colonel in order to receive that of brigadier general in Portugal, whereby he would be put over the heads of all the colonels in sir A. Wellesley's army.—He stated several favours already done for this rising young man.

Lords Newark and H. Petty spoke in favour of the motion; the Chancellor of the Exchequer a few words against it. A division took place:—For the motion ..... 72

Against it ..... 67

Majority against ministers..... —5

The house in a committee of ways and means. Mr. Foster brought forward *the Irish budget*. He took the revenue of the present year at £4,500,000. The loan for the year would be £4,500,000; the duties on malt, breweries, &c. he estimated at upwards of £1,000,000, amounting in all to something more than £10,000,000. Four millions five hundred thousand pounds was to be borrowed. The increase of the duty on spirits, distilled or imported, he took at £130,000 a year. He considered the decrease of the Irish revenue as owing in a great degree to the prohibition of distilleries, which had taken place. The balance, however, in the hands of the collectors had also decreased considerably; and, in general, the country was in a much more flourishing situation than it had been for some time. The course of exchange demonstrated that money was rather coming in than leaving the country. If the debt of the country was increased, it was owing to the general circumstances of the empire. Before the present session it amounted to seventy-six millions, and at the close of it, it would be increased to eighty-one millions; it was great, but unavoidable. He stated the great attention which this parliament had paid to the prosperity of Ireland. And concluded by moving that, £1,150,000 of Irish currency should be granted for the service of Ireland, to be raised by annuities.

Sir J. Newport stated some general objections to the plans of the right hon. gentleman. He had hoped for some retrenchment: and inadvertently on the astonishing increase of the funded debt, which increased as 15 to 4, while the revenue increased as 15 to 8 and a half.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the Irish distillery bill: sir John Newport in opposition to Mr. Foster, moved that no bounty be given to large stills. A long conversation ensued. On a division the numbers were

For the amendment ..... 21

Against it ..... 78

House of Lords, May 25.—The earl of Liverpool brought down a message from his majesty concerning Austria. [See Commons.]

Earl Grey made several remarks on the subject of this message: desired information; and hoped the treaty would be laid on the table, as soon as possible.

The earl of Liverpool said, the treaty with Austria was not a treaty of subsidy. The vote of credit was a customary thing.

Lord Sidmouth requested information as to the state of our affairs with America.

Earl Bathurst explained that our minister there had not acted conformably to his instructions.

Earl Grey expressed his regret at the unfortunate state of the negotiation with America. Could not bring himself to believe

that a gentleman of abilities could have so conducted himself.

The earl of Liverpool expressed his regret also: but said, Mr. Erskine had acted even *contrary* to his instructions.

House of Commons, May 25.—Mr. Secretary Canning delivered to the house the following message from his Majesty:—"George R.—The King thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that the ancient relations of good understanding and friendship between his Majesty and the Emperor of Austria have been happily restored, and have been confirmed by a treaty, of which, when the ratification shall have been exchanged, his Majesty will direct a copy to be communicated to the House of Commons.—Although the provisions of this treaty do not include any stipulation for pecuniary assistance, his Majesty is nevertheless desirous of being able to afford to his Imperial Majesty such assistance of that description as may be called for by the circumstances of the contest in which his Majesty is engaged against the common enemy, and as can be furnished by his Majesty, consistently with the other extended demands upon the resources of his Majesty's dominions.—His Majesty is equally desirous of continuing to the Spanish cause such succours as may be requisite for sustaining and assisting the efforts of that nation, against the tyranny and usurpation of France, as well as of giving consistency and effect to the exertions of the people of Portugal, for the defence of their lawful government and national independence.—His Majesty relies upon the zeal and public spirit of his faithful Commons, to enable his Majesty to provide for these great objects, and to take such other measures as the exigency of affairs may require.—G.R."

Mr. Vansittart moved an address to his majesty, praying information on the revenues of the island of Madeira.

Mr. Palmer brought forward the claims of his father, relative to the 2½ per cent., agreed to be allowed him, from the post office for improvements he had made in that office. The house had already passed resolutions upon it. Ministers had contrived to place it on the appropriation act, which was thought in another place, an improper procedure, and thus the money was withheld.

This led to a very long debate: Mr. Rose, Mr. Solicitor General, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, justified the ministry: Mr. Fuller, Mr. Windham, Sir Samuel Romilly, and others, wondered how it was possible, after four or five decisions of the house, the money should still be withheld. After some altercation a division took place,

For the motion ..... 127

Against it ..... 123

House of Lords, May 26.—A message



from the Commons announced to their lordships that the house of commons disagreed with their lordships' amendments in the militia complection bill, and desired a conference with their lordships thereon. The message was brought up by lord Castlereagh and other members of the commons.

The Lord Chancellor informed the deputation of the commons that their lordships would meet them in conference in the Painted Chamber. The commons then acquainted their lordships that they were ready to meet their lordships in that place.

After the conference the earl of Liverpool rose, and informed their lordships of the subject of conference, and then moved that their lordships should not insist on their amendments on the said bill, which motion was carried, *nem. dis.*

The earl of Liverpool then rose to move an address to his majesty for his message:—stated that Austria had entered into her present contest with France *solely* from her own views of the state of her empire. The government of this country had not, by any argument or persuasion, or by any influence whatever, contributed to the determination of the emperor of Austria. He hoped therefore for an unanimous concurrence in the vote of credit.

The duke of Norfolk feared that France would overrun Austria, and then Spain: his grace seemed to think the Spaniards unwise in fighting for a person in captivity.

Lord Harrowby thought if the country did lose a part of the money voted, it would be repaid in reputation.

The marquis of Douglas objected to subsidising continental powers. Lord Boringdon thought the vote of credit reasonable. Motion carried.

House of Commons, May 26. — Sir Samuel Romilly revived a motion he made last sessions, for a return of the criminals committed to the various prisons in the united kingdom: specifying the issue of the charges against them, especially those for transportable and higher offences. It appeared that from 1802 to 1808 the number of males committed for stealing in dwelling houses, was 499, the number of females 414. out of 913 not more than *one* was executed: what became of the others? How many were transported? What was the interval between the sentence and their going on board?

Mr. Jenkinson thought it impracticable to effect the hon. gent's object: he had no objection to it.

Mr. Abercrombie stated that the colony in New South Wales was now of importance to this nation: 14,000 persons had been sent thither from this country; its population was rapidly increasing. It was time, after twenty-five years, that this should be considered.

Lord Castlereagh observed the distance of the colony, as a reason for arming the executive government of the place with extensive powers. A new governor was on his way thither, with full instructions. Resolutions agreed to.

Royal message.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down the following message from his majesty:—"George R. His majesty has directed returns to be made and certified by the archbishops and bishops of England and Wales of the number of livings under the value of £150 per annum; and perceiving from these returns that notwithstanding the operations of the act passed in the 2d and 3d years of her majesty Queen Anne, for the making more effectual her majesty's gracious intentions for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, by enabling her majesty to grant in perpetuity the revenues of first fruits and tenths, the maintenance belonging to the clergy in divers parts of the kingdom is still mean and insufficient. His majesty has directed an abstract of the returns, as far as the same have been completed, to be laid before the house of commons, and if the house of commons can find any proper method of enabling his majesty to accelerate the operation of the said act, it will be a great advantage to the public, and very acceptable to his majesty.—G. R."

On the motion of the Chancellor of Exchequer, the message was ordered to be referred to the committee of supply. He also said, that he intended to propose a sum of money in aid of Queen Anne's bounty.

#### Committee of Supply.

Previous to going into a committee, Mr. Huskisson mentioned, that in the next issue of exchequer bills, the interest would be reduced from 3½ per cent. per day to 3¼d, which, on the number generally in circulation, would produce a saving of about £100,000 a year.

Three millions were voted to his majesty, and £300,000 for exigencies for Ireland.

Three millions to be raised by exchequer bills were voted towards raising the supplies.

Debate on Mr. Curwen's bill for prevention of the sale of seats in Parliament.

Sir John Newport argued in favour of the bill: mentioned recent cases in which such regulation was necessary: expected great advantages from the bill. He wished to put down the traffic; it was high time.

Mr. W. Smith explained the difference between a Parliamentary reform, and an Anarchical reform. He hoped the bill would lead to something further, in Parliament. There was much corruption. Boroughs might be trafficked either for dignities, for money, or for influence. Titles were completely in the hands of the ministers: In money they had many competitors. Some members held

their seats *impurely*; others, *purely*, though they had bought them.

Mr. Spencer Stanhope thought the bill very imperfect.

Mr. Davies Giddy objected to alterations in the constitution. He could not see the remedy for corruption; it was so general. The small boroughs had sent to Parliament some of the greatest men that ever sat in it. How were they to obtain seats? They might have no local interest. He had travelled over a great part of the country, and found every town and village prosperous, except those manufactories that depended on the frivolities of foreign commerce. We should be cautious lest we introduced mischief.

Sir F. Burdett in the course of his speech was called to order by the Speaker, for saying, that constituted as they were they were *not* the Commons House of Parliament. He alluded to times when the House *did* interfere to punish corruption—to the Duke of York—to the oaths now taken—to Mr. Burke's bill—but, this bill would be a compromise with ministers; he therefore objected to it.

Mr. Wilberforce said the Hon. Bart. should not vilify the constitution: we should take care how we suffered abuses to continue, no man lamented more than he did, the number and insufficiency of oaths. He recommended caution.

Mr. Widdham descanted on the nature of corruption which he described as of several degrees. He did not think the command of influence was corrupt. Many places about the church, the courts of law, &c. were sold; yet none could be better filled. He did not think the minister corrupt: for those principles which were now attempted to be laid down, would make all change of property corrupt. The cry of corruption was joined in from ignorance, or faction, by knaves, by dupes. One wanted one thing, another wanted another thing. The reformers set up a cry, it lasts just long enough to answer their purpose, though in a short time the rational public gets better informed. The crime arose from the lower orders; from those who were to be bribed;—the candidate to obtain Mr. Such-an-one's vote *soust* befriended his relation: if he refuses, up starts the said elector and bawls against corruption. He thought the House really was improved in many respects, from former times. He thought it was very insolent to say in that House, "I am the only honest man." Abuse was a poor qualification; but it was all a patriot's stock in trade. He hoped the House would prevent the triumph of such patriots.

Mr. Bathurst and Lord Portchester were for the bill's going into a Committee.

Mr. Tierney spoke against *speechifications* at taverns; and strange tales told to the people to make them stare: about and about

corruption: where freedoms were unwarrantably taken with personal character; he recommended to the Hon. Bart. to refrain from stating calumnies to the disadvantage of others; or if his expressions had been misstated to the public to get them corrected. He did not envy him his *huzzas* and three times three, and spoutings, and "I'm your man for an honest man!" &c. &c.

Sir F. Burdett observed, that he had not used the expressions alluded to by Mr. Tierney.

After prolonged discussions the Speaker left the chair *pro forma*.

House of Commons, May 30.—Sir H. Montgomery had heard that the grenadier companies of native troops in India, had been formed into battalions, and placed under British officers: he thought it a dangerous step, and desired information.

Mr. Dundas had heard the same; but had no authentic document.

Sir T. Turtton moved the second reading of the Insolvency bill. Mentioned several hard cases. One unfortunate person had already suffered 14 years imprisonment; another 15 years. No possible good could arise from such long incarcerations; which could not be contemplated by legal justice. He therefore intended to extend the sum to £5,000. He hinted at the case of debtors to the crown; and fines for frauds on the revenue.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assured the hon. Bart. that no six months ever elapsed without a revision of the cases of such men, and relief to such as appeared to deserve it. He did not therefore conceive any enactment on the occasion necessary.

Sir John Newport complained of the promotion of Mr. Hill, in the excise in Ireland, contrary to the words of the act: as Mr. Hill had confessed the reception of money while in discharge of the duties of his office.

Mr. Foster said of 32 excise officers in Ireland, 30 had confessed a similar practice: the custom was universal: was known to the board; was constantly connived at; Mr. Hill was ready to explain the whole; and was in other respects a good officer. The smallness of the salaries of such officers in Ireland, with the necessity for preventing frauds on the revenue, (which amounted by the licensed distillers alone to £856,000) formed the subject of the debate which ensued.

Sir John Newport said, in one book under the charge of Mr. Hill, 15,000 gallons of pot ale had been found suppressed: he did not personally know Mr. Hill.

Mr. Barham said, the public had taken the alarm at the number of persons who sat in that house by corruption, if no steps were taken to oppose corruption, what opinion could the public entertain?

On a division in favour of the motion 50, against the indemnification 77.

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On a motion by Mr. Parnell for a commission to enquire into the state and rateage of tithes in Ireland, several members spoke for and others against it. Mr. Parnell replied. Motion negatived, 147 against 76.

Mr. Wardle rose to propose enquiries into the state and administration of the Medical Board: said, that out of 30,000 men sent to the East-Indies 13,000 died: of which at least one third was lost by the incapacity of the medical men. He also stated an overcharge of 100 per cent. on medicines to the amount of £15,000. Motion carried.

Mr. Marryatt proposed an address to his Majesty for copies of the correspondence with America.

Mr. Canning was very desirous of communicating these papers.

House of Lords, May 31.—Lord Erskine enlarged on the cruel practices that were common in the treatment of animals, houghing, hamstringing, cutting the faces of sheep by way of marks:—he strongly condemned bull-baiting, and some other sports!

The Lord Chancellor thought the various tricks practiced by different people would elude the bill: crimping fish, &c. It would be very difficult to draw the line. He thought it better to limit the provisions of the bill to beasts of draft and burden. Lord Liverpool and Lord Ellenborough thought the same.

Ordered to be re-printed with amendments.

House of Commons, May 31.—Sir F. Burdett presented a petition from *George Beaumont*, printer and proprietor of the *Guardian*, a Sunday newspaper, complaining of a sentence obtained against him by the Attorney General for a libel; whereby he was ordered to pay a fine of £50, and to suffer two years imprisonment; while a person found guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, was sentenced at the same time, only to three months imprisonment. The jury which tried him was selected by the master of the Crown office.

#### Committee of Supply.

Mr. Windham discussed the different events in Spain, and in Austria; to the latter he would not remit a single guinea. He thought the worst of those two sovereignties:—said nations were apt to look at their own actions through different mediums; but he thought that hitherto France had been the attacked. Hinted at a Mr. Canning, (a gent. perhaps of the same name as his Majesty's Secretary) who had addressed the *rabble* at the London Tavern. Concluded by proposing a long address to His Majesty.

Mr. W. Smith, Mr. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Ponsonby, differed from Mr. Windham.

Mr. Canning said he was not prepared to defend the mode in which Austria had desired pecuniary assistance: by drawing unauthorized bills to the amount of £300,000. Britain had neither discouraged nor encouraged Aus-

tria: she had been frankly advised to consider well her condition, and the magnitude of the enterprise. We did not place Austria between ourselves and danger. Austria saw the storm impending: she knew that she must at some period resist: was she to wait till the moment suited France to swallow her up? It was easy to prophesy misfortunes: contrary advices were given to ministers; if they adopted either, they *must* be censured by the opposite advisers.

Lord H. Petty thought it highly censurable that ministers should state foreign politics any where out of that house. He must admit the necessity of the war on the part of Austria: she must either have stood on her defence, or crouch at the feet of France.—Vote of credit agreed to, also £300,000 to his Sicilian Majesty.

House of Lords, June 1.—The Earl of Liverpool called their lordships' attention to the state of the clergy; and the inadequacy of Queen Anne's bounty. He intended to propose £100,000 addition this session. There are in England and Wales 800 livings under £50 per ann. 2000 under £100: 8000 under £150.

Lord Harrowby added, that in Queen Anne's reign, it would have taken 500 years to raise all small livings to £100 a year, at a most enormous expence. If the four dioceses not reported, were added, he believed it would make up the number of 4,400 livings, under £150 a year; of these 1,130 were under £100 a year. The number of augmentations required would amount to 2187. Each augmentation consisted of the sum of £200 laid out in land. What was aimed at might be accomplished now in 157 years less than in Queen Anne's reign.

The Duke of Norfolk approved of the measure.

Lord Sidmouth gave notice of a motion for the number of persons licensed under the toleration act during the last 20 years.

House of Commons, June 1.—A long conversation on the intercourse between Britain and Ireland in distilled spirits: at length the suspension was continued to March 25, 1810.

Col. Shipley congratulated the House that the sudden promotion of Lord Burghersh was withdrawn.

#### Augmentation of the Judges' Salaries.

Mr. Martin wished that the sinecure places in the courts of justice, amounting to £26 000 per ann. should supply the augmentation: but this the Chancellor of the Exchequer refused to promise.

The House in committee. The Chancellor of Exchequer said the Master of Rolls did not wish any augmentation. The salary of the Chief Baron was now but £4,000, that of *puisne* judges £3,000. These salaries were diminished by the income taxes; and by the

expences of circuits, which were above £500 annually. Unless therefore, the *puisne* judges had private fortunes, they could not support the dignity becoming their station. He proposed £1,000 *per ann.* augmentation to each. To the Welsh judges £300 each. The Scotch judges he postponed, till the alterations taking place in the administration of the laws in Scotland were adjusted.

Mr. C. Wynne wished the Welsh judges should be augmented £500.

Mr. Horner proposed £400; which after discussion was agreed to.

#### *Sale of Seats in Parliament.*

The house in committee. The Speaker addressed the chairman: [for an *authentic* copy of his speech, Vide Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 731.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acquiesced in many of the Speaker's remarks: He had, however, some alterations to propose in the bill. He thought it would be impossible to say *when* offices were given to influence a party. Offices must be filled: but would it be safe for any person accepting an office to obtain a seat in Parliament?—the most innocent might be convicted on rumour or suspicion. He thought even the sale of property, or the legal expences of an election, might be termed corruption under another clause of the bill. He considered the oath to be taken by members returned as completely objectionable. He moved clauses accordingly.

Mr. Curwen complimented the Speaker: intended to propose another form of the oath.

Mr. Ponsonby thought Mr. Perceval's clauses would make the bill a new bill. The oath was necessary. The same said Sir J. Anstruther, and Mr. Tierney. Several other members approved the suggestions of the Speaker, who was indirectly desired to propose them as amendments.—Bill ordered to be reported.

House of Lords, June 2.—Lord Sidmouth moved for an account of licences under the toleration act, since 1780. He believed that act was much abused. Previous to the ballot for militia, &c. many persons took out, for *one shilling*, licences to preach; though in no respect qualified.

Lord Harrowby thought the prosperity of the church was not to be attained by restrictive measures. He noticed the comparatively small number of churches; so that, persons desirous of religious instruction were forced to seek it out of the establishment. He moved that the yearly return commence from 1760.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the increase of sectaries was clear, beyond denial. He supported the motion and amendment: admitted that population had increased in some large towns beyond what could be ac-

commodated. He did not wish restrictions—nor to interfere with the wise and just system of toleration. He begged leave to observe that the bishops had no power over these licences.

The Lord Chancellor expressed his desire to see all done that could be done in favour of the established church; and to prevent elusions under cover of the toleration act.

House of Commons, June 2.—Judges salaries increase bill reported, with some observations.

The gas-light bill moved by Mr. Mellish; opposed by Mr. D. Giddy; and by Mr. Wilberforce, who thought it a gambling speculation. Among other impositions it was asserted that it would produce in a short time £10,201,741 in taxes; and the annual profits were calculated at *two hundred and twenty nine millions!*

The house divided:—

Against the bill ..... 52

For it ..... 38

#### *Public Expenditure.*

Mr. Martin was sorry the permanent taxes had produced only £30,000,000, which was upwards of a million short of our annual expenditure. He therefore moved, "that the present arduous situation of public affairs, the increasing weight of taxes, and the deficiency in the revenue, require the utmost economy."

Mr. Huskisson said, the right hon. gent. was mistaken, for last year they had voted £3,000,000 as a surplus of the consolidated fund. The right hon. gent. had confounded the permanent debt and the consolidated fund: the latter amounted to £36,000,000, and the expenditure to £33,000,000, which left the surplus above-mentioned. The permanent taxes this year amounted to £30,190,000, and last year to £31,000,000. That there had been a diminution he would not deny. In the present state of the world, it was impossible every year's amount should be the same. In the article of timber alone, there was a difference in the duties, which amounted to £300,000.

Mr. Tierney went into a detail of the receipt and expenditure, the result of which was, that in April 1807, the interest of the national debt was £31,615,000: it was now £49,500,000, which must be the lowest sum of the peace establishment; and to meet that we had only £38,400,000; which would, according to his statement, leave a sum of £11,200,000; but, according to the statement of his hon. friend, it would leave a sum of £8,500,000, and that might be met either by continuing the war taxes, or by a loan, or by raising new taxes; unless recourse were had to the property tax. Even suppose the war taxes to be made perpetual, there must be a deficit of many millions, which must,



if peace were to take place to-morrow, be provided for; and we must either make the property tax perpetual, to the amount of 5 per cent. on income, or else have recourse to a loan.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he wished this proposition should be expressed more generally: "that the utmost economy in the expenditure of the public money was at all times highly necessary."

Mr. Martin agreed to withdraw his motion in favour of that of Mr. Perceval.

Mr. Rose stated retrenchments that had taken place: in consequence of Mr. Burke's bill, £37,000 per year: in Lord Shelburne's administration, £13,000 per year; in 1799, the whole of the salt department, £26,400: which removed from the gift of the treasury 878 offices; and saved in all £233,000 annually. Mr. Pitt also abolished *douceurs* of lottery tickets to members of Parliament: which to some members was £1,000 a year: contracts for clothing, also formerly given to members, saved about 3 per cent. Crown leases were also withheld: they formerly produced only £4,000: now £53,000 per ann. Secret service money formerly £34,000; reduced by Mr. Burke's bill to £63,000; was actually only £54,000 per ann. Total savings £1,800,000, which was increased by other savings to two millions a year at least.—In 1782 there were 56 places held during pleasure by members of parliament; now only 38. He supported the resolutions.

Sir J. Newport said, as Mr. Pitt's economy for England had been so highly praised, he wished he had equally attended to Ireland. In 1793 the civil list was voted; when it was enacted that no more than £1,200 per ann. should be granted in pensions till the list was reduced to £80,000; yet between July and March in that very year, Lord Westmoreland granted £13,000 per ann. in pensions! Between 1790 and 1795, the pensions granted were £39,000.

Mr. Foster denied some part of this statement: deducting the pensions to the Burgh family, and Lord Frederick Campbell, the grants were only £4,000.

Mr. Whitbread denied the merit of economy to Mr. Pitt: if much had been corrected, much was left to be corrected. Great sums of money were squandered by the barrack board, and the transport board. Other ministerial officers, too, might be spared: they were *silent* members; absolute mutes. He moved as an amendment, "a further limitation of persons in that house holding places, &c."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed this amendment. Mr. Ponsonby supported it. Mr. Whitbread withdrew his motion. After some further explanations, the resolution was read, and carried.

House of Lords, June 6.—On the discus-

sion of the bill for extending the Faversham jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts, Lord Ellenborough marked his disapprobation of that bill. Lord Redesdale gave notice, that it was his intention in the next session, to introduce a bill for carrying county courts into effect throughout England:—also to raise the sum on which arrests might take place above £10:—also to apply the law of *cessio bonorum*, now practiced in Scotland, to debtors in England.

After a long discussion on the Scots judicature bill, it was read a third time.

House of Commons, June 5.—The Irish Spirits intercourse bill, after hearing counsel against it, was passed. On a division ayes 74, noes 13.

The private trade to the East Indies was a subject of conversation. Notice of further proceeding in future, by Mr. Prendergast.

#### *Purity of Parliament.*

Several amendments proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer: who thought the punishments enacted in it, unreasonably heavy. He thought "express" agreements should be criminal, but not "implied" agreements. Several members said, that with this amendment the bill would be useless.

Mr. Curwen moved as an amendment, that the member proved guilty of corruptly procuring his election, should not only be disqualified from sitting in parliament for the particular place where the act was committed, but that he should be excluded from the whole of that parliament.

After a discussion of considerable length, in which the amendment was supported by Messrs. Tierney, Wynne, Whitbread, Lord Portchester, Mr. Lytleton, Mr. Adam, Mr. W. Smith, and Lord H. Petty, and opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hawkins Browne, the Solicitor General, and Mr. Abbot, a division took place:

For the amendment.....60

Against it.....81

On the clause respecting the oath,—

Mr. Tierney expressed his opinion, that some oath was necessary, but objected to the original oath in the bill as being too abstract, and not going into detail. He then proposed as an amendment an oath, specifying more particularly the abjurations.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended that all the objections to which the former oath was liable, weighed equally against the one now proposed.

This led to a protracted discussion: which ended in reporting progress.

#### *Victory in Basque Roads.*

June 7.—Lord Castlereagh said he should have felt it his duty to move for a vote of thanks on that occasion; but the commander in chief having demanded a court martial, that duty must be postponed.

The conduct of Austria, and Spain was reviewed at great length by Gen. Tarleton, who disapproved of every thing; and was answered by Lord Castlereagh, who justified Sir Arthur Wellesley; but said he did not wish to excite too great expectations in the nation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in a committee of supply moved £100,000 additional to Queen Anne's bounty for the benefit of the clergy.

Lord Milton said, where the small livings were in the hands of pluralists, they could not be objects of this augmentation. After conversation the resolution carried unanimously.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a grant in favour of Rev. Dr. Cartwright, who had expended a considerable deal of money in bringing to perfection some very ingenious machinery for weaving sail cloth and cotton. He got a patent for his invention in the year 1788, but so violent was the popular prejudice against it, that he could not derive any advantage from his discovery during the continuance of his patent. This experiment had cost him between 30 and £40,000, and though he had suffered, the country had much benefited by it. The sum, however, which he should propose to be granted to Dr. Cartwright, was £10,000.

After a few words from Mr. W. Smith, in favour of the motion the resolution was carried unanimously.

Resolutions were then agreed to for granting £13,057 for printing the Journals, £4,500 for preserving the timber of the New Forest.

Upon the resolution being proposed for granting £35,000 for buildings for a Naval asylum,

Sir C. Pole objected to it as long as the asylum was managed in the present manner. He thought a Naval asylum, which was not to be superintended either by the Treasury or the Admiralty, could be of no possible advantage.

Mr. Rose declared that he was utterly unconnected with the appointments in the Naval asylum. He did not know whether £500 per annum was or was not too much for the governor. The gentleman who was the auditor, had only been appointed so because he had been the auditor of the charity before it came into the hands of government.

Sir John Newport said, that this auditor was a clergyman who had two very large livings in Ireland, but excused himself from attending the duties of either, on the plea that he had this civil office of auditor of the Naval asylum, to attend to.

The resolution was agreed to.

The seats in parliament bill underwent further discussion: several variations were suggested. On the clause which stated "express agreement," the house divided.

For these terms . . . . . 78

Against them . . . . . 43

House of Lords, June 7.—Committee on Lord Erskine's bill.

#### Loan Interest Bill.

Lord Sidmouth highly disapproved of the principle of *not* meeting our expenditure, by our annual supplies. Such a principle must fail. He stated the increase of expence in the course of two years to be nine millions.

Lord Liverpool thought that circumstances might determine the expenditure of a year. The present bill did not commit the house to any future plan of finance. He defended the present plan.

Lord Grenville considered the present measure as extremely important. The plan was built on a foundation of sand. The enormous increase in the expenditure was astonishing. The enemy hoped to wear down our finances: the ministry were assisting him. He considered a defensive and husbanding system to be our wisdom. We were wasting our means, in Spain, and elsewhere. He considered our policy towards the peninsula; towards America: by our treatment of America we had lost *eleven millions* of our commerce! There was this year a deficiency of half a million in articles of general consumption under the excise; yet these were the barometer of our commercial prosperity. This was understood by the well affected to the constitution: it was not mere clamour. It was fact.

Lord Harrowby spoke in reply. After several explanations, the bill was read a third time.

House of Lords, June 8.—Leave given to Lord Sidmouth to enter a protest (and to other lords to sign it) against the decision of last night, on the loan interest bill, although after the regulated time, his Lordship having been accidentally delayed.

House of Commons, June 8.—Mr. Whitbread presented a petition to the house, from Rev. Richard Humphries, curate of Sawley, in the county of Derby, stating, that his prebend, the Rev. Spencer Madan, enjoyed an income of £2,400 a year from the living, besides other benefices in the church, while his allowance, as a curate, was but £40 a year: a sum wholly inadequate to his support, and to the duties which devolved upon him in a very populous and extensive parish, and praying relief. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Creevey brought forward a resolution importing that there was no need for the purchase of a house, at the expence of £9000 for the president of the board of controul.

Mr. Dundas said that the house was as properly annexed to the office of president of the board of controul, as it had been to that of judge advocate general. He moved the previous question.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the notice to the judge to quit this house, had been given under a former administration. It was admitted on all hands that the salary of the president of the board of controul was inadequate (£2,000 per ann.) The house would be a great accommodation; and he could not think it improper.

Previous question carried without a division.

Mr. Whitbread introduced by a long speech his resolution, "that this house will early in the next session of parliament, resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the necessity of providing further limitations of persons holding offices, pensions, sinecures, &c. and seats in that house."

Mr. Rose observed that this proposition would disqualify only 25 members out of 658. There were already less by 25 or 26 than formerly.

Mr. Tierney, Lord Folkstone, Mr. Canning, Sir Francis Burdett, and others spoke. The house divided:—

For the motion ..... 51

Against it ..... 113

House of Commons, June 9.—The indemnity to the excise officers in Ireland who had suffered peculations, and taken *douceurs*, included in the Irish revenue regulation bill, was strongly reprobated by Sir J. Newport. He treated the reasoning of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as contemptible. Thought it impossible that the house could sanction the taking of bribes; and moved that the bill be read a third time this day three months.

Mr. Foster denied that the clause was intended to sanction defaults. Said that the officers in taking fees supposed they were only complying with general custom, and knew no harm in it. There was no medium between screening these men, and putting them into the power of all the brewers and distillers; who might bring actions against them if displeased by their future conduct.

Mr. Homer, Mr. Banks, Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Calcraft, and others were astonished that such a clause could be proposed to a British house of commons.

On a division the clause was rejected 47 to 41.

#### *Seats in Parliament Bill.*

The Chancellor of Exchequer proposed that, beside a penalty of £1000, the person purchasing a seat should be disqualified for representing that place during the whole of the parliament.

Mr. Banks moved the disqualification generally for that parliament:—For this amendment 49.—Against it 74.

A long debate took place on the clause of "express agreement." The omission of the word "express" was moved by Lord Milton:

On a division there appeared for the amendment 74.—Against it 97.

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Another division on the engrossing of the bill:—Ayes 84.—Noes 33.

House of Commons June 12.

#### *Sale of Offices Prevention Bill.*

This bill underwent a long cross examination: many members who formerly supported it declared that it now mocked their expectation, and would do more harm than good. At best, they thought it inefficient. It had been refined in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's crucible till nothing remained but dross.

Mr. Wilberforce regretted, that he could not vote for the bill in its present shape: if it passed, it would stand in the way of a better measure.

The House then divided, that the bill be read the third time. Ayes 98.—Noes 83.

A second division took place on the question, that the bill do now pass.—Ayes 97.—Noes 85.

And a third division on the title of the bill —Ayes 133.—Noes 28.

House of Lords June 13.—The Earl of Besborough moved that the standing order be dispensed with in favour of the Manchester water works bill: a very long conversation ensued. On a division contents 19, non-contents 10. The Lord Chancellor after the bill was read expressed his great dissatisfaction, and hinted his intention of recording his reasons in a protest.

House of Commons June 13.—Lord Binning brought up the report on the Scotch judicature bill. On which occasion Mr. Horner complained of the defects existing in the court of Session in Scotland. Pleadings in some instances filled a volume of 1,500 pages: the copy of each of which required the signature of an officer of the court, who received a fee upon each. He had known instances where the sum in litigation did not exceed £200 or £300, but the fees of court alone amounted to £600 or £700: and in one case to £1,500. Surely this was a bar to the distribution of justice! It was an oppression, and required reformation.

Mr. Secretary Dundas, said things had stood as they are during three hundred years: he could not advise the House to sudden alterations. It were better to hear the report of the Committee which had the subject under consideration. Mr. Abercrombie concurred with Mr. Dundas: but wondered at the delay of the commissioners report. The bill was passed.

Mr. Howorth proposed the taxation of foreign property; to the amount of 60 or 70,000*l.* a year.

Mr. Baring resisted the motion. After a debate the motion was withdrawn.

Lord H. Petty introduced the subject of Mr. Erskine, and his conduct in America. He concluded (as did some other members)

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that Mr. Erskine had obtained some substantial concessions to the demands of England, which we were unacquainted with. He had not the honour of acquaintance with Mr. Erskine; but blamed his acceptance of Mr. Smith's note; a note, so extraordinary that no one bearing His Majesty's commission should have received it. He should have sent it back.

The idea that events were not ripe for discussion, prevailed: and the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Windham opposed the bill for preventing of cruelty to animals: he thought it impossible to draw the line where cruelty begins, the bill would be a source of most arbitrary vexation. He described the effect it would have on the amusements of shooting, hunting, fishing, &c. and on the manner of slaughtering animals for food. He alluded to the sufferings of horses at races! and on other occasions, and thought the bill unnecessary and inapplicable. Moved that it be read that day three months.

M. Stephen supported the bill: as did Mr. Wilberforce, also Mr. Jekyll, and Sir Samuel Romilly. It was opposed by Mr. D. Giddy, Mr. Frankland, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. On a division there appeared for going into the committee 40; against it 27. The bill was lost on the next sitting, -yes 27, noes 37.

June 15.—Sir F. Burdett introduced a resolution, "That this house will at an early period of next session take into its consideration the state of the representation," by a very long speech, in which he intermingled the usual topics: and proposed a general right of voting for members of Parliament, by whoever paid all taxes: the votes to be taken on the same day in the different parishes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the house would not be disposed to entertain this proposition. The difficulties in executing such a scheme were insuperable.

Mr. Madocks supported Sir F. Burdett; and alluded in strong terms to the late case of Mr. Quintin Dick, and Lord Castlereagh.

On the question there appeared;

Ayes for the motion 15

Noes..... 74

House of Lords, June 15.—The bill for preventing the sale of seats in Parliament, underwent a discussion in which it was supported by Lord Liverpool, Lord Boringdon, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lord Mulgrave, and the Lord Chancellor. It was opposed by Lord Grosvenor, Lord Sidmouth, the Earl of Carysfort, the Earl of Roslyn, and others. Lord Grosvenor moved to omit the word "express."

For the amendment 9

Against it..... 23

House of Commons, June 19.—The subject of the recall of Cadets and Writers from India was introduced by Sir T. Turton, who

deprecatd the recall as the height of cruelty and injustice. He was answered by Mr. Dundas, who justified the conduct of the Court of Directors. Mr. Windham, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Stephen, Mr. C. Grant (the Chairman of the East-India Company) and others canvassed the measure. The previous question being put, there appeared, for it 77, against it 35.

Mr. Wardle rose to discharge his promise on the subject of public economy: he stated the immense sums now annually spent; and proposed—By disbanding the household troops, to save annually

|                                                                 |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Ditto the foreign corps.....                                    | 1,276,000 |
| Ditto the Royal Staff corps...                                  | 1,800,000 |
| The Militia to be allowed to spend a month at harvest .....     | 20,000    |
| The Staff of the Local Militia ..                               | 300,000   |
| The expences of the Volunteers...                               | 700,000   |
| The Royal Waggon Train.....                                     | 1,000,000 |
| The Manks Fencibles.....                                        | 40,000    |
| The Staff of the army.....                                      | 24,000    |
| The recruiting Staff.....                                       | 200,000   |
| The War Office.....                                             | 100,000   |
| Fortifications.....                                             | 2,400     |
| Barracks, &c.....                                               | 500,000   |
| Army clothing, &c.....                                          | 300,000   |
| Reduction in the rate of collecting taxes.....                  | 270,000   |
| Commissioners for auditing public accounts .....                | 1,000,000 |
| Bounties .....                                                  | 75,000    |
| Mr. Wardle mentioned also the Bank, Victualling-office, &c. &c. | 526,000   |

Mr. Wardle mentioned also the Bank, Victualling-office, &c. &c.

Mr. Huskisson observed, that at so late a period of the session, this extraordinary statement could not be answered, which he exceedingly regretted. Certainly, if we thought proper to disband our troops, we might save the expense; but it required proof that we could safely part with one-half of our infantry, and one-third of our cavalry. The other savings were equally fallacious.

The various branches of the public expenditure attacked by Mr. Wardle, were defended by different members; but all regretted that such a subject should be postponed to the last day of the session.

The motions, in number 32, with slight variations, for the expenses of these departments, were all put and carried.

June 20.—Mr. N. Vansittart introduced resolutions on the finances; which, after some observations by Mr. Huskisson, were agreed to. Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 827.

Mr. Creevey complained of the want of India accounts;—was answered, that the papers were not arrived.

Several notices were given of subjects intended to be investigated in the next session:

June 21.—Parliament prorogued by commission. For his Majesty's speech, vide page 793.



## BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

OF EMINENT PERSONS, DECEASED, BETWEEN  
JAN. 1, AND JUNE 30, IN 1809.

**DUKE OF ANCASTER.**—Brownlow Bertie, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Lincoln, and Recorder of Boston, died at his seat, Grimsthorpe Castle, near Bourn, Feb. 8. His Grace entered into the 79th year of his age on the 1st of the preceding May. He succeeded his nephew, Robert, the preceding duke, in July, 1779. In 1762, he married Harriet, the daughter and heiress of George Morton Pitt, Esq.; but had no issue by her. She died in April, 1763. He married secondly, Jan. 2, 1769, Mary-Anne, the daughter of Major Peter Laward; and by her (who died Jan. 13, 1804) had issue one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, married in 1793 to viscount Millintown, eldest son of the earl of Portmore, by whom she had issue a son (Mr. Colyear, a young gentleman about 13 years of age), and died Feb. 10, 1797. His Grace having no male issue, the dukedom is extinct; the marquise is also extinct; but the title of earl of Lindsey devolves upon general Albemarle Bertie, late M. P. for the borough of Stamford; unaccompanied, however, by any estate, unless it shall be determined that that of Uffington, near Stamford, descends with the title. Grimsthorpe castle and park descend to lord Gwydir, by right of his wife, lady Willoughby d'Eresby. The personal property of the duke (amounting, it is said, to 200,000*l.*) is chiefly bequeathed to his Grace's grandson, Colyear, the heir in abeyance of the earldom of Portmore.

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**GENERAL ANSTRUTHER.**—General Anstruther, who literally perished through excessive fatigue, in Sir John Moore's memorable retreat to Corunna, was the eldest son of Sir Robert Anstruther, bart. of Belcaskie, in Fifeshire. After having been educated at Westminster school, he was sent to Strasbourg to study the principles of the profession for which he was destined, and of which he afterwards proved so distinguished an ornament. Having acquired a knowledge of military science, with a perfection in writing and speaking the French language, he proceeded to Berlin, intending to study the discipline of the Great Frederick, with the manoeuvres and administration of a large army. There he acquired the German language.

On his return to England, he obtained a commission in the 3d regiment of Guards, in which he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel at his death. After serving during the whole of the campaign in Flanders, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, he obtained permission from the court of Vienna to be

attached to the Austrian army in Germany, whither he repaired early in 1796. The dispatches which he wrote in the months of September and October of that year, giving an account of the Archduke Charles, gained him great credit.

In 1799, general (then lieutenant-colonel) Anstruther was appointed deputy quarter-master-general to the expedition sent against Holland; and his services were mentioned by the Duke of York, in a very flattering manner. In 1801, he accompanied Sir Ralph Abercrombie in his expedition against Egypt, as adjutant-general. His exertions were mentioned in the public dispatches of Sir R. Abercrombie and Lord Hutchinson, in terms of high approbation.

On general Anstruther's return to England, he was appointed deputy quarter-master-general to the forces; and soon after to the important situation of adjutant-general in Ireland; which post he filled with advantage to the public service, and the highest credit to himself.

The command of the brigade of light troops was intrusted to him in the first expedition, commanded by Sir A. Wellesley, in Portugal; and at Vimiera, he particularly distinguished himself. We cannot, moreover, deny ourselves the pleasure of recording the manly answer given by him to one of Sir A. Wellesley's aides-de-camp, on his being told, that a corps not much engaged at that moment should be sent to his assistance: "Sir, I am not pressed, and I want no assistance. I am beating the French, and am able to beat them wherever I meet them."

In the progress of the late campaign in the north of Spain, general Anstruther joined the British army at Toro; and, in the retreat to Corunna, he, and general E. Paget (under Sir John Moore), commanded the reserve. The labour and anxiety to which he was exposed, were incessant and extreme. He slept constantly in the open air, and underwent the same privations with the common soldier. The immediate cause of his death was an inflammation of the lungs, brought on by excessive fatigue; he exerted himself to the last, and when unable to mount his horse, he said to those about him: "I am quite done up." He was put into a carriage, and conveyed to Corunna. It was not until the arrival of the British reserve at Betanzos, that the danger in which general Anstruther was placed by the severity of his duties became apparent. Here, however, he was so ill, that he could scarcely say: "I am dying; send for a surgeon, and let me be bled." The next morning he felt himself somewhat better, but was still very ill. In this state he was obliged to mount his horse, and ride six Spanish leagues (24 miles) to Corunna. The next morning he was speechless and insensible, and died

towards the close of the day! Major Montalbert, and captain Gordon (the general's aid-de-camp) attended his remains to the grave. They were the only two officers that could be spared to perform this melancholy duty. The general was buried in one of the bastions of the citadel of Corunna, which overlooks the sea.

General Anstruther's military journal, his papers, and writing-desk, were preserved by his old and faithful servant, Cameron, for Mrs. Anstruther. The general was married to Miss Hamilton, grand-daughter of lady Anne Hamilton, by whom he has left five children.

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**DR. BECKWITH**, Organist of the Cathedral and St. Peter's Church, Norwich.—This gentleman, who died at Norwich, in his 50th year, in the early part of June, was admitted to the accumulated degrees of B. and D. M. at Oxford, in 1803. He displayed very early in life strong musical talents, and received his education under Dr. Philip Hayes, then professor of music in that university. There he was distinguished for his close application to the study of music as a science, and for his extraordinary powers as an organist. His stile of organ-playing might be said to be peculiarly and thoroughly his own. His compositions were not numerous; the principal of them were a Collection of Voluntaries, and a Set of Anthems, both written when he was young. His last work was a Collection of Chaunts, in which he had been long engaged, and which appeared this year. His stile was formed on the best models; and many of his writings would have done honour to Purcell, or Croft. Great as were Dr. Beckwith's powers as a musician, and much as his time was occupied in his profession, he never neglected or forgot his duties as a man, and a member of society; but discharged them with correctness and diligence. Several of the most useful charities in the city of Norwich were partly indebted to him for their origin; and they never ceased to receive from him the most steady and active assistance.

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**DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND**.—Her Royal Highness, Anne Duchess of Cumberland, who died at her retreat in Switzerland, early in the year, was the second daughter of Simon Luttrell, earl of Carhampton; and was married to Christopher Horton, Esq. of Catton-Hall, co. Derby; by whom she had one son, who died an infant. She was married, secondly, to H. R. H. Henry Frederick, late Duke of Cumberland, Oct. 2, 1771, who again left her a widow, without issue, in 1790.

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**COUNT LEWIS DE COBENTZEL**, the Austrian Minister of State, died of a dropsy, at

Vienna, about Feb. 22. His indifferent health had compelled him, since December, 1805, to retire from public business.

This distinguished nobleman, famous for the treaties which he had signed, and for the important negotiations with which he had been charged, was born at Brussels, Nov. 21, 1753; and commenced, in 1772, his political career under the minister count de Persen. After two years he was named minister plenipotentiary extraordinary to the court of Denmark; in 1777, to that of Prussia. He was recalled at the time of the war of the Bavarian succession, and was destined to negotiate the peace of Teschen; but a sickness with which he was afflicted prevented him. In the same year he was named minister from Austria to St. Petersburg. On his return to Vienna, after the signing of the preliminaries of Leoben, he concluded, in 1797, the treaty of Campo Formio; and in December, of the same year, the military convention of Radstock, with the *soi-disant* Emperor of France. After the conferences of Selz, he returned to St. Petersburg. Feb. 9, 1801, he concluded the peace of Luneville; and filled, in the month of December following, the places of director, minister of state and conferences, and vice-chancellor of state for foreign affairs.

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**GEORGE CROFT**, D. D. formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford, Preacher of the Bampton Lectures, in 1786, Vicar of Arncliffe, and Rector of Thwing, Yorkshire, late Head Master of Brewood School, Staffordshire, and for the last 18 years Lecturer of St. Martin's, Birmingham, died in that town, in the spring of this year. To general classical learning, he added a considerable knowledge of the Hebrew, the Syriac, and some modern languages, also an extensive acquaintance with ecclesiastical law. He was a zealous supporter of the constitution, in church and state; and made himself known to the literary world, by several publications on theology, politics, and ethics. By all who knew him in private life, he was highly esteemed for his integrity, his hospitality, his constancy, his ardour as a friend, his kind and anxious attention to the poor, and his most amiable disposition as a husband, and a father.

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**Mrs. HANNAH COWLEY**, a writer well known in the poetical and dramatic walks of literature, died at Tiverton, in Devonshire, March 10, in the 66th year of her age.—This lady was the daughter of the late Mr. Parkhurst, also of Tiverton; a gentleman equally respected and esteemed, for his learning and probity, as for a peculiar flow of humour, which enlivened his conversation. Mrs. Cowley's genius may, in some respects, be

considered as hereditary. Her grandmother by the father's side was first-cousin to the celebrated poet Gay, by whom she was held in high estimation; and he passed a considerable portion of his time at her house in Barnstaple. Mr. Parkhurst also obtained a proficiency in classical literature; and had the reputation of being an excellent scholar. Under such a tutor was the genius of Mrs. Cowley cultivated. In the earlier part of her life, however, she had not been fond of theatrical entertainments; and the fancy which she conceived for writing was accidental. Being present at a successful comedy, her imagination was caught: "and I too can write!" said she to her husband, who was in the box with her. She was rallied by him for her presumption. "You shall see," said she; and produced, before dinner the next day, the first act of "The Runaway," *verbatim* as it was afterwards performed, with great applause. In quick succession came "The Belle's Stratagem," the farce of "Who's the Dupe?" (the Greek introduced therein she had from her father); "Albina," a tragedy; "Which is the Man?" "A Bold Stroke for a Husband;" "More Ways than One;" "The School for Grey Beards," comedies.—"The Fate of Sparta," a tragedy; "A Day in Turkey," and "The Town before You," comedies. "The Runaway" was written in a fortnight, and the "Belle's Stratagem" in three weeks. The first produced 800 guineas, the latter 1200. Nothing was laboured; all was spontaneous effusion; she was no *drudge* of literature; fame was not half so much her object, as the pleasure of composition. These dramas were brought out under the superintendence of her husband, except one or two of the last, he having then joined his regiment, in which he had the commission of captain, in the East-Indies. He died there, about ten years since. This gentleman, who was brother to the merchant of the same name, possessed considerable powers of mind, and would sometimes slide in a sentence which was pleasing to the authoress; he, now and then, too, would insert a speech which she thought became not her. Three Epic Poems were published, at intervals between these: "The Maid of Arragon," the scene of which is laid in Spain, during the incursions of the Moors. [Her imagination in this sends out the christian bishops at the head of the troops, the cross in one hand, and the sword in the other, as in reality they have been seen in the present day.] "The Scottish Village," and "The Siege of Acre."—In the different characters of daughter, wife, and mother, Mrs. Cowley's conduct was exemplary. Her manners were lively, and unassuming; her countenance was peculiarly animated and expressive; but there was nothing about her of that style which sometimes

indicates the *writer*. The general turn of her life was by no means theatrical; at the theatres, except to oblige others by accompanying them, she was never seen; frequently, for years together, she was not there at all. Though public as a GENIUS, yet, private as a WOMAN; she wore her laurels gracefully veiled. In the course of her last ten years, she wrote two or three slight poems, in friendship with the families of Lady Carew, Lady Duntze, Mrs. Wood, and other ladies in her neighbourhood, which probably are yet extant. Nothing remained with her but two MSS. the first written in the close of the last year, without rising from the table, at which she had received an "Elegy on Lord Nelson," by a clergyman of her neighbourhood. The other signed "A School Boy," on pretence of its being composed by one, was written but a few weeks before her death, and given to the Sexton of the parish, whose little property was destroyed in the late floods. It describes the man's efforts, while his cottage was overwhelmed; the consequences, &c.; and claims a subscription for one who would not directly beg. The list of subscriptions began with that of "The School Boy;" and quickly more than restored his property who was so soon to assist in the funeral of his benefactress.—Mrs. Cowley latterly declined visits, except those of ladies, at her own house, on Monday mornings: it was a working party (at which sometimes forty were present), for the benefit of distressed married women.

Though not actually ill, she had for a considerable time, been conscious of rather quickly approaching death; and she looked forward to it with cheerfulness. She had, through her life, been deeply religious; prayers written by her at twelve years of age, were many years kept, by those whose preservation was praise. She had never in her life been seriously ill, but had considerable dread of a long continued death-bed sickness; and had frequently wished even for sudden death, rather than to be sensible of gradual decay. She expired without a struggle, in the fullest possession of her mental powers, after having been only one day confined to her room.

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The Rev. J. DUNCAN, D. D. formerly of St. John's College, Oxford, died in the early part of February, in his 88th year. He had been forty-five years rector of South Warmborough, Hants. In the years 1745 and 1746, while chaplain of the king's own regiment he was an eye-witness of every battle in Scotland, in which that regiment was engaged; he afterwards accompanied the regiment to Minorca, and was present at the memorable siege of Fort St. Philip. He was the author of an "Essay on Happiness,"

an "Address to the Rational Advocates of the Church of England," and other theological works.

The Right Hon. JOHN MURRAY, Earl of Dunmore, Viscount Fincastle, died at Ramsgate, at the end of May, in his 78th year. He was descended, in the female line, from the Royal House of Stuart, and his ancestors were related to most of the crowned heads in Europe. He married Lady Charlotte Stewart sister of the late Earl of Galloway; and by that marriage has left issue three sons and three daughters: his eldest son George Lord Thurcastle, now Earl of Dunmore, is married to Lady Susan, third daughter of the Duke of Hamilton; one of his daughters, Lady Augusta, was married to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex at Rome, in April 1793, and had a son born Jan. 15, 1794, and a daughter; but, a suit having been instituted in Doctors Commons, by his Majesty's order, the marriage was declared null and void in the following August; and Lady Augusta has since taken the name of D'Ameland. Her children by a recent decree of the Lord Chancellor, are placed under the sole guardianship of Earl Moira. Another daughter of the late Earl, Lady Susan, has been twice married, and has lost both husbands, Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Dew. The other surviving daughter Lady Virginia, was so named at the request of the assembly of Virginia, of which province the Earl her father was governor during the whole of the revolutionary war in America.

J. AMBROSE ECCLES, Esq. who died late in May, has been described, by one who appears to have known him well, as a profound scholar, a perfect gentleman, and an ornament to society.—After a regular course of education, in the College of Dublin, he went to the Continent. Here his stay was not long. From France he proceeded to Italy, but ill health limited his tour in that interesting country. From Rome he returned to Florence, where he studied the Italian language with great assiduity and success, under a celebrated professor. But he was soon compelled by the state of his health, to return home. On his way, he paused in London, where he resided some time, associating with some of the eminent literary characters of the day. With the late Dr. Johnson, he boasted no intimacy, but he had met him at Tom Davies's, and paid the most respectful attention to his conversation. Some of his opinions and remarks, which had impressed themselves deeply upon his memory, he used to take pleasure in repeating. Revering Tilton, he was surprised to hear the doctor call him "a pitiful fellow." But he was

still more astonished to hear him acknowledge, "Long after he had been employed in preparing his Shakespeare for the public eye, indeed a very short time before it issued from the press, that he had never yet read the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher," vide preface to the plays *Lear* and *Cymbeline*, Dub. 1793. During his residence in London, the theatre engaged much of his attention, and his passion for that amusement grew with his years. "He followed the best performers from theatre to theatre, and studied the best dramatic writers." Though an admirer he became a critic. Idolizing Shakespeare, he often lamented that his dramas had suffered in their structure, from the ignorance or carelessness of the first editors. This determined him to attempt a transposition of the scenes, in a few places, from the order in which they have been handed down by successive editors. "This," he continues in the modest preface to his edition of *Lear*, "will doubtless be thought by many a hardy innovation, but if it be considered in what a disorderly and neglected state this author's pieces are reported to have been left by him, and how little certainty there is that the scenes have hitherto preserved their original arrangement, the presumption with which this attempt is chargeable, will admit of much extenuation, and it were at least, to be wished that no privilege of alteration more injurious to Shakespeare, had ever been assumed by any of his editors." What he attempted, he has accomplished with great ingenuity and much taste in his editions of the following plays, *Lear*, and *Cymbeline*, Dub. 1793, and the *Merchant of Venice*, Dub. 1805.\* To each play he assigned a separate volume, containing, not only notes and illustrations of various commentators, with remarks by the editor, but the several critical and historical essays that have appeared at different times, respecting each piece. To *Cymbeline* he added a new translation of the ninth story of the Second Day of the *Decamerone*; also an original air, which accompanies the words of the elegy on Fidele's death, composed on purpose for his publication, by Sig. Giardini.—"As You Like It," was prepared for the press on the same plan, but it sleeps with the editor. Mr. Eccles died at an advanced age, at his beautiful seat Cronroe, where he had long resided in elegant hospitality, ministering to the comforts of his surrounding tenantry, and exhibiting in his public and private conduct, in his studies and amusements, a model worthy the imitation of every country gentleman.

\* All these publications appeared anonymously. They were published in London by Lackington and Allen; and Longman and Rees.



JONATHAN FAULKNOR, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Red, who died at Stubbington, near Titchfield, Hants. in February, was the eldest son of the late Admiral Faulknor, whose family claims a pre-eminence in the naval history of the British isles; for, from the close of the seventeenth century, and even previous to that time, it has uniformly adorned the lists of our admiralty.—One of Admiral Faulknor's ancestors, Captain William Faulknor, had the honour of receiving the flag of the renowned Czar Peter, when serving under Sir John Norris, in the Baltic, in the year 1715. The late Rear Admiral Faulknor, advanced to post rank in 1782, and was promoted to his flag in 1804: by his death his country has lost a gallant and meritorious officer, and his family an excellent husband, father, and friend.—No one was more deservedly esteemed in the neighbourhood where he resided: generous, hospitable, and benevolent, his name will ever be revered by all who knew him! Rear Admiral Faulknor, married the eldest daughter of Lieut. General Spry, of the marines, by whom he has left three children: his eldest son, Jonathan, has just commenced his career in the British Navy, and is now serving as a midshipman with Admiral Purvis.

JAMES, Earl of Fife, was born at Bamff, in 1729. He was the second son of William, Earl of Fife, by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Sir James Grant, of Grant, Bart. Having an elder brother, who was educated at Westminster, he was intended for the profession of the law, and his first instructor was the celebrated William Guthrie, who after marrying in the family, repaired to London, and became one of the most laborious writers of his day.—Meanwhile Mr. Duff repaired to the University of Edinburgh, for the purpose of completing his education, and studying the civil law; but the death of his elder brother, Lord Braco, superceded his intentions, so that he returned home, and became, what in England is termed, a country gentleman.—He found his father in possession of a very large fortune, augmented by the produce of considerable properties in the counties of Aberdeen, Moray, and Bamff. During the life of his father, Mr. Duff, now Lord Braco, conceived the outline of a noble plan for the improvement of his patrimonial fortune, which he completed, after the lapse of more than half a century. His model and Mentor on this occasion was the late Earl of Findlater. In conformity to his judgment, which had been ripened by travel and experience, his Lordship began to plant, and in the course of a few years, the sides and tops of hills, nearly inaccessible, and hitherto unproductive, began to assume a new aspect.

About the same time, his Lordship became a candidate for the county of Moray, and sat for some years as its representative, in Parliament. In 1760, he married Lady Dorothea Sinclair, sole heiress of Alexander, ninth Earl of Caithness, with whom he received a large fortune; but the nuptials did not take place under happy auspices; and, on the whole, this union proved unfortunate, perhaps, to both parties. In 1763, he succeeded his father, in honours and estate. Soon after this, he purchased Fife house at Whitehall; and expended a very large sum in improving it. Indeed, no nobleman in Great Britain possessed, perhaps, so many seats; for in addition to Duff house, and that already mentioned, he had many others. Delgaty castle, where he occasionally resided, all the floors of which were formed from wood of his own plantations.—Rotheray house, where it appears Mary Queen of Scots had slept: situated in a picturesque country; but sequestered from all the world. Innes house, with the adjoining lands, his Lordship purchased from his cousin, Sir James Innes Ker, the twentieth in lineal descent from Bercaldus, whose blood was mingled with that of the Scottish monarchs. Balveny castle is situated on the banks of the Devron, and Marr lodge in Aberdeenshire.

During the political ebullition that succeeded the French Revolution, the Earl of Fife supported the measures of the then administration; for which, in 1793, he was created Baron Fife, of the Kingdom of Great Britain; but towards the conclusion of the late war he openly declared his enmity to Mr. Pitt, and ever afterwards sided with the minority, until a change of ministers took place. When Mr. Addington, now Lord Sidmouth, came in, he supported him, and also voted with the Fox and Grenville administration. By this time, however, his eyesight began to be affected, and being unable to attend the House of Peers, on account of this, or other infirmities, he gave his proxy to Lord Grenville.

The Earl of Fife died in London, in the 80th year of his age. In person, he was tall, genteel, and had been handsome. Although a great economist, he was fond of magnificence, which he indulged in respect to houses, servants, carriages, and horses. But it is as a great planter that this nobleman bids fair to obtain the respect of the present age, and the gratitude of posterity. By a recurrence to the annual volumes of the "Society, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," from which he received, two, if not three, gold medals, it will be seen that his labours in this point of view have far surpassed those of any of his contemporaries. He was a frequent contributor to the work alluded to, and in Vol. XXI. will

be found an account of 100 acres, and 85,500 trees, planted by him in Duff House Park, which comprehends a part of two counties, and five parishes. Notwithstanding the accidental destruction of a large plantation by a neighbour's burning furze, he continued his improvements, and soon increased his woods to 673 acres in his own neighbourhood, containing, 4,000,000 of trees.

A long life chiefly directed to this great object, enabled him a little before his death, to complete the planting of about 14,000 acres in all; and so profitable did this become, even during his own time, that the *thinning* alone, sold in one year, for £1000.

Of late years his Lordship has only planted at the rate of one hundred acres *per annum*, but he has always made it an invariable rule, to cut down firs, larches, and all other trees which interfered with the more valuable species of close-grained timber.

As an agriculturist on a great scale the Earl of Fife commands attention. He erected no less than five bridges, and planned and formed several roads. He dug a canal from 60 to 68 feet wide, between a lake and the sea, the extent of which was 2,200 yards, while the bank amounted to 3000. By laying out the sum of £1,150, he also improved a tract of land, worth only £25 per annum, so as to produce £205 yearly.—Nor ought it to be omitted, that at great expense, and seemingly in direct opposition to nature, he in some measure created a harbour on the borders of the Moray frith. This port, named by him “Macduff’s Town,” was originally an insignificant little village, containing a few miserable huts; but in consequence of his patronage, a pier was erected for the protection of shipping, and by granting certain privileges to the inhabitants, the place has increased greatly in extent and importance. It was from hence he shipped the earth and stone, that formed the beautiful terrace to Fife house, on the side of the Thames, as if determined always to reside on *Scottish ground*.

After living to a patriarchal age, the earl was carried off by a second attack of the stone, and subsequently to his death a very large concretion was extracted. He had no faith in medical men, or medicine; would never submit to any operation; and seemed determined from the first to resist physic and physicians of all kinds.—His will has not given great satisfaction to his heirs; as it was not calculated for the benefit of the present, but of some future generation. Mr. Thellusson appears to have been his model on this occasion, and he steered as near that landmark, as the late act of Parliament would permit. His body was carried down to Bamfshire, and intombed in a mausoleum, which he himself had erected.

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**MR. GOUGH.**—Richard Gough, Esq. the antiquary.—Richard, son and heir to Harry Gough, Esq. fifth son of Sir Harry Gough, of Perry-hall, Staffordshire, was born October 21, 1735, in a large house in Winchester Street, London, on the scite of the monastery of Austin Friars, founded by Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, 1253. He received the first rudiments of Latin under the tuition of Barnewitz, a Courlander, who taught at the same time, the sons of several eminent merchants in the city. On the death of his tutor, he was committed to the instruction of the Rev. Roger Pickering, a very learned dissenting minister: on his death, May 16th, 1775, Mr. Gough finished his Greek studies under Mr. Samuel Dyer, the friend of Johnson, and contemporary literary characters. On the death of his father, he was admitted, July 1752, fellow commoner of Benet college, Cambridge, where his relations, Sir Henry Gough and his brother John, had before studied under Dr. Mawson, afterwards Bishop of Chichester and Ely. The college tutor in 1752, was Dr. John Barnadiston, afterwards master, who married the widow of the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, and died 1788. His private tutor was the Rev. John Cott, fellow of the house, son to the town-clerk of Lynn, and afterwards rector of Broxted, Essex, where he died in 1781. Under the private tuition of the three excellent scholars before mentioned, Mr. Gough early imbibed a taste for classical literature and antiquities; and it is not to be wondered at, that this connection with a college eminent for producing a succession of British antiquaries, inspired him with a strong propensity, to the study of our national antiquities. Here was first planned the “British Topography,” published in 1768, in one 4to volume; improved in two of the same size 1780, and since augmented by a third, ready for the press. From Cambridge he made his first excursion to Croyland and Peterborough; and continued these pursuits every year to various parts of the kingdom, taking notes, which, on his return, were digested into form: these furnished materials for a new edition of Camden’s Britannia, the result of twenty years excursions. In 1767 he was elected F. S. A. of London; and, by the partiality of the late worthy president, Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, was, on the death of Dr. Gregory Sharpe, Master of the Temple, nominated director of the same society, 1771; which office he held till December 12, 1797, when he quitted the society. He was chosen F. R. S. 1775; but quitted that society in 1795. He drew up the history of the Society of Antiquaries of London, prefixed to the first volume of their *Archæologia*, 1770; and in the succeeding

volumes of that collection, the publication of which he superintended, are various articles drawn up, or communicated, by him. Accounts of several plates in the "*Vetusta Monumenta*" of the same society bear his signature.

He opened a correspondence with the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1767; and on the death of his fellow collegian, Mr. Duncombe, in 1786, he occasionally communicated reviews of literary publications to that miscellany. In 1773, he formed a design of a new edition of Camden's *Britannia*, which he was seven years translating and printing, and which was published in three volumes, folio, 1789.

Being on a visit at Poole, and hearing of the difficulties under which Mr. Hutchins laboured respecting his history of Dorset, he set on foot a subscription, and was the means of bringing into light a most valuable county history, which he superintended through the press, whence it issued in two volumes, folio, 1774. Its author did not live to see it completed; but his daughter having been enabled to proceed to Bombay, and form a happy connection with a gentleman to whom she had long been engaged, General Bellasis, in grateful return to the memory of his father-in-law, at his own expense, set on foot a new edition of the history of Dorset, and Mr. Gough contributed his assistance to this second edition, twenty years after the first. Except Thomas's republication of Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, and the paltry republications of Burton's *Leicestershire*, and Philpot's *Kent* by Wittingham of Lynn, and Thoroton's *Nottinghamshire* by Throsby, not much superior, this is the first instance of a county history attaining a second edition.

Having purchased the collections of Mr. T. Martin, he edited an improved "*History of Thetford, 1799*," 4to with plates, from views taken by Captain Grose, who accompanied him in the snowy season, 1778. Having also purchased the plates of the medals, coins, and great seals, executed by the celebrated Simon, and first published by Vertue, 1753, he gave a new and enlarged edition of them, 1780. He assisted Mr. Nichols in his "*Collection of Royal and Noble Wills, 1780*;" and wrote the preface. He superintended the printing of Dr. Nash's "*Collections for a History of Worcestershire*," in two vols. folio, 1781; a short supplement to which has since been published. In 1786 he published the first volume of the *Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain*, in a splendid folio; in 1796 the second, and in 1799, the introduction, which completes the work. In 1794 he published an account of the beautiful missal presented to Henry VI. by the Duchess of Bedford, which Mr. Edwards, bookseller in Pall Mall, purchased at the Duchess of Portland's sale, and still possesses.

In Mr. Nichols's "*Bibliotheca Topographica*," the design of which he both suggested and forwarded, several essays bear his name, and he assisted in the copious, well digested, and accurate "*History of Leicestershire*;" undertaken and conducted with a perseverance, which would baffle common county historians.

Young as Mr. Gough was at his father's death, being only 16, his first care was to establish a noble library. To him the well-stored shop of Tom Payne, at the Mews-gate, and the auction rooms of Baker and Paterson, had beauties transcendently beyond all the alluring scenes of dissipation.

In August 1774, he married Anne, daughter of Thomas Hall, Esq. of Golding, Herts. having just before by the death of his mother, come into full possession of the house at Enfield, with the large estate bequeathed him by his father.

Mr. Gough was a pleasant and easy companion, condescending to all, and to the poor, a father, friend, and protector. His "*Sepulchral Monuments*" alone, to pass over his inferior works, was sufficient to perpetuate his fame as a writer; but in this he received much assistance from several great men and connoisseurs. To effect a second edition of the work, and to obtain an ample store of additional engravings by the first artists, he spared neither trouble nor expense.

From a long and severe illness, which was his last, Mr. Gough was released without an apparent struggle, Feb. 20, 1809, and was buried on the 28th, in the church yard of Wormley, Herts., which church he had devoutly frequented several years.

By his last will, Mr. Gough has given to the University of Oxford all his printed books and manuscripts, on Saxon and Northern literature, for the use of the Saxon professor. What relates to British topography, with fourteen volumes of sepulchral and other monuments in France, are to be placed in the Bodleian library, in a building adjoining the picture gallery, called the Antiquarian Closet. To Mr. Nichols he has left his interleaved set of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, that of the *Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer*, with £1000 in money, and to the six daughters of that learned printer £100 each. His legacies, exceeding £30,000 are all to be paid without deduction for the stamps. For Mrs. Gough, who survives him, a life interest is secured in the whole of his property.

Among the annuities he has left, one reflects the highest credit on his memory. The late Mr. Barnveldt bequeathed £100 a year in the Short Annuities among ten poor men and women of Enfield, not receiving alms from the parish. The Short Annuities closed in 1807, and this source of bounty ceased; when Mr. Gough, though wholly uncon-

ned with Mr. Barnveldt, otherwise than as a neighbour, voluntarily gave the like sum to each of the annuitants, and afterwards made provision in his will, that the annuities be paid as long as one individual shall survive.

**LORD HARCOURT.**—George Simon Harcourt, Earl Harcourt, and Viscount Nuneham, of Nuneham Courtney, in the county of Oxford, died at his London residence, in Cavendish Square, about April 20, in his 74th year.—Lord Harcourt's family is one of the most ancient and illustrious in England, tracing itself from Bernard, a nobleman of the blood-royal of Saxony, whose descendant, Robert de Harcourt, came over with the Conqueror. The first of the family who obtained the rank of nobility in this country, was Simon, afterwards Lord Chancellor Harcourt, who was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, created *Baron Harcourt*, in 1712, and *Viscount Harcourt* in 1721. This nobleman's son dying during his father's life, he was succeeded by his grandson, who was created *Earl Harcourt* in 1749, and who being accidentally drowned in his park at Nuneham, in 1777, was succeeded in his titles by his son the late and second Earl. The late Earl Harcourt was born August 1, 1734, at the general election, 1761, was returned one of the members of parliament for the borough of St. Albans; in 1786 he was created doctor of civil law in the University of Oxford, and in 1790 was appointed master of the horse to her Majesty, in which office he continued to his decease. His lordship was a great admirer of the arts, in which he was well skilled, and to the professors of which he was a liberal patron and protector. Indeed, to a certain extent, his lordship was both an artist and an author himself. Several years ago, he produced a set of etchings, which are esteemed by the collectors in that branch of art, and which the late Lord Oxford speaks of, as beautiful specimens. About the close of the last, or commencement of the present year, his lordship published "an account of the church and remains of the manor house of Stanton Harcourt, in the county of Oxford;" compiled from authentic documents in the Harcourt family, in which the manor of Stanton Harcourt has been vested for 600 years. This work, which is inscribed to Richard Gough, Esq. the antiquary, deservedly places its writer on the list of "noble authors."

Lord Harcourt was a man of polished manners, and possessed an amiable disposition; fond of literature, and much respected among the refined circles of life. Partial to retirement, he spent as much of his time as possible at Nuneham, where his kind attention to his tenants was extreme, and his generosity to the poor unbounded. He married in 1765,

Elizabeth, daughter of G. Venables Vernon, Lord Vernon, by whom he has left no issue.

**MR. HOLCROFT.**—Mr. Thomas Holcroft, a well known novel, and dramatic writer, was born in Orange Court, Leicester Fields, Dec. 22, 1774. His father was a shoemaker, a calling for which his son always retained a peculiar respect. The honest tradesman in "the Road to Ruin," was originally a shoemaker; but at the request of a friend, the author converted him into a hosier. When Mr. Holcroft was in his teens, he was servant to the honourable Mr. Vernon, and his chief employment was to ride his master's race-horses, which were in training to run for the plate at Newmarket. He was always afterwards much devoted to the art of horsemanship. He was also considerably attached to the study of music, and occasionally directed his attention to connoisseurship in painting. He persevered, however, to the age of twenty-five years, with some little interruption, in his father's trade of a shoemaker.—About that period of life he conceived a passion for the stage, and offered his services to Macklin, and Foote. Foote encouraged him, but Macklin talked to him in so specious a style, and held out to him so many temptations and prospects, which were never realized, that he was induced to decide for Macklin and Ireland, a decision which he continued long to repent. In the profession of a player, Mr. Holcroft continued, not with the most flattering success, till after the production of his play of "Duplicity," in 1781. Immediately on the exhibition of this comedy, he withdrew from the stage as an actor, and for several years devoted his attention principally to dramatic composition. His writings of this kind were: 2. *The Noble Peasant*, an opera. 3. *The Choleric Fathers*, an opera. 4. *The Follies of a Day*, a comedy, from the French of Beaumarchais. 5. *Seduction*, a comedy, 1786. 6. *The German Hotel*, a drama, translation, 1790. 7. *The School for Arrogance*, a comedy, partly from the French of Destouches, 1791. 8. *The Road to Ruin*, a comedy, and the best of his dramatic writings, 1792. 9. *Love's Frailties*, a comedy, 1794. 10. *The Deserted Daughter*, a comedy, 1795. 11. *The Man of Ten Thousand*, a comedy, 1796. 12. *The Force of Ridicule*, a comedy, 1796. 13. *He is Much to Blame*, a comedy, (published anonymously) was very successful, 1798. 14. *Knave or Not*, a comedy, 1798. 15. *Deaf and Dumb*, a comedy, from the French, very successful, 1801. 16. *The Tale of Mystery*, an after-piece from the French, 1802. 17. *Hear Both Sides*, a comedy, 1803. 18. *The Vindictive Man*, a comedy, 1806.

Mr. Holcroft also produced three novels: *Anna St. Ives*, published in 1792; *Hugh*



Trevor, in 1794; and Brian Perdue, in 1807. Of his style, it may be remarked, in general, that it is harsh, coarse, and vulgar; but not without force. The general cast of his sentiments is objectionable. His novel of Hugh Trevor, in particular, excites no feelings but those of discontent and disgust. It may be regarded as an attempt to prove, that a man cannot embrace any one of the liberal professions, without becoming a rogue, and every thing that is disgraceful and infamous. The church, especially, is most foully calumniated by this *SOI-DISANT* reformer.

Among the numerous translations, which, at times, employed Mr. Holcroft's pen, may be mentioned:—1. *The Private Life of Voltaire*, 12mo. 2. *The Remains of Baron Trenck*, in 3 vols. 12mo. 3. *The Secret History of the Court of Berlin*, by the Count de Mirabeau, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. *Tales of the Castle*, by Madame de Genlis, 5 vol. 12mo. 5. *The Posthumous Works of Frederic II. King of Prussia*, 13 vols. 8vo. 6. *An Abridged Display of the Physiognomy of Lavater*, 3 large vols. 8vo.

In 1794, Mr. Holcroft, who had long been a distinguished member of the Corresponding and other seditious societies, was indicted for high treason; and, with a degree of firmness and intrepidity which is not very common, he voluntarily surrendered himself.—The result of the ensuing state trials is well known: no doubt existed of a certain degree of guilt attaching to the prisoners, but of the crime of high treason, they were acquitted.

Mr. Holcroft spent the principal part of the years 1799, 1800, and 1801, in Germany, and France, and the observations he collected in his travels, were afterwards published by him in two volumes quarto.—He died March 23.—The surviving wife of Mr. Holcroft, is the niece of the celebrated Mercier, author of the *Tableau de Paris*, and a member of the French legislature. By this lady Mr. Holcroft has left six young children, the eldest of whom is only nine years of age: these are unprovided for; but we understand that the widow, and an unmarried daughter of Mr. H. by a former marriage, have engaged in the management of a school for their support.

ALEXANDER HUNTER, M. D. F. R. S. L. and S. and physician to the York Lunatic Asylum, died at York, in May, in his 80th year. He had practised nearly 50 years in that city, with the highest eminence and credit in his professional character, his knowledge in which was the result of science, skill, and well founded experience. He was beloved, as a man; and, in the world of letters, he was highly esteemed, being author and annotator of several works of great merit,

among which were his editions of “*Evelyn's Sylva*,” 2 vol. 4to. “*Georgical Essays*,” 6 vol. 8vo. &c. &c. In his leisure hours he used occasionally to amuse himself with composing miscellaneous pieces, such as “*Essays on cases of Insanity*,” on “*Agriculture*,” &c. &c. which were always well received by the public.

FRENCH LAWRENCE, LL.D. Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, Chancellor of that diocese, Judge of the Cinque Ports, and M. P. for the city of Peterborough, was a native of Bath, of the corporation of which city his father had formerly been a member.—Dr. Lawrence received his early education at Bristol; whence he was removed to the college at Winchester: he then became a member of Corpus Christi college (of which he was afterwards fellow), proceeded M. A. June 21, 1781, and was created D. C. L. October 19, 1787: his professorship he obtained in 1796, on the decease of Dr. Wenman. The active part which he took in the memorable contest for Westminster, in 1784, in writing for Mr. Fox, particularly in the opposition newspapers of that period, was the means of his introduction to public notice; although his subsequent literary exertions were of a very different kind, he was the author of many election ballads highly popular among the party. As some recompence for his zeal and services, the party patronized the publication of the *Rollad*, of which he was *one of the authors*, as well as the *Probationary Odes*. These works proved a source of considerable emolument to him. Dr. Lawrence then aspired to a seat in the House of Commons, and for that purpose, as well, indeed, as from high admiration of Mr. Burke, attached himself, particularly to that great ornament of the British senate, by whose interest with Earl Fitzwilliam, the doctor was gratified in his desire of parliamentary honours. From this time he considered himself rather as the adherent of Mr. Burke, than as an implicit follower of the party with which that great man had hitherto acted; and when the French revolution induced Mr. Burke to withdraw himself from Mr. Fox and his friends, Dr. Lawrence remained inflexibly attached to his patron and his principles till the world was deprived of his talents. The doctor, however, had for some time wisely considered that politics afforded but uncertain means of support, and therefore directed his attention to the civil law, and by his practice in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, he gradually acquired a considerable fortune. Mr. Burke indeed derived great advantage from the doctor, during the prosecution of Mr. Hastings, as he was indefatigable in exploring and arranging the

documents necessary in that arduous and complicated transaction. The public are indebted to the doctor for a complete edition of the works of Mr. Burke. Dr. Lawrence possessed extensive knowledge; and his abilities, if not shining, were solid. In parliament he had no pretensions to the fame of oratory, but his speeches, though too diffuse and digressive, were characterized by good sense. His death (Feb. 27), was occasioned by a decline, in about the 60th year of his age.

HORATIO, EARL OF ORFORD, died at his house in Bruton Street, Feb. 24, in the 86th year of his age.—This nobleman was the nephew of Sir Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford, and son of Horatio Lord Walpole of Wolterton, Sir Robert's brother, who, in the early part of his life, had distinguished himself in the support of the principles of the Revolution, the Act of Settlement, and the establishment of the House of Hanover on the throne of these kingdoms; and had been employed in several situations of importance, at home and abroad. In 1756 he was called up to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Walpole of Wolterton; and dying in 1757 was succeeded by his son Horatio, who married Rachael daughter of William third Duke of Devonshire, with whom his father had for many years been united in the most cordial friendship, and in the same uniform, unvaried political principles. Horatio second Lord Walpole of Wolterton, succeeded to the title of Lord Walpole of Walpole in 1797, on the death of Horatio fourth Earl of Orford; by which event the title of Earl of Orford becoming extinct, Horatio Lord Walpole was, in 1805 created Earl of Orford, in which he is succeeded by his eldest son Horatio, M. P. for Lynn. The Earl of Orford was constant in his political and private friendships; he was much respected in the county of Norfolk, where he resided several months of the year, at his seat at Wolterton, in a manner suitable to his high rank. His remains were deposited in the family vault in the parish church of Wickmere cum Wolterton.

DAVID PITCAIRN, M. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. Fellow of the College of Physicians of London, and Physician Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, was the eldest son of the gallant Major John Pitcairn, of the marines, who was killed in the attack upon Bunker's Hill in June 1775, and Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Dalrymple, Esq. of Arnefield, in the county of Dumfries. His paternal family was one of the most ancient in Fifeshire, deriving its name from a landed possession called Pitcairn. In the course of time one of the family acquired by marriage

the estate of Forther, in the same county; after which the lands of Pitcairn became the property of a younger son, from whom was descended Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, of Pitcairn, justly famed as a physician, poet, wit, scholar, and mathematician. Of the elder branch Dr. David Pitcairn became the representative upon the death of his uncle, the well known Dr. William Pitcairn, who practised physic here for nearly half a century, and had been many years President of the College of Physicians in London.

Dr. David Pitcairn was born May 1, 1749, in the house of his grandfather, the Rev. David Pitcairn, minister of Dysart in the county of Fife. When about nine or ten years old, he was sent to the high school of Edinburgh, where he remained four years; after which he went to the University of Glasgow, and prosecuted his studies there till he arrived at the age of twenty. At this period of his life he used to spend much of his leisure time with the family of the Rev. James Baillie, minister of Bothwell, in the county of Lanark, and father of the present Dr. Matthew Baillie, of London, and of the celebrated dramatic writer Miss Johanna Baillie. During this intercourse, commenced an affectionate intimacy between Dr. Pitcairn and Dr. Baillie, which time contributed to strengthen ever after. The profession of physic being chosen for him, he went in 1769 to the University of Edinburgh, and studied medicine there three years, under the immediate direction of the illustrious Cullen. In 1772 he came to London, and attended the lectures of his uncle's learned friends, Dr. W. Hunter, and Dr. G. Fordyce. About the same time also, that he might attain an English degree in physic, though he was then nearly 23 years old, he entered at Ben'et College, Cambridge. In 1780, several years before he received his doctor's degree, he was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and about the same time may be placed the commencement of his private medical practice. In 1792 he was chosen physician to Christ's Hospital; and in the following year his private practice being considerable, he resigned the office of physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His office at Christ's Hospital demanded but little of his time, and was therefore retained by him several years longer.

By the death of Dr. Warren, in June 1797, Dr. Pitcairn was placed at the head of his profession in London. But this prosperous state did not continue long, in the autumn of the same year he fell from his horse, and bruised his side. This accident brought on a very serious internal malady; from which though he went over to Lisbon (and staid there a year and a half, relaxed from the greater part of his professional fatigues;) and

adopted the most abstemious mode of living, yet he never thoroughly recovered.—On March 13, he was attacked by a sore throat; and, notwithstanding the closest attention of Dr. Baillie, and of Mr. Home, by the night of the 17th, he was no more!—On the 25th, his remains were deposited in a vault in the church of St. Bartholomew, near Smithfield, which contained the remains of his father and uncle.—His mother, and the youngest of five brothers, a counsellor at law, survive him.

Dr. Pitcairn, in the year 1781, married Elizabeth, the only daughter of William Almack, Esq. of London, and a niece of his preceptor, Dr. Cullen, but had no issue. She also survives him.

MISS ANN SEWARD, distinguished in the literary world by her poetical writings, was daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Seward, rector of Eyam in Derbyshire, prebendary of Salisbury, and canon residentiary of Lichfield. Mr. Seward had graceful manners, great hilarity of spirit, and active benevolence. His poetic talents were not inconsiderable; and he studied with discriminating taste, in their original languages, the Greek, Latin, and English bards. He was known to the world of letters as principal editor of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays, published in 1750; also, as author of a learned and ingenious tract on the conformity between paganism and popery. To Dodsley's collection he sent a few elegant little poems, which may be found at the close of the second volume\*. At the village of Eyam, situated among the highest of the peak mountains, Mr. Seward passed the first eight years after his marriage. In the second year his eldest daughter, the subject of this memoir was born. She had several sisters and one brother, but all died in their infancy except the second daughter, who lived till she was 19, and then died on the eve of her nuptials. In Miss Seward's seventh year her family removed from Eyam to Lichfield; and in her thirteenth they became inhabitants of the Bishop's Palace, which continued to be her home during life. Mrs. Seward, who died at 66, in the year 1780, was a woman of strong sense, and had possessed extraordinary beauty, a large portion of which she retained to the last. Without taste for literary pur-

suits herself, she had never encouraged them in her daughters. For the delight they took in books, they were indebted to their father's early instruction. Fancying that he saw the dawn of poetic genius in his eldest girl, he amused himself with its culture, though not from any idea or desire that she should ever become an authoress. Her ear for poetic recitation, in which he himself excelled, inspired the pleasure he felt in fostering her talents. At three years old, before she could read, he had taught her to lisp the Allegro of Milton; and in her ninth year she was enabled to speak by rote the three first books of the "Paradise Lost," with varied accent and just melody. Miss Seward has herself remarked, "That its sublime images, the alternate grandeur and beauty of its numbers, perpetually filled her infant mind with delight, while she performed the parental task, by daily committing a portion of them to memory." It has been already observed, that Miss Seward's progress in the composition of verse met the chillness of maternal discouragement, and her father, as she grew up to womanhood, was induced to withdraw the animating welcome he had given her early muse. Nothing could restrain, however, the ardour she felt to peruse, with discriminating attention, the writings of our finest poets. Miss Seward's productions were confined to the perusal of her more intimate friends, till she became accidentally acquainted with the late Lady Miller, of Bath Easton, by whose persuasion she was induced to write for the poetic institution of that villa and to become a candidate for its myrtle wreath: she obtained it repeatedly. The prize poems were published and adapted from the Bath Easton volume into other public prints, with the names of the authors; and thus the Rubicon was passed. Early the next year, 1780, her elegy on Capt. Cook was given to the world with an Ode to the Sun subjoined, on the bright unwintered year 1779. These poems meeting a flattering reception, she was encouraged to lament the cruel fate of her gallant and amiable friend, Major Andre. Her Monody on him, and also her Elegy on Capt. Cook, involving a series of events the most important in the lives of their heroes, formed a new species of funeral song. Doctor Darwin often told her, she was the inventress of epic elegy. In 1782 appeared her poem to the memory of Lady Miller, who died in July 1781 in the meridian of her days. In 1784 she published the poetical novel intitled "Louisa," which is perhaps the most popular of all her compositions; and in 1787 her "Epic Ode on the return of General Elliott from Gibraltar." These, with her "Llangollen Vale and other poems," in 1790, the "Life of Darwin," in

\* By mistake they were printed anonymously. These poems commence with "The Female Right to Literature," written at Florence, and sent from thence to Miss Pratt, afterwards Lady Camden, the "Athena" of the verses. To that succeed some lines on Shakespeare's monument at Stratford.

1806, and contributions to the Gentleman's Magazine, and other periodical publications, form, we believe, the whole of her works. As a writer few women have exhibited more strength of intellect, or more genuine delicacy of taste, than Miss Seward. Her poetry is particularly distinguished by beauty of imagery and vigour of sentiment; yet is not wholly free from affectation. Her life of Dr. Darwin cannot but be accurate, from her intimate acquaintance with that gentleman. In private life Miss Seward was much respected, her friends were very numerous, and they composed no small part of the virtue and genius of the times. Miss Seward we understand, has bequeathed her manuscripts, published and unpublished, with £100 to Walter Scott, Esq. and her collections of letters from and to the most eminent literary characters of her age, to Mr. Constable, the bookseller, who, we believe, is to select and publish two volumes of them annually. The remainder of her income, with the exception of some handsome legacies, she leaves to her relations by her father's side. She was aged 66.

RICHARD SHEPHEARD, D. D. F. R. S. archdeacon of Bedford, and rector of Wetherden and Helmingham, both in Suffolk, and given to him by Lord Chancellor Thurlow, died at his parsonage at Wetherden, Jan. 3d, after an illness of three days, in his 78th year. He was formerly of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he preceded M. A. 1757, B. D. 1765, and D. D. 1776. His publications, which are various, all breathe the spirit of a mild benevolence, and evince the liberal divine, together with the pious and rational philosopher. His first publication was an excellent "Ode to Love," which appeared in 1756, and was republished under the title of "The Philologist." He was also author of "a review of a free enquiry into the nature and origin of evil, 1759," 8vo, "Odes Descriptive and Allegorical, 1761," 4to. The Nuptials, a didactic Poem, in three books, 1762," 4to. "Letters to the author of a free enquiry into the nature and origin of evil." To which were added. Three discourses: 1. On Conscience; 2. On Inspiration; 3. On a Paradisaical state; 1768," 12mo. "Hector, a Dramatic Poem, 1770," 4to. "Requisition of subscription to the 39 articles and Liturgy" A Sermon, Gal. V. 1. 1771, 4to. "Bianca, a Tragedy 1772," Concio de Statu Paradisi, at Oxford, 1776, Eccles. vii. 30. "Miscellanies," 2 vols. 8vo. 1776 "The Dying Hero, 1770," 4to. "Free examination of the Socinian Exposition of the prefatory Verses of St. John's Gospel, 1774" 8vo. "An Essay on Education, in a letter to William Jones, Esq. 1764," 4to. "Ground and Credibility of the Christian Religion, in a Course of Sermons

preached before the University of Oxford at the Bampton Lecture, 1788" 4to. "Polyenus's Stratagems of war, translated from the original Greek, 1793" 4to. "Two Sermons on a Future State, 1797," 8vo. reprinted, with a Third Sermon, 1799. "A Charge to the Reverend the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Bedford, delivered at the Easter Visitation, 1801," 4to.—"Notes Critical and Explanatory on the Gospel and Epistles of St. John, 1804," 4to.: the *magnum opus* of the learned and original author. A volume of "Sermons, 1803," 8vo. "The New Boethius; or, of the Consolations of Christianity, 1806," 8vo. inscribed to his brother, the Rev. Henry Shephard, B. D. Rector of Brandburton, "in memory of an excellent father, who formed their minds on those principles, which only can sustain the shocks of adversity with fortitude; as a pledge of fraternal affection; and a tribute to a studious life passed in private; and to those virtues, with which he has adorned the shades of obscurity."—"Religious Union perfective and the support of Civil Union, 1807." 8vo. His latest publication was "False Alarm; or a Sequel to Religious Union, &c; being the result of a parochial visitation through the archdeaconry of Bedford." 8vo. He published several years ago, a Latin poem in quarto, on the Immortality of the Soul. He is also said to be the author of "Canons of Criticism, extracted from the Beauties of Maty's Review," published in 1784, 8vo.

Lieut. Gen. VILLETES, who died in Jamaica, July 13, 1808, but respecting whom we had been unable to obtain any authentic particulars, at the publication of our last Supplementary Number, was descended from one of the most ancient families in France. His ancestors were lords of Montdidier in Languedoc, in the thirteenth century, and many of them held considerable offices under different French monarchs. During the civil wars they were much distinguished for their exertions in favour of the Hugonots, and after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, they withdrew from France and settled in this kingdom. The father of the late lieut. gen. was educated in the diplomatic line, and was many years minister plenipotentiary to the late and the present king; first at the court of Turin, and afterwards to the Helvetic Cantons. He withdrew from public life in 1762, and resided at Bath till 1776; where he died in the 75th year of his age. His second son, William Anne Villettes, was born at Bern, June 14, 1754. He received the early part of his education at a private school near Bath, and the latter part of it at the university of St. Andrew's. A mildness of disposition, and a regular performance of whatever it was his duty to do; quali-



ties which through life were distinguishing features of this character; were remarkable even at this early period.

His father originally intended him for the bar; and he was accordingly entered at Lincoln's Inn, and kept two or three terms; but his ardour for a military life was so great, that Mr. Villettes, at last, gave way to his son's inclinations, and obtained for him, in 1775, a cornetcy in the 10th regiment of dragoons. In this respectable corps, Villettes continued till he rose to the rank of major; during a great part of which time, he attended Sir W. Pitt, then commander of the forces in Ireland, as his aid-du-camp and secretary. In 1792, major Villettes quitted the dragoons, and was appointed lieut. col. of the 69th regiment of foot; which, in consequence of the breaking out of the war in 1793, was sent to the Mediterranean. At Toulon, and at the conquest of Corsica, he particularly distinguished himself. For his services at the siege of Bastia, he was appointed governor of that town, and a vote of thanks to him was proposed in the British senate, which, from a point of etiquette could not be acceded to. In 1796, a serious attack of intermittent fever compelled him to resign his government, and to return to England. In 1797, he went to Portugal, and served there, during a year and a half, under Sir C. Stuart. June 18, 1798, after his return to England, he was promoted to the rank of major general; and, about the same time, he was appointed comptroller of the household of the duke of Kent, whose confidence he enjoyed to his latest hour. In 1799, general Villettes was sent to Corfu; it being then in contemplation to raise a corps of Albanians for his majesty's service. Of the inexpediency of this measure the general was soon convinced; and however advantageous the adopting it might have proved to himself, he strongly advised the contrary; and the plan was accordingly relinquished. When his presence was no longer necessary in Corfu, gen. Villettes was sent to Malta; where he acted for some time as second in command to gen. Pigot; and, after his departure in 1801, as commander in chief of the forces, in which important situation he remained till 1807. Many instances occurred during his command in Malta, in which his valuable qualities were exerted, with the best effects. When Tomasi, the French elected grand master, laid claim to the island; when the French agent sought an occasion of quarrel, and endeavoured to raise a disturbance in the theatre, as had been done successfully at Rome, Naples, and elsewhere; when a most alarming mutiny took place in fort Ricoli; on all these and on many other occasions, the firm, temperate, and judicious conduct of gen. Villettes was successfully employed. In 1807, the personal and professional merit of this officer, his perfect know-

ledge of most of the European languages, and his long acquaintance with the military systems of the continental powers, pointed him out to his majesty's government as a proper person to command the foreign troops who were to form a part of the army intended to be sent to the Baltic, under lord Cathcart. Gen. Villettes was accordingly recalled from Malta; but though he obeyed the summons with the utmost promptitude, it was impossible for him to arrive in England in time. The northern expedition was, therefore, dispatched under other commanders. In September, 1807, this officer, now a lieut. gen., returned to England. He was soon after appointed colonel of the 40th regiment of infantry. A proper person being wanted to be commander of the forces, and to act as lieut. governor of Jamaica, Gen. Villettes was selected for that purpose; and received the rank of a general in that island, in the latter end of 1807. Highly honourable as this appointment was, general Villettes would willingly have declined it. The last day before he embarked at Spithead, was spent at the house of the earliest friend of his youth, to whom, in confidential conversation, he expressed his belief, that the climate of Jamaica would not agree with him; "but," "added he, I would not object to going there on that account; for if I were ordered to march up to a battery I should do it, though I might be of opinion that I should be killed before my troops could carry it; and in like manner, I think I ought not to hesitate as to going to Jamaica, if his majesty's service require it though I may be of opinion that I shall fall a victim to the climate." It is certain, however, that his amiable disposition, and firm, but conciliatory, conduct, which always formed so remarkable a part of his character, soon engaged the confidence and esteem, of the whole island. In July, 1808, he undertook a military tour of inspection: he left Kingston July 3, and proceeded to Port Antonio, where he inspected some of the troops. He set out from thence on the 11th, for Buff Bay, in the parish of St. George, to inspect a battalion of the 60th; but in his journey he was seized with a fever, which on the third day put an end to his life, at Mrs. Brown's estate, named Union; retaining in his last moments the same serenity of mind as distinguished his whole life. He was interred near Kingston, in the parish of Half Way Tree, in which he resided. The funeral was attended by the Duke of Manchester, (the governor of the island,) as chief mourner, and was conducted with all the military honours so justly due to the rank and merit of the deceased. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have consented that a monument should be placed to the memory of this officer, near that of his late friend the hon. Sir C. Stuart.

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, Aug. 26, 1809.*

A KIND of lowering interval, which occurs between the violences of a storm, is what characterises the present moment. Austria, by her armistice with Buonaparte, is lying on her arms; the issue is unknown.

Sweden also suffers no great additions of affliction at present: there is rather a stagnation of offence between her and Russia than a real confidence or harmony.

Denmark has exhausted her efforts by sea; she may continue an appearance of them somewhat longer by land; but the source of her supplies is diminished, if not cut off.

Holland is in trepidation; deprived of her trade, which is her sole dependance; and equally harassed by friend and foe.

The north of Germany has manifested its sentiments against its oppressor, very freely. It has produced men who could fight for liberty; though their efforts were not crowned with success. We suspect, that were the particulars of the retreat of the duke of Brunswick Oels, and his troops, fully known, they would prove decidedly that enmity to the French is the ruling passion in that region. We have no conception how it could be possible for so small a body as two thousand men to traverse the extent of country they did, unless they had found friends in their route.

The south of Germany, has certainly some of the same feelings as the Tyrol; otherwise the insurgents from that country could not have penetrated as they have done;—even into the rear of Buonaparte's army.

This disposition of the minds and opinions of the people of Germany, and its neighbourhood, could not but be known to Austria: it may contribute to justify the conduct of that power; but we cannot warrant that this conclusion is legitimate.

Spain is in a state of uncertainty: her enemies diminish; yet she makes no great progress in expelling them; diseases thin their ranks, yet the Spaniards hardly second the efforts of those auxiliaries with spirit. The French are weak; the Spaniards are weak; and the actual condition of the peninsula demonstrates that in modern times, the resources of a nation must be calculated by other data than the mere enumeration of its inhabitants capable of bearing arms. A numerous population, athletic peasants, hardy bodies and iron minds, are necessary, are indispensable, when the protection of the country is in question; but the days in which we live by the power of system and management, have rendered preparations, stores, supplies, and regularity in the procuring and administering them, equally necessary as men. The British army has found the truth of this observation. It willingly advanced on the French; but the Spaniards were tardy: it

repulsed the French, and that heroically; but the provisions which it wanted before the battle, that battle did not procure it. If it was on the point of retreating, because it was not supported by supplies, it could reap no advantage from the destruction of the enemy; since it was nothing the nearer to obtaining food. But the inferences which in ordinary times would be justified from these facts, would be unjust at this moment; because we cannot possibly make sufficient allowances for the state of derangement into which treachery had thrown all the resources of Spain; and could we penetrate the secrets of the Junta, we should find that under the state of privation to which they were reduced, and the state of suffering of half their territories, they had done wonders; and had exceeded what nations apparently more alert, could have accomplished. We are no friends to delay; yet sometimes delay is the best auxiliary by which a state can be assisted; the French certainly find their troops perishing by the mere *vis inertia* of this invisible opponent, in Spain.

Britain has made a great exertion in seizing the islands at the mouth of the Scheldt. The exertion is honourable to Britain, as it shews what the United Kingdom can do; though, we apprehend, it can do much more, if urged by imperious circumstances. This we do with ease; what more we could do, must not be inferred from this. The advantages of this acquisition may appear hereafter. Should Britain retain the island of Walcheren, ultimately, it will vex Buonaparte; it will reduce all his edicts and prohibitions of importation, and certificates of origin, to the mere *brutum fulmen* of an edict from the Vatican.

A propos of edicts from the Vatican. An excommunication of Buonaparte by the Pope has been circulated; and it would be an interesting document were it beyond suspicion genuine. We have our doubts concerning it; yet we know that a copy of it was received here, from our minister in Sardinia. As an individual the Pope may be pitied: as a public person, we are ready to conjecture, that when he expires, his office will expire with him. We almost venture to *vaticinate* that the triple crown will comprize that of the West, the Mitre, and the Crescent. Stranger things have happened: for who could have foreseen that "the man of sin" should have turned off the "— of Babylon," with so little ceremony, after having enjoyed her favours, in an uncommon degree?

Whatever private information we receive from France, states the discontent of the people. Fresh conscriptions must be called out; and whisper says, those of two years in advance. This may not be true; but every thing leads to the conviction that the loss of France in lives, has been enormous.

## POETRY.

## INSCRIPTIVE LINES (WITH THE FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST) TO MRS. SOPHIA LEE.

Lady, rever'd and lov'd! whose forceful lyre  
Wak'd in my boyish heart its earliest fire,  
First touch'd its passions into joy or woe,  
'Till Fancy flush'd with emulation's glow,

Lady! whom every Muse conspires to crown  
With chariest honors, and a late renown,—  
Who rov'st a minstrel free, thro' untrac'd bowers,  
And twin'st historic shades with fiction's flowers,

Lady! tho' golden chords obey thy hand,  
And I may scarce one vocal reed command,  
Tho' thou on Fame's enthroning height dost reign,  
Whilst envious bounds my baffled steps detain,

Yet, Lady! deign thy smile, nor yet refuse  
This lowly tribute of a lowlier Muse;  
From thee, my FOUNDLING BOY implores a  
name,  
From thee, whose smile is joy, whose praise is  
fame.

July 19, 1809.

WILLIAM DIMOND.

## THE ASSINARIUM.

## To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Margate, August 19, 1809.

SIR,—To be plain, I must inform you that we have felt ourselves much hurt, at your non-appearance in this most favoured spot of the Isle of Thanet. I did think, that, as you are continually boasting of your patriotism, you would at least have come to witness the embarkation of our gallant soldiers for the grand expedition. The slight put upon me and my friends cannot be easily looked over; which you will be completely convinced of, when I tell you of the vast preparations we had made for your reception, and your *collaborateurs*, as I think you call them. Judge, Sir, of our disappointment, when I relate to you the names of the donkeys which I had kept at Master Bennett's *Asinarium*, in constant readiness, for those gentle rides which were to have recruited your health after the fatigues of the winter; and let me tell you, we have been particularly studious in preserving the character of your "high consideration," for which purpose you were to have had *Lofly*, a most noble ass, I assure you—the mule yclep'd *Metal*, a fine going animal, was reserved for the writer of your *National and Parliamentary Notices*—for *Proposita Philanthropica*, there were *Violet* and *Lilly*—for *Didascalica*, *Bumper* and *Purth*—for *Observantia*, *Nimble* and *Cloud*—for *Pe-*

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*litical Periscope*, there were *Fox* and *Diamond*, and for your friend, who furnishes you with scraps of French (which you so often use, notwithstanding your boasted Anti-Gallicism) I had engaged *Poppet* and *Fop*—Besides these, we had others ready bridled and saddled,\* for fear of accidents, and in case of somersets, which often occur.—I am all hurry and bustle—I am commissioned by the ladies to attend them on a donkey party—so, packing up something from the *Impromptu Office*, at Garner's Loo, I remain your's, in haste,  
Quiz.

Indeed, Mr. Garner, you play us fine pranks, You've fill'd my poor Ridicule brim-full of blanks; If you continue such treatment, I vow and declare,

I'll expose you to all who to Margate repair : The Crier shall go round, who, in bawling's so clear,

T'inform ev'ry one that no good is done here.... But, I say, in a whisper.... Pray, give me a prize, And I'll cry your perfections quite up to the skies,

Which will answer your purpose—and mine too beside.....

Be quick, then.... or vengeance!.... I'm off by next tide.

And when once in London, I'll say its all sham, That your Loos and your Dices are merely a sham. Ay, trust me, you'll feel what mischief I'll do, Such mischief that you and all Margate shall rue, I'll expose all your puffs—your fine weather table!

While you know, to our cost, that we scarcely are able

To move from our lodgings, or get down to the pier;

But are forc'd by each shower to fly to you here, From the roaring of tempests, the clatt'ring of hail,

Which so frequently do our thin garments assail; That with wet, and with cold, we all nearly freeze,

While you sneeringly boast of each beautiful breeze.

—Then a word to the wise, Sir—take care of your jacket!

A prize!—or a trimming, from your's,

BETSY RACKET.

\* List of Bennett's Asinine Stud—Lively—Punch—Sophy—Lilly—Doxey—Jack—Violet—Bumper—Lofly—Lad—Nancy—Boulter—Poppet—Bolder—Fop—Little Pabbat—Great Pabbat—Cloud—Diamond—Nimble—Jenny.—Besides which, there are 3 Ponies, and the mule, Metal.

2 U

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, ISSUED  
BETWEEN JAN. 1, AND JUNE 21, 1868.

[Compare *Panorama*, Vol. V. p. 1167.]

- John Brierley, of River Bank, Flint; for a new mode or process of setting blue lead, for corroding the same into white lead. Jan. 17.
- James Goddard, of Newman-street, Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, gent.; for a method of, and machinery for, manufacturing a certain description of wooden boxes, called chip boxes or pill boxes, of all the various sizes and shapes hitherto made. Jan. 23.
- John Peck, of Charlotte-row, Fort-place, Bermondsey, Surrey, millwright; for a machine for casting printing types, by which three motions out of five made in the ordinary method of casting types are saved. Jan. 23.
- Edward Stracey, of Parliament street, Westminster, Esq.; for an improved method of hanging the bodies, and of constructing the perches, of four-wheel carriages, by which such carriages are rendered less liable to be overturned, and of constructing perch-bolts and collars. Jan. 23.
- Samuel Whitfield, of Church-street, Birmingham, brazier and scale beam-maker; for a method for the application of stamps, dies, and piercing tools, to the manufacturing of ears, handles, and bevels, for culinary articles of every description, whether in wood, iron, brass, copper, tin, silver, or any mixed metals. Jan. 23.
- Michael Logan, of Roehampton, Surrey, civil engineer; for a transcendent ordnance or improved cannon, for either marine, fort, or field service. Jan. 26.
- Anthony George Eckhardt, of Berwick-street, Soho, Middlesex, gent.; for a method or methods of casting metallic and other bodies, together or separately, in moulds, in the state of fluidity or softness, in order that the said bodies may preserve the figures thus obtained when they shall afterwards become solid or consistent by cooling, or by any chemical or other change, which shall or may take place, or be produced, in the nature, order, proportions, or quantities of the component parts or ingredients of the same. Jan. 28.
- John Dickinson, of the parish of Saint Martin Ludgate, London, stationer; for certain improvements on his patent machinery for cutting and placing paper; and also certain machinery for the manufacture of paper by a new method. Jan. 19.
- George Finch, the younger, of King-street, St. Anne, Soho, Middlesex, ornamental weaver; for certain methods of manufacturing various kinds of metal laces, so as to imitate gold and silver laces; and also of manufacturing gold and silver open laces. Feb. 4.
- Thomas Potts, of Hackney, Middlesex, gent.; for a new process of freeing tarred ropes from the tar, and rendering it fit for the use of the manufacturer. Feb. 4.
- Frederick Albert Winsor, of Pall Mall, Westminster, Middlesex, Esq.; for certain improvements upon his former patent oven, stove, or apparatus for carbonizing all sorts of raw fuel and combustibles, and reducing them into superior fuel of coke and charcoal, as well as for extracting and saving, during the same process, the oil, tar, pyrogenous vegetable acid, and ammoniacal coal liquors; and, for extracting and refining all the inflammable air or gas, so as to deprive it of all disagreeable odour during combustion, and rendering the gas itself salutary for human respiration, when properly diluted with atmospheric air. Feb. 7.
- William Congreve, of Cecil-street, Strand, Middlesex, Esq.; for a mode of construction or arrangement for any building, so as to afford security against fire, with other advantages. Feb. 7.
- Archibald Thomson, of Manchester, Lancaster, engineer; for certain improvements or machines applicable to various kinds of spinning. Feb. 7.
- William Everhard Baron Dornik, of Old Lisle-street, Leicester-square, in the county of Middlesex; for certain improvements in the manufacture of soap to wash with sea water, with lard water, and with soft water. Feb. 7.
- John Strad, of Leith walk, Edinburgh, card-manufacturer; for a method of manufacturing cards which are employed in the carding and spinning of flax, tow, wool, cotton, and silk, so as to combine the quality of a fine card with the strength of a coarse one. Feb. 9.
- James Grellier, of Aldborough Hatch, Essex, Esq.; for a building of a peculiar construction, for the purpose of burning coke and lime, whereby the superfluous heat of the fire used in burning the coke is applied to burn the lime; and also, whereby such fire may be rendered perpetual, and which he denominates, "The Union and Perpetual Kiln." Feb. 12.
- Stephen Hooper, of Walworth, Surrey, gent.; for a thermometer, or machine for ascertaining the heat of bakers' ovens, and various other purposes. Feb. 13.
- David Meade Randolph, a citizen of Virginia, in the United States of America, but at present residing near Golden-square, Middlesex, merchant; for a method of manufacturing all kinds of boots, shoes, and other articles, by means of a substitute for thread made of hemp, flax, or other yarns. Communicated to him by a friend and correspondent residing within the United States. Feb. 21.
- Joseph Hett, of Stratford, Essex, calico printer; for a method of producing fast greens on cotton, and various other articles. Feb. 21.
- Leger Didot, of Two Waters, Hertford, gent.; for improvements in the construction of umbrellas and parasols. March 1.
- Richard Scantlebury, of Redruth, of Cornwall, brazier; for a machine by which he counter-balances the weight of any volume of water or other fluids, required to be lifted by any steam or water engine, or other machinery either worked by animals or men, which gains a very considerable power over any machine now in use. March 1.
- Edward Steers, of the Inner Temple, Esq.; for a method, directed by machinery, of using the screw, by which its mechanical power or its motion is increased. March 1.
- Abraham Seward, of Lancaster, in Lancaster, tin plate-worker; for an improved hook for bearing up the heads of horses in drawing carriages. March 1.
- Thomas Clatworthy, of Winsford, Somerset, Sheep-shears-maker, and John Clatworthy, of the same place, sheep shears-maker, his son; for shears, on an improved construction, for shearing sheep. March 1.
- William Proctor, of St. Paul's, York, optician, for improved methods of raising or supplying tubes or lamps with oil, so as to remove away the shade of the vessel containing the oil, and in form and use equal to any mould or wax candle, which he denominates "Proctor's spiral Argand and Candle-lamp." March 9.
- Frederick Bartholomew Folsch, of Oxford-street, Middlesex, merchant, and William Howard, of Bedford-street, Lockfields, Surrey, gent.; for a certain machine, instrument, or pen, calculated to promote facility in writing, and also a certain black writing-ink or composition, the durability whereof is not to be affected by time or change of climate. March 11.
- John Heathcoat, of Loughborough, Leicester, lace-manufacturer; for a machine for the making and manufacturing of bobbin lace, or lace nearly resembling foreign lace. March 20.
- James Hakewill, of Beaumont-street, Saint Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, artist; for an improvement in the construction of tables, chairs, and stools, for domestic, military, and naval service, and in the packing of the same. March 20.
- Siméon Thompson, of Maddox-street, Hanover-square, Middlesex, gent.; for a machine or machinery for raising, lowering, drawing, driving, forcing, impressing, or moving, bodies, substances, materials, fluids, articles, or commodities. March 20.
- Charles Valentine, of Saint James, Clerkenwell, in Middlesex, joiner; for a new mode of ornamenting and painting all kinds of japanned and varnished wares of metal, wood, paper, or of any other composition, and various other articles. March 20.
- James Younce, of Theobald's Row, Middlesex, smith; for a machine or instrument, to be applied to stoves or grates, for preventing accidents by fire, and whereby the fires in stoves or grates may be put out and extinguished with safety and facility. March 29.
- Edizabeh Perryman, of Greek-street, Soho, Middlesex; for a street and hall lamp, and the necessary apparatus for expediting the trimming, lighting, and cleaning, the said street and hall lamp. March 29.
- Richard Wilcox, of St. Mary Lambeth, Surrey, mechanist; for sundry apparatus or machinery for accelerating the manufacturing of felt or stuff hats, and for cutting and removing by machinery the furs of beavers, rabbits, and the whole variety of skins, the furs or wool of which are used for the purpose of hat-making. April 3.
- Richard Wilcox, as above; for certain machinery for facilitating the manufacturing of stuff, wool, and other hats and bonnets felted. April 3.
- John Thomas Grover, of Great Castle-yard, Whitehall, Middlesex, Esq.; for an improved mode of constructing buildings by which great expense, labour, and time is saved, and buildings secured from dry-rot with other advantages. April 3.
- John Frederick Archibald, of Great Charlotte-street, in Surrey, gent.; for a method of converting salt or sea water into fresh water both on land and on board of ship at sea. April 18.
- William Pleasant the elder, of Abby-street, in the city of Dublin, Bachelor of Arts, for a self-mover, or machine which can keep itself in motion. April 19.
- Phillips London the elder, and Phillips London the younger, of Saint Luke's, Chelsea, Middlesex, gent.; for certain new and improved methods or processes for manufacturing, refining, and purifying muriate of soda or common salt. April 19.
- Phillis Bown The-nason, wife of Edward Thomason, of



Birmingham, manufacturer; for improvements in the making of umbrellas and parasols. April 19.

Matthias Wilks, of Brabant-court, London, merchant; for a compound substance or cake for the feeding of horses and other animals. April 20.

John Barton, of Tunbridge, Kent, gent.; for a machine for raising weights or water with greater facility, and at less expense, than any at present used. April 23.

Richard Trevithick, of Rotherhithe, Surrey, engineer, and Robert Dickinson, of Great Queen-street, Middlesex, Esq.; for certain inventions calculated to improve naval architecture and navigation, and to contribute to the comforts and better subsistence of mariners. April 29.

William Francis Hamilton, of Lower Mount-street, Dublin; for a new mode of preparing soda and other mineral waters; spirituous, acetous, saccharine and aromatic liquors, and sundry improvements relative thereto. May 4.

Thomas Noon, of Burton-upon-Trent, Stafford, clock and watch-maker; for improvements on guns, pistols, and other similar fire-arms, and which improvements are applicable to cannon and other large guns. May 4.

Nugent Booker, of Lime-hill, Dublin; for a plan for improving and erecting lime-kilns, whereby a very considerable saving is made in fuel, and the lime most perfectly burnt in a short time, which he denominates Grelrier and Booker's lime-kiln. May 9.

Bartholomew Toloch, of Oxford-street, Middlesex, merchant; for improvements on certain machines, instruments, or pens calculated to promote facility in writing. May 9.

William Johnson, of Blackheath, Kent, gent., for a new or improved process for heating fluids, for the purposes of art and manufacture. May 15.

Edward Masly, of Uffculme, Devon, clerk; for a plough upon an entire new construction. May 30.

John Lindsay, late lieutenant-colonel of the 71st regiment, of Grove-house, Edgeware, Middlesex; for a telegraph or apparatus for conveying intelligence by night or by day. May 30.

Edward Craggs, of Hertford, Chester, carpenter, and William Craggs, of Oldford, Middlesex, builders' agents; for certain new modes or improvements in the making or preparing of salt. June 8.

John Frederick Archbold, of Great Charlotte-street, Surrey, gent.; for improvements in the system of distillation, rectification, and brewing. June 8.

Thomas Wells, of Erdington, Warwick, cock-founder; for a method of making and constructing barrel cocks and water cocks, whereby leakage and the sticking or setting fast of the key or plug are prevented, and the cocks are less liable to be out of order, and more easy to be repaired. June 8.

Mark Dobito, of Kirtling, Cambridge, farmer; for an improved plough for underdraining land. June 8.

John Philip Fessemeyer, of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, gent.; for certain improvements in the construction and working of steam and atmospheric engines, by which they may be more advantageously worked than hitherto. June 15.

George Alexander Thompson, of Great Charlotte-street, Surrey, gent.; for a piece of machinery or instrument for cutting the wick of a lighted candle, and keeping the same in perfect trim and of a proper length. June 15.

Charles Norton, of Birmingham, Warwick, builder; for certain improvements in the construction of houses and other buildings, whereby a considerable expense will be saved in the erection thereof, and the same rendered more durable and secure from fire.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF JULY, TO THE 20TH OF AUGUST, 1809.

### BIRTHS.

*Of Sons.*—At the house of her Noble Consort, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Craven.—At his house in Harley-street, the lady of Thomas Hesseon, Esq.—Mrs. Woodhall, the lady of J. Woodall, jun. Esq. Chief Magistrate of Scarborough.

*Of Daughters.*—On the 12th ulto. the Countess of Abenden.—At his house in Stratford-place, the lady of Robert William Elliston, Esq.—Friday morning, July 21, at the Vice-Royal Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin, her Grace the Duchess of Richmond.—The lady of the Rev. Dr. Myddleton, at his seat at Gwaynynog,

near Denhigh.—The Countess of Abingdon, at the Earl of Abingdon's residence in London.—The lady of Thomas Reed Kemp, Esq. at Herstonceux Castle.—On the 31st ult. at Meadow-place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Colonel Lauriston.

### MARRIAGES.

At Donington, Leicestershire, Sir William Rumbold, Bart. to the Hon. Eliz. Parkyns, daughter of late Lord Ranchiffe.—At North Berwick, Capt. Brown, of 6th Dragoons, to Miss Dalrymple.—Col. Osborne, to Miss Davis, with a fortune of 60,000l.—At Godstone, the Rev. Littleton Powys, to Miss Hatsell, of Spring Garden Terrace.—At St. George's Hanover-square, F. George Symes, Esq. of Doctor's Commons, to Miss Grenwollers, of Bientford Butts.—At the Countess de Vaudreuil's, Park-lane, Amand de Froyer, to Miss Hlamby, of Battersea.—Lord Grey de Ruthyn, to Anna Maria Kellam, of Rytton-upon Dunsmore, Warwickshire.—At Aston, near Birmingham, Charles Henry Barry, M.D. of Cheltenham, to Emma Mary Bedford, of Birches Green, Warwickshire.—At St. John's, Westminster, T. Daniel, Esq. of Millbank-street, to Anna Maria Wallinger, of Hare-hall, Essex.

### DEATHS.

At his house, in Old Burlington-street, Sir John Hayes, Bart. in the 60th year of his age.—At an advanced age, at Lockhaw Castle, Sir S. Agnew, Bart.—At Manchester-street, Henry Pye Rick, Esq. one of the Commissioners by Act of Parliament, for the Treaty with America.—Aged 75, Mr. Spencer, watch-maker, of Newgate-street.—In his 48th year, after imprudently drinking a quantity of cold water, whilst warm, in attending his hay makers, the Rev. Henry Lewis, M.A. Vicar of Mucking and Broxsted, in Essex.—At Shuckburgh Park, Warwickshire, Sir Stewkely Shuckburgh, Bart. in an apoplectic fit.—In Sloane-street, the Hon. Mrs. St. Leger.—Aged 103, Mr. J. Robertson, many years a carpenter and builder in Long alley, Moorfields.—Major Ormsby, Keeper of the Four Courts Marshalsea, Dublin.—At King's Grange, A. Copland, Esq. of Colleiston.—At Lord Morford's, at Chertsey, after a very short illness, Bernard Austin Brocas, Esq. of Beaurepaire, in the county of Southampton, only child of the late Bernard Brocas, Esq. The ancestor of this family came over to England with William of Normandy, and the Conqueror gave him Beaurepaire as a reward for his services, which the family have possessed ever since.—At Dublin, Richard Lord Viscount Powerscourt.—At Hollybrook, county of Wicklow.—Mr. Luke Wilkin, of Chowdean Hall, near Gateshead Fell, farmer, aged 50. Without any previous complaint or indisposition, he dropped down in his hay-field, and expired instantly.—At Foxgrove, near Beckenham, Kent, Robert Hoggart, Esq.—At South End, near Bromley, Kent, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Fraser.—Mrs. Hamerton, wife of C. Hamerton, Esq. of Whitefriars.—At Hammersmith, in consequence of a fall from a chaise, Mr. Thomas Cloud (many years Proprietor of the Hammersmith coaches), in the 58th year of his age.—In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Amelia Hume.—At Rams-gate, Capt. John Gouger, aged 83.—On the 25th ult. in Basque Roads, in a gallant attempt to cut out a French brig from under a strong battery,

Lieut. Charles Cunliffe Owen, aged 23, son of the late Charles Owen, of Chelsea, Esq.—On the 7th inst. at Harrowgate, whither he went for the recovery of his health, John Caw, Esq. late of Perth.

### MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1809.

War Office, August 1.

Third Reg. Dragoons.—Lieut. Shallcross Jarson to be Captain of a Troop.

21st Ditto.—Lieut. Alex. Leckey to be Captain of a Troop.

29th Reg. Foot.—Lieut. John Humphrey to be Captain of a Company.

32d Ditto.—Lieut. Thomas Jones to be Captain of a Company.

70th Ditto.—Lieut. Charles Martin to be Captain of a Company.

72d Ditto.—Lieut. Charles Gardiner, from 2d Foot, to be Captain of a Company.

87th Ditto.—Lieut. James Erskine, from 6th Foot, to be Captain of a Company.

New Brunswick Fencibles.—Brevet Major John Foster Fitzgerald to be Major.

August 8.—1st Reg. Foot, Brevet Major William Gray, from half-pay of 33d Foot, to be captain of a company.

35th Ditto.—Lieut. Henry Rutherford to be captain of a company.

38th Ditto.—Lieut. George Henry Dansey to be captain of a company.

### UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

July 15.—On the last day of act term, the following gentlemen were admitted to degrees:

Doctor in Divinity.—Rev. James Cox, of Wadham.

Bachelor in Civil Law.—Rev. C. Kissling, ditto.

Bachelors in Medicine.—Wm. Hamilton, of Magdalen-hall, and Wm. St. Clare, of Christchurch.

The Rev. J. C. Cockle, B. D. and Fellow of Magdalen college, has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, to the vicarage of Blyton, in Lincolnshire, on the presentation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough.

The Rev. Craven Ord, B. A. of University college, is instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, to the vicarage of St. Mary Le Wigford, in the city of Lincoln, on the presentation of the Rev. Dr. Ord, of Fornham, Suffolk.

The Governors of the Charter-house have presented the Rev. John Parker, M. A. late of Worcester college, to the living of Cold Norton, in Essex, vacant by the deprivation of the Rev. Francis Stone.

July 29.—Mr. Sheriffe, of Trinity college, Mr. Smyth, of Merton, Mr. Kilgour, of Wadham, and Mr. Grantham, were elected Demies of Magdalen college. And on Wednesday Messrs. Grantham and Parsons, of Magdalen, and Mr. Randell, of Brasenose, were elected Fellows of Magdalen college.

On the 26th died, at Maysey, Hampton, aged 62, the Rev. G. Clarke, B. D. rector of the parishes of Maysey-Hampton and Rissington-

Wick, Gloucestershire, and late Fellow of Corpus Christi college. The living of Maysey-Hampton is in the gift of the Fellows of the above society.

August 5.—The Rev. R. Wetherell, M. A. of University college, is presented by the King to the rectory of Wike Rissingdon, Gloucestershire, void of the death of the Rev. G. Clarke.

Dr. Cyrill Jackson has resigned the deanery of Christ Church.

On Monday last died, at Horsmonden, Kent, in the 66th year of his age, the Rev. James Marriott, LL. D. rector of that parish.

### Bankrupts and Certificates, between July 22 and August 15, 1809, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

#### BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Bailey, T. Chancery Lane, stationer.

Bennett, B. Hillsham, brewer.

Jones, B. Coventry, draper.

Ollivant, W. and T. Manchester, cotton-manufacturers.

#### BANKRUPTS.

JULY 22.—Cowley, E. Threadneedle Street, merchant. Att. Dawes, Angel Court.

25.—Custins, S. T. Bishopgate Street, glover. Att. Barrow, Threadneedle Street.

Dixon, T. Bath, chinaman. Att. Shephard and Adlington, London.

Hart, T. Bristol, wharfinger. Att. James, Gray's Inn Square.

Hawksley, J. Arnold, Nottinghamshire, merchant. Att. Seymour and Montrieux, London.

Landbeck, G. W. Old Bethlehem, broker. Att. Wilson, Devonshire Street.

Newstead and Cooke, Hull, soapmakers. Att. Exley and Stocker, London.

Purnell, C. Lympham, coal-merchant. Att. Blakes, London.

Russell, J. Altham Mills, Lancashire, miller. Att. Battye, Chancery Lane.

Swain, R. Liverpool, confectioner. Att. Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court.

29.—Anderson, J. Cannon Street, merchant. Att. Swain, Stevens, and Co. Old Jewry.

Blackburn, W. Aldersgate Street, watch-spring maker. Att. Bond, East India Chambers.

Bury, R. C. Salford, Manchester, merchant. Att. Ellis, Chancery Lane.

Foxall, W. Edmonton, coach-master. Att. Phillipson and Brewer, Staple's Inn.

Gough, J. Exeter, dealer. Att. Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's Inn.

Mitchell, J. New Sleaford, Lincoln, grocer. Att. Wilson, Greville Street.

Ratcliffe, W. Exeter, baker. Att. Williams and Darke, Princes Street.

AUGUST 1.—Ableck, J. Kennington Cross, plumber. Att. Turner, Edward Street, Cavendish Square.

Andrus, F. Brighton, victualler. Att. Barber, Chancery Lane.

Collins, W. Bristol, innkeeper. Att. Nethersole and Portall, Essex Street, Strand.

Forrester, J. Stoke-upon-Trent, potter. Att. Walthall and Ward, Newcastle-under-Linc.

Gill, J. C. Smallburgh, grocer. Att. White and Co. Chancery Lane.

5.—Baker, G. City Road, coachmaker. Att. Hudson, City Road.

Clarkson, H. Liverpool, porter-dealer. Att. Blackstock, Poultry.

Collard, H. R. George Street, York Buildings, coal-merchant. Att. Bacon, Southampton Street, Covent Garden.

Curtis, W. Hosier Lane, Smithfield, salesman. Att. Lee, Castie Street, Holborn.

Gledstanes, G. Salisbury Street, wine-merchant. Att. Hackett, Chancery Lane.

Hall, W. W. Henrietta Street, Hackney Road, bookseller. Att. Butson, Wellclose Square.

Haywood, J. Gloucester, haberdasher. Att. Rawlinson, Old South Sea House.

Holmes, W. Rushall, Stafford, malster. Att. Hunt, Surrey Street.

Hoed, F. Eastbourne, coal-merchant. *Att.* Langridge and Kell, Lewes.  
 Horrocks, J. Bolton, Lancaster, hawker. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Humphrey, J. Wardour Street, boot-maker. *Att.* Mills, Vine Street.  
 Jamieson, Brown, and Main, Castle Court, Budge Row, merchants. *Att.* Setree, St. Mary Axe.  
 Jones, R. Albion Street, Blackfriars, merchant. *Att.* Turner, Edward Street, Cavendish Square.  
 Joyce, R. Lamb's Conduit Street, tailor. *Att.* Williams, Staple's Inn.  
 Stuart, C. Paradise Street, Rotherhithe, apothecary. *Att.* Savard, Princes Street, Rotherhithe.  
 Teague, J. Wrenbridge, Salop, huckster. *Att.* Benbow and Hope, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Towers, J. Walsall, whip-thong maker. *Att.* Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury Square.  
 9.—Allsop, J. Winchester, silk-weaver. *Att.* Kernott, Thavies Inn.  
 Beck, S. Bury Street, jeweller. *Att.* Collins and Waller, Spital Square.  
 Ebsden, J. Newmarket, carpenter. *Att.* Cooper, Cambridge.  
 Lovick, C. Shadwell, straw-hat maker. *Att.* Tucker, Bartlett's Buildings.  
 Shaw, J. Wapping, provision-merchandise. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle Street.  
 Unwin, S. Disley, Cheshire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 12.—Brown, E. Bradford, Wilts, clothier. *Att.* Tarrant, Chancery Lane.  
 Dumelow, J. Hinckley, Leicester, grocer. *Att.* Chapman, St. Mildred's Court.  
 Edlin, G. Aldgate, jeweller. *Att.* M'Michael, Finch Lane.  
 Horsley, R. Spital Fields, silk-weaver. *Att.* Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Howard, T. Dean Street, Southwark, cornfactor. *Att.* Ellis, James Street, Buckingham Gate.  
 Jameson, S. Reading, Berks, dealer. *Att.* Eyre and Morton, Gray's Inn.  
 Lolley, W. M. Liverpool, rectifier. *Att.* Avison, Liverpool.  
 Maddock and Delamore, Liverpool, corn and flour-dealers. *Att.* Windle, Liverpool.  
 Packer, G. Northleach, Gloucestershire, corndealer. *Att.* Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Powell, E. Birmingham, japanner. *Att.* Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Holborn Court.  
 Simmons, B. Newcastle Street, Strand, shoemaker. *Att.* Jennings and Collier, Carey Street.  
 13.—Chorley, J. Beer Lane, merchant. *Att.* Walker, Old Jewry.  
 Jones, R. D. Cheltenham, linen-draper. *Att.* Bennett, Doctor's Commons.  
 Kidding, P. Manchester, fastian-dealer. *Att.* Foulkes and Co., Gray's Inn.  
 Roberts, J. Nottingham, hosier. *Att.* M'Dougall and Hunter, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Sharpe, C. Yarmouth, merchant. *Att.* Anstice, Temple.

## CERTIFICATES.

Allen, D. Newgate Street, bootmaker.  
 Andrews, J. Manchester, innkeeper.  
 Bayley, J. High Street, Shadwell, shipbreaker.  
 Blackburne, J. Liverpool, corn-merchant.  
 Blunt, G. and Mouat, J. Little Carter Lane, grocer.  
 Bromley, W. G. Bishopgate Street, auctioneer.  
 Budden, H. Chapel Street, Westminster, carpenter.  
 Clancy, J. Tottenham Court Road, provision-merchant.  
 Clarke, A. Newport, Isle of Wight, tanner.  
 Colgrave, J. Red Lion Street, wine-merchant.  
 Compere, T. St. Albans, grocer.  
 Cowper, A. Cateaton Street, warehouseman.  
 Crump, T. Westminster Road, tinman.  
 Cutler, J. Maidstone, linen-draper.  
 Davies, S. and P. Drayton, Salop, bankers.  
 Deane, R. Kew Bridge, victualler.  
 Dicus, J. Stockport, money-scrivener.  
 Dolby, R. Colchester, bricklayer.  
 Edney, J. High Holborn, cheesemonger.  
 Fairless, J. Bishop Wearmouth, coalfitter.  
 Farrar, W. Salford, Manchester, plumber.  
 Fleet, J. St. Peter's, Southampton, miller.  
 Fortman, C. Berkley Street, Portman Square, merchant.  
 Fowler, W. Distaff Lane, wine-merchant.  
 Francis, J. G. and T. Cambridge, merchant.  
 Freemantle, J. and Desormaux, J. King Street, founders.  
 Fricker, R. Portsea, builder.  
 Gilbert, J. Bristol, merchant.  
 Gordon, J. Bristow-upon-Trim, Gloucestershire, merchant.  
 Hall, O. Stafford, banker.  
 Hart, A. H. Houndsditch, broker.  
 Hart, G. Stamford Street, horse-dealer.

Haynes, S. Queenhithe, insurance-broker.  
 Herbert, J. Middle Row, bookseller.  
 Hudson, H. Salford, manufacturer.  
 Hunt, E. Duke's Row, painter.  
 Jenkins, D. Lantreissart, Glamorgan, linen-draper.  
 Jones, G. Liverpool, bookseller.  
 Kitton, S. R. Hoit, Norfolk, printer.  
 Law, D. jun. Manchester, brewer.  
 Lawson, W. St. Catherine's, biscuit-baker.  
 Lee, T. Holborn, glover.  
 Leman, J. Ramsgate, shopkeeper.  
 Longrigg, J. Noble Street, warehouseman.  
 Mark, P. Plymouth, linen-draper.  
 Marsden, J. and Heywood, J. Marsden, York, cotton-spinners.  
 Martinant, P. St. James's Street, warehouseman.  
 Mason, W. Back Street, Horseleydown, victualler.  
 Mc Linnan, M. Gracechurch Street, haberdasher.  
 Meneclun, J. and Arnick, D. Cheshire, perfumers.  
 Moon, J. Manchester, and Maymon, J. Haslingden, cotton-manufacturers.  
 Morgan, J. New Compton Street, victualler.  
 Munns, H. Knightsbridge, paper-stainer.  
 Orams, T. Stowmarket, ironmonger.  
 Osment, J. Yeovil, victualler.  
 Peacock, J. Hull, merchant.  
 Peaty, W. Bristol, straw-hat maker.  
 Percival, J. L. Prescott Street, merchant.  
 Price, G. Tottenham Court Road, liquor-merchant.  
 Salisbury, J. Exeter, cabinet-maker.  
 Sarqui, A. J. Bury Street, merchant.  
 Saunders, J. Painswick, Gloucestershire, money-scrivener.  
 Sherwood, M. Doncaster, jeweller.  
 Singleton, G. Pancras Lane, merchant.  
 Smith, J. Evesham, innholder.  
 Smith, P. Liverpool, victualler.  
 Thomason, R. Staining, Lancaster, corn-dealer.  
 Tinson, T. Salter's Hall Court, wine-merchant.  
 Turner, T. Birmingham, button-maker.  
 Turner, J. Salford, rope-maker.  
 Wake, W. Spital Square, silk-manufacturer.  
 Wall, W. Oxford Street, hosier.  
 Watts, J. Whitecross Street, grocer.  
 Wheatley, J. Mark Lane, corn-factor.  
 Wild, J. Manchester, brewer.  
 Wilkinson, T. and Wighton, J. Cateaton Street, woollen-drappers.  
 Winch, N. J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.  
 Winter, R. White Lion Street, Islington, factor.

## STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyds Coffee-House, Aug. 19, 1809.*

The commercial, as well as the political horizon, furnishes a strong proof of the mutability of human affairs. The efforts of America to insult a nation on which that country may be said to depend, in a commercial sense, have neither excited our choler nor been marked by our contempt. Whatever we have felt, we have suppressed our feelings. By the transatlantic prints, we learn, that the bill to amend and continue in force the act to interdict commercial intercourse between France, Great Britain, and the United States, and their dependencies, and for other purposes, had been read a third time in Congress, and passed unanimously. The French Emperor, in his superabundant sagacity, has busied himself in issuing commercial decrees. What a strange being! to make a world of bustle about that in which he has not the slightest concern! In the name of good old English fact—whereabouts is the commerce of France situated?—it is more perplexing to discover than the Invisible Girl: it resembles the Chinese shadows: forms without substance. Of the decrees of the Emperor aforesaid, one, dated Paris July 12, has appeared in Holland, by which American produce is admitted into that country, but not into France, unless it be accompanied by certificates of origin. This is reverting to the system adopted long ago.—Another decree, dated July 17, 1809, prohibits admission into France of colonial produce coming from Holland and Spain.

Mr. Fawkenor, secretary to the Board of Trade, addressed a letter, on the 29th ult., in his official capacity, to the Commissioners of the Customs, in which he states, that it has come to the knowledge of their lordships, that serious abuses had been practised with respect to licences granted to neutral ships; many having been forged, others having been used with altered dates, &c. It is ordered that any ship, which may henceforward enter the ports of the kingdom, under the sanction of a licence granted by his Majesty, shall, before such ship shall be permitted to unlade her cargo, have the licence forwarded to the Treasury, for the purpose of being strictly examined. — This order has occasioned considerable ferment, and is certainly of the first importance to the commercial interest.\*

At the port of Archangel an embargo has been laid on all vessels lying there; the principal motive for this proceeding is in order to prevent the corn-vessels from falling into the hands of our frigates cruising at the mouth of the White Sea.

The homeward-bound Jamaica fleet, of 100 sail, arrived off Dover the 30th ult., and the different ships of which it was composed have since reached their destined ports. The quantity of produce which this fleet brings will not, it is said, hang very heavy upon the hands of the owners and consignees, the demand for West India goods being, at present, rather brisk than otherwise.

We are favoured with some information from the Azores, by a gentleman who was passenger on board the American ship Sarah, which was wrecked off the Isle of Anglesa. After the modification of the embargo-laws in the United States, by which the merchants were allowed to ship goods to every other country excepting Great Britain and France, &c. a great portion of the surplus produce of the republic was sent to the Azores. It was expected that the British shipping would visit these islands, and purchase these commodities at advantageous prices; but the negotiation with Mr. Eskine gave a different turn to such speculations, and almost all the shipping in the Fayal Roads proceeded to Europe to dispose of their cargoes.

We are sorry to learn that owing to some imprudent speculations large failures have lately taken place in Dublin. We trust this disorder in the commercial world, on the other side of St. George's Channel, will not prove epidemical; but, at present, these events excite considerable alarm, as their termination is not distinctly foreseen.

\* Our readers may be enabled to judge on the propriety of this order, when we inform them that no less than fifteen duplicates of one original order, being used for admission into British ports, came to our knowledge; and that, on a certain occasion, twenty forgeries, or assimilations to original licences, i. e. counterfeits of various degrees of resemblance to the original, were composed, without giving the Lords of the Treasury the trouble to authorize more than one. These, and other facts with which we are acquainted, especially that of the great number of corrections made in ship papers, we did not think our duty to our country allowed us to conceal from the proper Board.

*Imported into London within the last week.*

Cotton, 96,000 lbs.; Sheep's wool, 1,000 cwt.; Silk, thrown, 1,608, and raw, 1,888 lbs.; Tobacco, 574,620 lbs.; Hemp, 100, Flax, 144, Iron, 180, Fustic, 500, and Barilla, 1,000 tons; Tar, 382 lasts; Turpentine, 3,700 cwt.; Oils, Turpentine, 13,600 lbs., Sallad, 441 gals., Train, 460 tons; Irish Linen, 98,242 yards; German Linen, 2,300, and Russian, 300 hhds.; Skins, Goat, 500, Calf, 240, Lamb, 8,000, and Dogfish, 180 dozen; Wine, Port, 30,100, Madeira, 7,250, Lisbon, 6,200, and other sorts, 22,888 gals.; Brandy, 1,600, Rum, 21,000, and Gin, 6,000 gals.; Sugar, 32,259, and Rice, 23,200 cwt.; Beef, 500, Butter, 1,100, and Tallow, 115 tons; Wheat, 4,595, Barley, 340, Oats, 3,840, and Pease, 900 quarters; Clover seeds, 700, and Carraway, 130 cwt.; Linseed, 5,670 quarters.

### AGRICULTURAL REPORT,

*Essex.*...Harvest is generally begun. The wheat crops, I fear, come rather light to the sickle; and some of them are injured by the mildew. I do not think that the corn has been hurt by the recent rains; but rather, perhaps, it has been improved. The farmers here acknowledge that they have carted many pieces of wheat and corn in excellent order. Upon the cold soils, the barley and oats are as good as were expected; and on the tender lands, they promise a fair crop. Peas certainly are good here; beans are somewhat defective. It will be late in the season before harvest can be finished. What few potatoes are grown in this neighbourhood, will yield a large produce. Onions are likewise good. Hops are so little known in this county, that I shall forbear saying any thing on that head. Meat is looking downwards; but all lean stock keep up their prices.

*Suffolk.*—A great proportion of the wheat has been got up in good order. Within the last few days but little could be done, owing to continual fine rains, which have not increased to heavy showers, to do much harm at present, as some foreboded. Turnips are a tolerable plant, but by no means a general plant. Cole seed has been sown with reasonable success. The young clovers look well, healthy, and strong. We consider peas, beans, and barley to be about three quarters of a crop. Never do we remember the rowings to be so good as they are at this time of the year, owing to the cool weather and continual rains that we have had.

*Warwickshire.*—The unusual fall of wet at this season has rendered the harvest unusually backward. The mildew seems to have taken the straw; but the ear is so far advanced toward maturity, that no damage is thereby sustained, except to the *bonnet-makers*. The turnips look remarkably well, and are uniformly good crops. Stock of every kind is stationary. Wool on the advance. Hops will be about half a crop.



Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

|      |    | Beef. | Mutton. | Veal. | Pork. | Lamb. |
|------|----|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
|      |    | s. d. | s. d.   | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| July | 21 | 6 2   | 6 0     | 7 0   | 6 6   | 6 8   |
|      | 28 | 5 8   | 5 10    | 7 0   | 6 4   | 7 0   |
| Aug. | 4  | 5 8   | 5 10    | 7 0   | 6 6   | 6 8   |
|      | 11 | 5 6   | 5 8     | 7 0   | 6 10  | 6 6   |

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

|      |    | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
|------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 21 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
|      | 28 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Aug. | 4  | 4 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 8 |
|      | 11 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 4 |

St. James's.\* Whitechapel.\*

|      |    | Hay.     | Straw.   | Hay.     | Straw.   |
|------|----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|      |    | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| July | 22 | 7 10 0   | 2 12 6   | 7 7      | 2 4 0    |
|      | 28 | 7 7 0    | 2 8 0    | 6 16     | 2 0 0    |
| Aug. | 5  | 6 10 0   | 2 8 0    | 6 10     | 2 4 0    |
|      | 12 | 6 10 0   | 2 5 0    | 6 12     | 1 18 0   |

|                     |      |                         |   |      |
|---------------------|------|-------------------------|---|------|
| Butts, 50 to 56lb.  | 22d. | Flat Ordinary           | — | 17d. |
| Dressing Hides      | 19½  | Calf Skins, 30 to 45lb. | — |      |
| Crop Hides for cut. | 21   | per dozen               | — | 33   |
|                     |      | Ditto, 50 to 70         | — | 39   |

TALLOW,\* London Average per stone of 8lbs.  
Soap, yellow, 106s.; mottled, 116s.; curd, 120s.  
Candles, per dozen, 14s. 6d.; moulds, 15s. 6d.

|      |    |       |           |         |      |      |
|------|----|-------|-----------|---------|------|------|
| July | 21 | 6,085 | quarters. | Average | 76s. | 2½d. |
|      | 28 | 4,853 | —         | —       | 81   | 8½   |
| Aug. | 5  | 3,498 | —         | —       | 80   | 2½   |
|      | 12 | 4,784 | —         | —       | 82   | 2½   |

|      |    |        |        |         |      |      |
|------|----|--------|--------|---------|------|------|
| July | 21 | 18,946 | sacks. | Average | 74s. | 7½d. |
|      | 28 | 17,582 | —      | —       | 74   | 7½   |
| Aug. | 5  | 12,262 | —      | —       | 77   | 8½   |
|      | 12 | 15,025 | —      | —       | 82   | 7½   |

|      |    | Peck.   | Loaf.   | Half Peck. | Quartern. |
|------|----|---------|---------|------------|-----------|
|      |    | 4s. 6d. | 2s. 3d. | 1s. 1½d.   |           |
| July | 21 | 4s. 6d. | 2s. 3d. | 1s. 1½d.   |           |
|      | 23 | 4 5     | 2 3½    | 1 1½       |           |
| Aug. | 5  | 4 2     | 2 1     | 1 0½       |           |
|      | 12 | 4 4     | 2 2     | 1 1        |           |

\* The highest price of the market.

|      | COALS. | Sunderland. | Newcastle.           |
|------|--------|-------------|----------------------|
| July | 21     | — to —      | 52s. 6d. to 61s. 9d. |
|      | 23     | —           | —                    |
| Aug. | 4      | 50s. 6d.    | 52s. 6d.             |
|      | 12     | 49 0        | 52 6                 |
|      |        |             | 47 6 62 0            |
|      |        |             | 48 3 61 6            |

|      | July | 8 o'clock. | Morning. | Noon. | 1 o'clock. | 11 o'clock. | Night.  | Height of Barom. | inches. | Dryness of Leather. | Hydrom. |
|------|------|------------|----------|-------|------------|-------------|---------|------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| July | 21   | 57         | 70       | 57    | 30,19      | 72          | Fair    |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 22   | 57         | 65       | 60    | ,01        | 42          | Cloudy  |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 23   | 59         | 72       | 60    | 29,94      | 47          | Fair    |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 24   | 58         | 70       | 60    | ,85        | 41          | Fair    |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 25   | 61         | 77       | 61    | ,76        | 50          | Fair    |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 26   | 62         | 72       | 62    | ,75        | 39          | Cloudy  |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 27   | 62         | 72       | 61    | ,75        | 25          | Fair    |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 28   | 63         | 69       | 55    | ,65        | 31          | Showery |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 29   | 56         | 66       | 56    | ,75        | 22          | Showery |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 30   | 61         | 69       | 57    | ,61        | 39          | Cloudy  |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 31   | 56         | 69       | 58    | ,55        | 42          | Fair    |                  |         |                     |         |
| Aug. | 1    | 59         | 68       | 59    | ,70        | 50          | Fair    |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 2    | 58         | 68       | 56    | ,65        | 53          | Fair    |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 3    | 57         | 68       | 53    | ,39        | 51          | Showery |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 4    | 55         | 59       | 52    | ,54        | 0           | Rain    |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 5    | 55         | 63       | 57    | ,75        | 5           | Showery |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 6    | 60         | 68       | 55    | ,39        | 31          | Showery |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 7    | 57         | 67       | 60    | ,77        | 52          | Cloudy  |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 8    | 63         | 69       | 59    | ,98        | 53          | Fair    |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 9    | 60         | 72       | 61    | ,90        | 61          | Fair    |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 10   | 64         | 76       | 68    | ,85        | 67          | Fair    |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 11   | 67         | 76       | 60    | ,75        | 61          | Fair    |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 12   | 57         | 62       | 56    | ,69        | 25          | Showery |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 13   | 58         | 65       | 55    | ,80        | 24          | Showery |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 14   | 57         | 66       | 57    | ,80        | 42          | Showery |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 15   | 58         | 68       | 60    | ,79        | 30          | Cloudy  |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 16   | 60         | 71       | 60    | ,92        | 30          | Cloudy  |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 17   | 64         | 75       | 60    | ,83        | 66          | Fair    |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 18   | 59         | 76       | 59    | ,78        | 35          | Fair    |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 19   | 62         | 69       | 57    | ,75        | 51          | Fair    |                  |         |                     |         |
|      | 20   | 60         | 68       | 56    | ,98        | 41          | Showery |                  |         |                     |         |

Prices Current, August 20th, 1899.

|                           |       |     |    |     |     |    |    |
|---------------------------|-------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|
| American pot-ash per cwt. | £2    | 0   | 0  | to  | 2   | 15 | 0  |
| Ditto pearl.              | 2     | 8   | 0  | 3   | 0   | 0  |    |
| Barilla                   | 2     | 12  | 0  | 3   | 2   | 0  |    |
| Brandy, Coniac            | gal.  | 1   | 2  | 0   | 1   | 3  | 0  |
| Campfire, refined         | lb.   | 0   | 7  | 4   | 0   | 7  | 6  |
| Ditto unrefined           | cwt.  | 34  | 0  | 0   | 35  | 0  | 0  |
| Cochineal, garbled        | lb.   | 1   | 7  | 0   | 1   | 12 | 0  |
| Ditto, East-India         | lb.   | 0   | 6  | 0   | 0   | 7  | 6  |
| Coffee, fine              | cwt.  | 5   | 15 | 0   | 6   | 5  | 0  |
| Ditto ordinary            | cwt.  | 3   | 15 | 0   | 4   | 10 | 0  |
| Cotton Wool, Surinam      | lb.   | 0   | 1  | 8   | 0   | 1  | 10 |
| Ditto Jamaica             | lb.   | 0   | 1  | 3½  | 0   | 1  | 6  |
| Ditto Smyrna              | lb.   | 0   | 1  | 2   | 0   | 1  | 3½ |
| Ditto East-India          | lb.   | 0   | 1  | 4   | 0   | 1  | 10 |
| Currants, Zant            | cwt.  | 3   | 10 | 0   | 4   | 5  | 0  |
| Elephants' Teeth          | 24    | 0   | 0  | 30  | 10  | 0  |    |
| Scrivelloes               | 11    | 0   | 0  | 18  | 10  | 0  |    |
| Flax, Riga                | ton   | 110 | 0  | 0   | 115 | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Petersburg          | ton   | 105 | 0  | 0   | 108 | 0  | 0  |
| Galls, Turkey             | cwt.  | 4   | 18 | 0   | 6   | 15 | 0  |
| Geneva, Hollands          | gal.  | 0   | 19 | 6   | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto English             | gal.  | 0   | 10 | 0   | 0   | 14 | 0  |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey        | cwt.  | 6   | 0  | 0   | 12  | 5  | 0  |
| Hemp, Riga                | ton   | 102 | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Petersburg          | ton   | 102 | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Hops                      | 3     | 10  | 0  | 8   | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Indigo, Caracca           | lb.   | 0   | 8  | 6   | 0   | 10 | 3  |
| Ditto East-India          | lb.   | 0   | 2  | 9   | 0   | 10 | 6  |
| Iron, British bars        | ton   | 16  | 0  | 0   | 17  | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Swedish             | ton   | 22  | 0  | 0   | 24  | 10 | 0  |
| Ditto Norway              | ton   | 24  | 0  | 0   | 25  | 0  | 0  |
| Lead in pigs              | 38    | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto red                 | ton   | 37  | 0  | 0   | 38  | 0  | 0  |
| Lead, white               | ton   | 50  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Logwood chips             | ton   | 14  | 10 | 0   | 16  | 10 | 0  |
| Madder, Dutch crop        | cwt.  | 4   | 12 | 0   | 5   | 10 | 0  |
| Mahogany                  | ton   | 0   | 1  | 4   | 0   | 2  | 4  |
| Oil, Lucca, .25 gal.      | jar   | 30  | 0  | 0   | 33  | 10 | 0  |
| Ditto spermaceti          | ton   | 99  | 0  | 0   | 103 | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto whale               | ton   | 35  | 0  | 0   | 42  | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Florence, ½ chest   | 4     | 14  | 0  | 5   | 5   | 0  | 0  |
| Pitch, Stockholm          | cwt.  | 1   | 0  | 0   | 1   | 1  | 0  |
| Raisins, bloom            | cwt.  | 4   | 5  | 0   | 6   | 0  | 0  |
| Rice, Carolina            | ton   | 1   | 8  | 0   | 1   | 12 | 0  |
| Rum, Jamaica              | gal.  | 0   | 4  | 10  | 0   | 6  | 4  |
| Ditto Leeward Island      | 0     | 4   | 3  | 0   | 5   | 3  | 0  |
| Saltpetre, East-India     | cwt.  | 3   | 18 | 0   | 3   | 19 | 0  |
| Silk, thrown, Italian     | lb.   | 2   | 2  | 0   | 2   | 15 | 0  |
| Silk, raw, Ditto          | lb.   | 1   | 4  | 0   | 2   | 3  | 0  |
| Tallow, English           | cwt.  | 4   | 16 | 6   | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto, Russia, white      | 4     | 12  | 0  | 4   | 14  | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto, yellow             | 4     | 8   | 0  | 4   | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| Tar, Stockholm            | bar   | 2   | 8  | 0   | 2   | 10 | 0  |
| Tin in blocks             | cwt.  | 5   | 18 | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Tobacco, Maryl.           | lb.   | 0   | 0  | 3½  | 0   | 0  | 7  |
| Ditto Virginia            | 0     | 0   | 5½ | 0   | 0   | 9  | 0  |
| Wax, Guinea               | cwt.  | 9   | 15 | 0   | 11  | 0  | 0  |
| Whale-fins (Greenl.)      | ton   | 50  | 0  | 0   | 55  | 0  | 0  |
| Wine, Red Port            | pipe  | 75  | 0  | 0   | 105 | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Lisbon              | 85    | 0   | 0  | 95  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Madeira             | 74    | 0   | 0  | 125 | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Vidonia             | 70    | 0   | 0  | 85  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Calcavella          | 90    | 0   | 0  | 160 | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Sherry              | butt  | 71  | 0  | 0   | 105 | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Mountain            | 65    | 0   | 0  | 80  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Claret              | hogs. | 42  | 0  | 0   | 95  | 0  | 0  |

**COURSE OF EXCHANGE.**

Amsterdam, 2 us. 31-6—Ditto at sight, 30-11—Rotterdam, 9-16—Hamburgh, 29-4—Altona, 29-5—Paris, 1 day's date 20-1—Ditto, 2 us. 20-5—Madrid, in paper ———Ditto, eff. 44—Cadiz, in paper ———Cadiz, eff. 39½—Bilboa, 41—Palermo, per oz. 110½—Leghorn, 60—Genoa, 53—Venice, eff. 52—Naples, 42—Lisbon, 68—Oporto, 69—Dublin, per cent. 10½—Cork, do. 11—Agio B. of Holland, 5½ per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th JULY, to 20th AUGUST, 1899.

the 3 per cent, consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only. "6. *Clearing*." Table.

| Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent. | 3 p. Reduced. | 3 p. Cent. | Consols. | 4 p. Cent. | Navy 1780 | Long Annuities | Omnium. | Imperial 3 p. Cent.            | Date                          | India Stock. | India Bonds. | South Sea | Old Annuities. | New Ditto. | 3-4 d. Exchey. B. | 3 <sup>d</sup> Lottery Ticket. | p. | Consols. | Irish Annuity. | Irish 3 p. Cent. |  |
|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|----------|------------|-----------|----------------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|----|----------|----------------|------------------|--|
| 1869        |            |               |            |          |            |           |                |         |                                |                               |              |              |           |                |            |                   |                                |    |          |                |                  |  |
| July 21     | 261        | 68            | 67         | 84       | 98         | 18        | 1p             |         |                                |                               |              | 17 19p       |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 22          | 22         | 68            | 67         | 84       | 98         | 18        | 4p             |         |                                |                               |              | 10 20p       |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 27          | 24         | 68            | 67         | 84       | 98         | 18        | 4p             |         |                                |                               |              | 20p          |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 26          | 26         | 68            | 67         | 84       | 99         | 18        | 1p             |         |                                |                               |              | 19 20p       |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 27          | 261        | 68            | 67         | 84       | 99         | 18        | 4p             |         |                                | 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |              | 19 20p       |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 28          | 260        | 68            | 67         | 84       | 99         | 18        | 4p             |         |                                | 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |              | 19p          |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 29          | 29         | 68            | 67         | 84       | 99         | 18        | —              |         |                                |                               |              | 187 19 20p   |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 31          | 31         | 68            | 67         | 84       | 99         | 18        | 1p             |         |                                |                               |              | 187 21p      |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| Aug.        | 1 261      | 68            | 67         | 84       | 99         | 18        | —              |         |                                |                               |              | 186 21 22p   |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 2           | 2          | 68            | 68         | 84       | 99         | 18        | 1p             |         | 67 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |                               |              | 21 22p       |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 3           | 3 261      | 68            | 68         | 84       | 99         | 18        | 1p             |         | 67 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |                               |              | 186 21 10p   |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 4           | 4          | 68            | 68         | 84       | 99         | 18        | 1p             |         |                                |                               |              | 22p          |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 5           | 5          | 68            | 68         | 84       | 99         | 18        | 1p             |         |                                |                               |              | 185 20 21p   |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 7           | 7          | 68            | 68         | 84       | 99         | 18        | —              |         |                                | 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |              | 186 20 21p   | 74        |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 8           | 8          | 68            | 68         | 84       | 99         | 18        | —              |         |                                |                               |              | 20 21p       |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 9           | 9          | 69            | 68         | 84       | 99         | 18        | —              |         |                                |                               |              | 187 20 21p   |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 10          | 10         | 68            | 68         | 84       | 99         | 18        | 1p             |         |                                |                               |              | 187 20 21p   |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 11          | 11         | 68            | 68         | 84       | 99         | 18        | 1p             |         |                                |                               |              | 188 22 23p   |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 12          | 12         | 68            | 68         | 84       | 99         | 18        | —              |         |                                |                               |              | 22 23p       |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 14          | 14         | 68            | 68         | 84       | 99         | 18        | —              |         |                                |                               |              | 188 23 21p   |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 15          | 15 261     | 68            | 67         | 84       | 99         | 18        | —              |         | 67 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |                               |              | —            |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 16          | 16         | 68            | 67         | 84       | 99         | 18        | —              |         |                                |                               |              | 186 19 18p   |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 17          | 17 262     | 68            | 67         | 84       | 99         | 18        | —              |         |                                |                               |              | 186 19 18p   |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 18          | 18         | 68            | 67         | 84       | 99         | 18        | —              |         |                                |                               |              | 186 19 18p   |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 19          | 19 262     | 68            | 68         | 84       | 99         | 18        | —              |         |                                |                               |              | 186 19 20p   |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |
| 20          | 20         | 68            | 68         | 84       | 99         | 18        | —              |         |                                |                               |              | 20 21p       |           |                |            |                   | p 21                           | 0  |          |                |                  |  |

*Premiums of Insurance, August 20th, 1809.*

ships), return £4.—From Poole, &c. to | (Brit. ships), return £5.—Jamaica to U.

ships, retain 24.—From 1863, each of the following countries has retained 23. (21st copy.)  
 S. America.  
 Newfoundlad, to U. S. of America.

*American ships.*

At 5 gs. To Madeira to U. S. of America.

At 6 gs. Gibraltar, Madeira, return £3.

at 8 gs. Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.—  
America or Leeward Islands—Brazil So-  
ward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of  
America. Quebec Montreal, &c.

Jamaica, or Leeward Islands—Brazil, So.  
America. return £4.  
America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.  
At 20 *ss.* Southern Whale-fishery.

At 10 *ss.* Senegambia—V. S. of America.  
America, return £4.  
At 20 *gs.* Southern Whaler—insely.  
At 25 *gs.* Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Lee-

At 10 1/2 s. Senegambia—U. S. of America, | at 23 g s. Newfoundland, Jamaica, and  
ward Islands.

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At 1½ gs. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, London

Liverpool, Chester, &c.

At 1½ *gs.* Ports of Scotland, Weymouth,

Dartmouth, Plymouth.

At 1½ gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick,

Bristol, Chester, &c.—From Liverpool, Bristol &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Water-

Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford — Bengal, Madras, or China

ford.—Bengal, Madras, or China.  
At 8 *rs.* St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope.

**At 8 gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope,  
Dublin, Cork, &c. to London, Comp.**

1. **Содержание**  
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 3. **Глава I. Общие положения**  
 4. **Глава II. Организация работы**  
 5. **Глава III. Ответственность**  
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 19. **Список имен**  
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 29. **Список единицы**  
 30. **Список степени**  
 31. **Список порядка**  
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 33. **Список продолжительности**  
 34. **Список расстояния**  
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 57. **Список теплопроводности**  
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 59. **Список магнитной проницаемости**  
 60. **Список диэлектрической проницаемости**  
 61. **Список коэффициента трения**  
 62. **Список коэффициента сопротивления**  
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ACCOUNTS presented to the HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS, relating to Queen Anne's Bounty, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy: and ordered by the House to be printed, 30th May, 1809.

- 1.—Revenue and Receipts of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the augmentation and maintenance of the Poor Clergy; from first incorporation to Jan. 1, 1803. . . . . £2,449,303 13 0½
- 2.—Application of Revenue and Receipts, during the same period. . . . . £1,962,759 10 2
- 3.—Number of Augmentations made during the same period, each augmentation being an appropriation of £200 . . . . . No. 6,407
- 4.—Number of Livings which, in the beginning of the last century, were certified into the Exchequer, and to the said Governors . . . . . No. 5,597

5.—ANNUAL REVENUE, from Jan. 1, 1803, to Jan. 1, 1808.

|      | Received at<br>Exchequer, First<br>Fruits and Tenths. |    |    | Augmentation of<br>Livings by<br>Benefactors. |    |    | Casual<br>Revenue. | Interest<br>Money. | TOTALS. |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------------------------|----|----|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
|      | £                                                     | s. | d. | £                                             | s. | d. | £                  | s.                 | d.      |
| 1803 | 13,724                                                | 11 | 5½ | 2,100                                         | —  | —  | —                  | 14,497             | 7 —     |
| 1804 | 13,096                                                | 6  | 2½ | 3,900                                         | —  | —  | 107 6 8            | 14,677             | 7 —     |
| 1805 | 13,719                                                | 16 | 7½ | 4,600                                         | —  | —  | —                  | 14,917             | 7 —     |
| 1806 | 13,991                                                | 7  | 10 | 4,350                                         | —  | —  | —                  | 14,992             | 7 —     |
| 1807 | 14,284                                                | 10 | 6  | 4,250                                         | —  | —  | 56 5 10            | 15,256             | 7 —     |
|      | 68,816                                                | 12 | 7½ | 19,200                                        | —  | —  | 163 12 6           | 74,340             | 15 —    |
|      |                                                       |    |    |                                               |    |    |                    | 162,521            | — 1½    |

6.—ANNUAL APPLICATION during same period.

|      | Fees<br>Exchequer<br>and<br>Treasury. | Purchases. | Building<br>Parsonage-<br>houses, re-<br>demption<br>Lands-tax;<br>fencing, &c.<br>Allotments<br>under Inclu-<br>sure Acts. | Paid<br>Clergy<br>Interest of<br>Money not<br>laid out. | Salaries,<br>Secretary,<br>Treasurer,<br>Messenger,<br>Allowances<br>Clerks at<br>Bounty<br>Office. | Salaries<br>and<br>Allowances<br>at Tenths<br>Office. | Solicitor,<br>Convey-<br>ances,<br>Counsellors,<br>Fees,<br>and<br>Disburse-<br>ments. | House<br>Rent,<br>Repairs,<br>Furni-<br>ture,<br>Disburse-<br>ments. | TOTALS.      |
|------|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|      | £. s. d.                              | £. s. d.   | £. s. d.                                                                                                                    | £. s. d.                                                | £. s. d.                                                                                            | £. s. d.                                              | £. s. d.                                                                               | £. s. d.                                                             | £. s. d.     |
| 803  | 351 18 5                              | 18902 15 — | 217 9 9                                                                                                                     | 6739 19 6                                               | 775 2 —                                                                                             | 550 9 —                                               | 996 11 6                                                                               | 232 7 9                                                              | 24766 12 11  |
| 804  | 356 4 8                               | 19239 — —  | 493 7 —                                                                                                                     | 6103 16 3                                               | 761 15 —                                                                                            | 549 18 —                                              | 1195 3 5                                                                               | 230 15 2                                                             | 21859 19 0   |
| 1805 | 352 10 4                              | 24925 — —  | 1747 15 1                                                                                                                   | 6173 7 11                                               | 850 — —                                                                                             | 573 9 8                                               | 969 16 8                                                                               | 286 18 8                                                             | 35908 19 —   |
| 1806 | 358 16 4                              | 19375 6 8  | 45 1 5                                                                                                                      | 5973 3 8                                                | 825 — —                                                                                             | 592 12 8                                              | 1050 — —                                                                               | 1437 11 4                                                            | 22507 12 4   |
| 1807 | 366 3 6                               | 20610 17 6 | 89 — —                                                                                                                      | 5753 6 6                                                | 875 — —                                                                                             | 592 18 9                                              | 2131 14 10                                                                             | 577 11 9                                                             | 30893 12 —   |
|      | 1765 13 —                             | 89002 19 2 | 2589 13 3                                                                                                                   | 30743 13 10                                             | 4086 17 —                                                                                           | 2859 7 7                                              | 6223 6 5                                                                               | 9765 4 8                                                             | 140036 14 11 |

The Annual Surplus Revenues are applied in the augmentation of Small Livings.

- 7.—Number of Purchases made to Jan. 1, 1808 . . . . . No. 4229
- Number of Livings for which made . . . . . No. 2,687
- Number of Livings on which Interest of Money appropriated for their augmentation, but not laid out, was payable to Clergy, Jan. 1, 1808. . . . . No. 1,091
- Received from Benefactors, in money,\* during the years 1803—1807. . . . . £19,200

Signed by order of the Governors,

29th May, 1809.

RICHARD BURN, Secretary.

\* Besides the money benefactions, several have been given in lands, tithes, and rent-charges, and also five houses for the residence of ministers.

Abstract Returns of NON-RESIDENT CLERGY: made to the Privy Council, by the Archbishops and Bishops.

|                                          |                          |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| For 1805: ending March 25. . . . . 4,506 | For 1807 . . . . . 6,145 |
| For 1806 . . . . . 4,132                 | For 1808 . . . . . 6,120 |

The Number of LIVINGS in ENGLAND and WALES under the Value of £150 per Annum; certified to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, by the Archbishops and Bishops of their respective Dioceses: in pursuance of directions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department: so far as the same have been certified.

|                            |                          |                            |                           |                            |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| In St. Asaph . . . . . 41  | In Chester . . . . . 377 | In Gloucester . . . . . 89 | In Lincoln . . . . . 530  | In Salisbury . . . . . 118 |
| Bangor . . . . . 57        | Chichester . . . . . 77  | Hereford . . . . . 135     | London . . . . . 79       | Winchester . . . . . 81    |
| Bath & Wells . . . . . 135 | St. David's . . . . . —  | Llandaff . . . . . 145     | Norwich . . . . . —       | Worcester . . . . . 69     |
| Bristol . . . . . 84       | Durham . . . . . 77      | Lichfield . . . . . —      | Oxford . . . . . 97       | York . . . . . 406         |
| Canterbury . . . . . 86    | Ely . . . . . —          | & . . . . . 288            | Peterborough . . . . . 77 |                            |
| Carlisle . . . . . 88      | Exeter . . . . . 152     | Coventry . . . . . —       | Rochester . . . . . —     | Total . . . . . 3,391      |

Certificates not sent in: St. David's—Ely—Norwich—Rochester.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC ACTS OF  
PARLIAMENT

*Passed in the Third Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—49th Geo. III.*

For continuing certain duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain; and on pensions, offices, and personal estates in England.

For raising £10,500,000 by exchequer bills.

For raising £1,500,000 by exchequer bills.

To allow a certain proportion of militia of Great Britain to enlist voluntarily into the regular forces.

The same for the militia in Ireland.

For the relief of prisoners in custody for non-payment of money pursuant to orders of courts of equity.

To prohibit distillation of spirits from corn for a limited time.

To suspend the importation of British or Irish made spirits into Great Britain or Ireland respectively, until June 1, 1809.

To grant bounties on importation of flax seed into Ireland from Great Britain, until April 8, 1809; and to amend the laws for the regulation of the linen manufacture in Ireland, relating to importers of flax seed.

To allow a bounty on double refined sugar exported, until March 25, 1811.

For continuing, until March 25, 1810, certain bounties on exportation of sugar from Great Britain.

For punishing mutiny and desertion.

For preventing the forging of bank notes, bank bills of exchange, and bank post bills, and the negotiation of forged and counterfeit bank notes, &c. in Ireland.

For repealing an act of the parliament of Scotland, relative to child murder, and for making other provisions.

To allow importation of rum, &c. from the island of Bermuda into the province of Lower Canada, without payment of duty.

To authorize his Majesty, during the present war, to regulate trade to and from the Cape of Good Hope.

For continuing until March 25, 1814, the free importation of cochineal and indigo; also, the exportation of wool from the British plantations in America, until March 25, 1819.

For regulation of royal marine forces while on shore.

To perpetuate several laws for encouragement of the silk manufactures; to allow importation of rape seed, &c. whenever the prices exceed a certain limit; to encourage the growth of coffee in America; and for preventing clandestine running of goods, and danger of infection thereby;

and to allow importation of seal skins cured with foreign salt, free of duty.

For importation and exportation from the port of Falmouth in Jamaica.

For prohibiting the exportation from, and permitting the importation to, Great Britain of corn, &c. without duty, till March 2, 1810.

To permit, until March 25, 1811, importation of tobacco into Great Britain, from any place whatever.

For allowing until March 25, 1810, importation of fish from North American colonies, with a bounty.

For establishing courts of judicature in the island of Newfoundland and the islands adjacent; and for re-annexing part of the coast of Labrador to Newfoundland.

To enable the clerks of the King's Coroner and Attorney in the court of King's Bench to be admitted as attornies.

For appropriation of £20,000 out of the consolidated fund of Ireland, to encourage the saving of flax seed for sowing in Ireland.

To continue until March 25, 1810, the drawbacks and bounties on exportation of sugar from Ireland.

For prohibiting exportation from Ireland, and permitting importation into Ireland, duty free, of corn, &c. till March 25, 1810.

For making perpetual several duties of one shilling and sixpence, on offices and employments of profit, on annuities, pensions, and stipends.

To grant an excise duty on spirits distilled from sugar in Ireland, during the prohibition of distillation from corn.

To permit the registry at Malta of ships taken as prize.

For more convenient payment of pensions to navy officers.

For establishing public hospitals in Ireland.

For increasing the rates of subsistence to innkeepers on quartering soldiers.

For rendering payments more expeditious in Scotland.

For establishing a permanent local militia force.

For better regulating the public records of Scotland.

For ascertaining the average price of brown or Muscovado sugar.

To permit prize goods to be sold within this kingdom without paying the home consumption duty.

For the compassionate list of the navy, and half pay to officers of royal marines.

To authorize the principal officers of the customs in the British colonies and plantations in America and the West Indies, to examine witnesses on oath.

To permit certain articles, the production of Europe, to be shipped on board ships arriving with British North American produce, &c. at any port of Europe, to be exported to North America, &c.



To establish a permanent local militia force in Scotland.

To permit any goods to be imported into and exported from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in any ship whatsoever, till March 25, 1812.

To amend the discount on newspapers.

To continue commissioners to inquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments of public offices in Ireland.

For raising £6,000,000, by exchequer bills, for Great Britain.

For completing the militia of Great Britain.

For relief of insolvent debtors in Ireland.

For completing the militia of Ireland.

For improving the quality of beer in Ireland, by preventing the use of unmalted corn, or of any unwholesome ingredients therein, &c.

For the encouragement and relief of friendly societies in Ireland.

To permit trade between Great Britain and the United States of America to be carried on in ships or vessels belonging to the inhabitants of the said states.

For allowing importation from any port in Europe or Africa, of commodities the produce of any country, until six months after peace.

For subjecting sugar and coffee of Martinique and Mariegalante to duty on importation, as not of the British plantations.

For the prevention of smuggling; for securing duties on coals, culm, and cinders; for permitting exportation of salt, pepper, and wine from Guernsey or Jersey to Sark.

For regulating the duties on the materials used in making spread window glass and crown glass.

For giving jurisdiction to justices of the peace to determine prosecutions relating to the customs; also, requiring all goods customable, seized by any peace officer, to be brought to the custom-house warehouse in London.

To amend the act for redemption and sale of the land tax.

To explain the law of bastardy, relating to indemnifying parishes.

To indemnify printers from penalties incurred under 39th Geo. III.

For raising £14,600,000.

For improvement of city of Dublin, by making wide and convenient passages, and for regulating the coal trade thereof.

To impose duties on spirits distilled in Ireland, upon British spirits imported into Ireland, &c.

For allowing drawbacks and bounties on goods imported into and exported from Ireland, until July 5, 1810.

For vesting in the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with the privy council, the power of prohibiting exportation of gunpowder, &c.

For securing the duties on paper made in Ireland.

For raising £1,250,000 for Ireland.

For raising £500,000 for Ireland.

For allowing dealers to roast their own coffee on certain conditions.

To amend laws of excise relating to paper, silks, and salt, for authorising seizure of utensils, &c.

To amend several acts relating to local militia.

To amend the laws in Ireland, relative to recognizances in criminal cases, &c.

For amending the Irish road acts.

For defraying the charge of the militia of Ireland, &c. until March 25, 1810.

To make provision for wives, &c. of ballotted men, in the militia of Ireland.

For defraying the charge of the militia and local militia in Great Britain for 1809.

For making allowances to subaltern officers of militia in Great Britain, while disembodied.

To grant certain allowances to adjutants and serjeant-majors of militia of England, disembodied.

For relieving wives, &c. of militia men in Scotland, in actual service.

To empower the judges to try in civil causes their own counties in England.

For charging £11,000,000 and £7,932,000 in exchequer bills, funded, on the war taxes.

To enable his majesty's treasury to issue exchequer bills on credit.

The lottery act.

For regulating the board of commissioners for auditing public accounts.

For allowance of superannuation to officers of excise.

For repealing duties of customs in Great Britain, and for granting other duties.

For securing the collection of the duties on spirits distilled in Ireland.

For securing collection of duties on auctions in Ireland.

To regulate fees payable by persons charged with treason, &c. in Ireland.

To appoint commissioners to examine the nature and extent of the bogs in Ireland, and the practicability of draining and cultivating them.

For the building of churches, chapels, and glebe houses in Ireland.

For granting life annuities with benefit of survivorship in Ireland.

To suspend the importation of British or Irish made spirits into Great Britain or Ireland respectively.

To expedite the payment of wages and prize money to the navy.

For allowing persons employed in any branch of the woollen manufacture to set up trade in any place in Great Britain.

For appointing commissioners to enquire into the public expenditure, in the military departments.

To raise £3,000,000 for Great Britain.

For the relief of certain insolvent debtors in England.

To regulate the customs and port duties, the inland excise and taxes, in Ireland.

For lowering excise on coffee, the growth of Africa.

For better securing the independence and purity of parliament, by preventing the procuring or obtaining of seats in parliament by corrupt practices.

For reducing into one act the militia laws of Ireland.

To alter the laws relating to bankrupts.

For preventing frauds on merchants, &c. by boatmen, and for the adjustment of salvage in England.

For encouragement of seamen, and for manning his Majesty's navy; and for patronising the royal hospital for seamen at Greenwich, and the royal hospital for soldiers at Chelsea.

For amending acts relative to removal of the poor, &c.

For the encouragement and relief of friendly societies.

For prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices.

For augmenting the salaries of certain judges in Westminster Hall, of the chief and second justice of Chester, and justices of the great sessions in Wales.

For granting money out of the consolidated fund, and for appropriating the supplies granted.

To prevent the enlisting of local militia men into the regular militia of any other county than that to which they belong.

The number of Public Acts is 129.

Among the Local and Personal Acts we distinguish,—

An act for establishing and well governing the charitable institution called "The Society of Stewards and Subscribers for maintaining and educating poor Orphans of Clergymen until of Age to be put Apprentice," and for incorporating such society, and for more effectually enabling them to carry on their charitable and useful designs.

For extending the royalty of the city of Edinburgh; for regulating assessment for the poor; for erecting two new churches; for discontinuing certain churches, and annexing the parishes thereof to other parishes; for regulating ministers' stipends, and for draining the meadow on the south side of the city.

For making provision for such of the sub-registrars or deputy registrars of the High Court of Chancery as from age or infirmity shall be afflicted with permanent disability, and be incapacitated for the due execution of their office, &c.

For repealing an act imposing a certain proportion of the county rate for the county of Kent upon the eastern division, and certain proportions upon the western division: and empowering the justices of the peace to make a fair and equal county rate for the said county, &c.

The number of Local and Personal Acts is 192.

Also, those not printed, are 112.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 800.]

## ERRATA.

Page 902 (ANIMAL'S FRIEND): In Mons. Corbin's mode of procuring the honey and wax from the hives.— "The full hive is to be gently slid off its stand, an empty one, prepared as directed, held underneath, and fixed to it by joining their edges, covering them with a cloth, if thought necessary, for safety; and then (but not before) both of them are to be turned upside down, that the bees may ascend and follow their queen, when the lower (full) hive is gently beaten with sticks, as directed. The ear can distinguish when all the bees have ascended, by the cessation of their humming noise."

In page 1135 allusion is made to the *OBSERVANDA EXTERNA*, which was necessarily left out of the present volume, for want of room; our readers are therefore requested to refer to pages 147 and 148 in Volume VII. where the article will be found under the title of *Statistical Account of Mexico*.

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